Oil Paint and Drug Reporter

September 13, 1926 — The Market Authority Since 1871 — Vol. 110: No. 11

Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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TABLE OF CONTENTS-SECOND COVER PAGE

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS-THIRD COVER PAGE

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

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Latest Market Developments

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, Sept. 10, 1926.

Cottonseed products generally quiet. Prime seed $33 per ton, f. o. b. Dallas. Crude oil 10¼c. per pound. Cake and meal, 43 percent, $28 per ton. Hulls, $5 per ton. Mill run linters, 3c. to 5c. per pound. Weather seasonable.

Manila Copra Market

The copra market at Manila Phillippine Islands, was steady at slightly higher prices during the week ended September 3 due to the advance in oil prices in London, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce from O. M. Butler, trade commissioner, Manila. All mills are operating and production continues high. The present provincial equivalent of resecado was being delivered at Manila at from 13 to 13½ pesos per picul, the cable states.

Tin Oxide Very Strong

With the metal selling above 68c. per pound, tin oxide was extremely strong in tone Saturday, and an advance in prices early this week was expected by some factors. At the moment, quotations were 67c. to 69c. per pound.

Potash Prussiate Firmer

Yellow prussiate of potash was firmer Saturday, leading sellers not quoting at less than 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound. It was not unlikely that an occasional lot might still have been secured at 18c., but the average asking prices were higher. Red remained at 38c. to 38½c.

Tallow Firmer

Tallow was fairly active and firmer Saturday, sales being reported at 8⅝c. per pound for extra, f.o.b. works, an advance of ⅛c. per pound. China wood, coconut and crude corn oils were quiet but offerings continued light and prices remained firm at the advances reported earlier in the week. The general list of oils, fats and greases was steady.

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1926.

The markets closed as follows:—

		This week. s.	d.	Last week. s.	d.
Cresylic acid	lb.	2	6	2	2
Carnauba wax	cwt.	165	0	170	0

Balsams Lower

South American copaiba was sold at a 1c. decline Saturday, making the market 44c. to 45c. per pound. Tolu also was shaded 5c. to the basis of $1 to $1.05 per pound.

London Shellac Stocks

Stocks of orange shellac in London totaled 12,992 packages. During the week landings totaled 1,173 packages and deliveries were 58 packages.

Tenders Asked on Spanish Mercury

According to advices from London, the board of the Almaden and Arrayanes quicksilver mines in Spain, through a notice in the Gaceta de Madrid, invite tenders for the output of the Almaden mines during the working year of 1926-1927. The expiration date for filing of tenders was September 10.

Cottonseed Oil Closing Prices

Saturday prices declined sharply on bear hammering and liquidation based on reports of weakness in crude oil and the drop in cotton.

Closing prices were:—

	September 11.	September 4.
September	11.75@11.80	12.70@12.75
October	10.96@11.15	11.73@11.75
November	10.20@10.21	10.72@10.75
December	10.12@10.20	10.55@—
January	10.11@—	10.52@10.50
February	10.10@10.40	10.50@10.60
March	10.20@10.40	10.59@10.75
April	10.20@10.40	10.60@10.80
Spot	12.00@—	13.25@—
Crude	Nominal	Nominal

Sales, 17,600 barrels; week's total, 47,300 barrels; since January 1, 2,104,800 barrels.

For other late market news, see page 76

Contents of This Issue

Vol. 110: No. 11, September 13, 1926

Late Market Developments..... 2
Spot Prices Current..3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12
Comparative Prices (3 years)..... 14
Buyers' and Sellers' Ready Reference. 15
Editorials:—
Suggestions for Solution of Wholesaling Problem 19
Obituaries:—
Chandler, Barrett L..... 20
Where You Can Sell..... 23
Foreign Trade Openings..... 71
Bids Wanted..... 32
Contracts Awarded..... 32
Trade Briefs 20, 64
Petroleum Gossip.....46, 67, 76
Imports and Charters:—
Baltimore Imports..... 75
Boston Imports..... 74
In Transit..... 75
Containers Returned..... 75
Gloucester Imports..... 75
Los Angeles Imports..... 75
New Orleans Coastwise Shipments..... 75
Imports..... 75
New York Imports..... 73
In Transit..... 74
Norfolk Imports..... 75
Philadelphia Imports..... 75
Recent Charters..... 75
Classified Advertisements..... 77

Index to Market Reports

Botanical Drugs 51
Balsams 51
Barks 51
Beans 51
Berries 52
Flowers 52
Herbs and Leaves..... 52
Miscellaneous 52
Roots 52
Seeds 54
Spices 54
Coal-Tar Products 65
Acids 66
Basic Products 65
Colors 66
Intermediates 66
Cottonseed Cake, Meal and Oil 37
Cottonseed Oil 37
Atlanta 37
Chicago 38
Hull 38
Cottonseed Cake and Meal..... 37
Atlanta 37
New Orleans..... 37
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 49
Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs..... 69
Chemicals 69
Dyestuffs 69
Sizing Materials 70
Tanning Materials 70
Essential Oils 53
Fertilizer Materials 47
Ammoniates 47
Phosphates 47
Potash 70
Pyrites 70
Sulphur 70
Atlanta 70
Baltimore 75
Chicago 70
Flaxseed and Linseed Oil..... 35
Flaxseed 35
Buenos Aires 36
Canadian Statistics 36
Chicago 35
Duluth 35
Indian Exports 36
Minneapolis 35
Winnipeg 35
Linseed Cake and Meal..... 36
Chicago 36
Minneapolis 36
Linseed Oil 36
Chicago 40
Antwerp 40
London 40
Minneapolis 40
Gums and Waxes..... 55
Gums 55
Shellac 78
Calcutta 78
London 78
Waxes 55
Industrial and Oil Securities... 38
Financial Notes..... 38
Industrial Chemicals 57
Acids 59
Agricultural Insecticides 61
Miscellaneous Oils..... 39
Animal Oils 40
Copra 40
Fatty Acids..... 40
Chicago 40
Fish Oils 40
Chicago 40
London 40
Grease, Lard, Stearin and Tallow... 40
Chicago 40
Liverpool 40
Vegetable Oils 39
Chicago 39
San Francisco 40
Naval Stores 31
Rosin 31
Chicago 32
Jacksonville 32
Liverpool 32
London 32
Savannah 32
Turpentine 31
Chicago 31
England 31
Jacksonville 31
Savannah 31
Other Naval Stores 32
Paint and Varnish Materials... 25
Colors in Oil..... 29
Driers 29
Dry Colors 27
Glues 30
Gold and Other Leaf..... 29
Lacquer Materials 30
Metallic Lead and Zinc..... 25
Other Paint Materials 29
Pigments 27
Varnish Gums 29
Window Glass 30
Petroleum and Its Products.... 41
Crude Oil 41
Eastern Pipeline Movement..... 43
Imports 43
Price Changes in Past Month.... 43
Prices at Wells 43
Production 41
Refinery Products 44
Chicago 45
New Orleans 46
Service Station Prices..... 67
Tankwagon Prices 67
Tulsa 46

Index to News Articles

Alcohol C. D. 3 and 4 Revoked..... 21
Alcohol Permit Refusal Enjoined.... 21
American Chemical Society Convention 22
Acid Effect on Leather to Be Studied 40
Abrasives Output in 1925..... 32
British Lithopone Imports Not Shared by U. S..... 32
British Coaltar in Six Months..... 66
British Name Committee to Revise Pharmacy Laws 40C
British Resin Imports in First Half..40C
Britain Studies Alcohol Substitutes.. 21
Cottonseed Freights Cut in Georgia... 38
Cottonseed in the Courts..... 38
Cottonseed Probe Begins..... 38
Cincinnati Paint Golfers..... 32
Castile Case Postponed 32
Canadian Oil Refineries Output in 1925 46
Chemical Equipment Firms Elect Marshall 71
Canadian Drug Purchases $16,335,304 in Year 40B
Day, James B., Expands 32
Dry Unit Will Send Back Whisky Prescriptions 40B
Doran's Report on Alcohol Denaturants 40C
Daugherty-Miller Trial Starts..... 21
Federal Oil Board Reports..... 21
Federal Associations Now Purchase.. 21
Flaxseed Estimate Higher..... 76
Glassie Reappointed to Tariff Commission 32
German Benzol Cartel Drops Price.. 66
Heroin Resolution Adopted..... 40
Ikolit Duty Ruling..... 70
International Union of Chemistry Program 23
Japan Ammonia Sulphate Trade..... 71
Japanese Fertilizer Use Is Increasing 63
Louisville Paint Club to Meet..... 75
Minnesota Paint Co. Victor in Trademark Suit 32
New York Paint Club to Meet..... 32
N.P.A. Meeting Program..... 46
N.W.D.A. Entertainment Program....40B
Narcotic Prescription Assessments Continue 76
Oil Lectures at N. Y. U..... 46
Oil Refineries May Form Sales Corporation 21
Paint Technology Notes..... 66
Publicker Heads Miner-Edgar..... 76
Phosphate Data, July 70
Philadelphia Paint Superintendents Meet 75
Revenue Receipts in July.....40C
Robinette Urges Members to Attend Meetings 32
Raymond Pulverizer Saves $3,539.... 32
Ramsay Fellowship Awards..... 38
South Africa Caustic of U. S..... 38
Soya Standards Revised..... 40
Swiss Dye Trade Suffers..... 66
Synthetic Camphor Sales by Germany Gain 40C
Seized Spirits Transport Must Be by Bonded Firm 40B
Trigg Heads Congress of American Industry 32

Current Market Quotations

Spot Prices for Round Lots in Original Packages

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Botanicals	6	Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs	12	Gums and Waxes	8	Oils, Fats and Greases	3
Coal Tar Products	10	Essential Oils	8	Industrial Chemicals	8	Paint and Varnish Materials	3
Drugs and Fine Chemicals	4	Fertilizer Materials	12	Naval Stores	4	Petroleum Oils	3

Late Market Developments, page 2. Index to Complete Market Reports, page 2.

Comparative Prices (1925, 1924, 1923), page 14.

Oils, Fats and Greases

Animal Oils

(Market Report, page 40)

Degras, crude, domestic, barrels.	lb.	.04¾@	.05
English, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
German, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.08½@	Nom.
English, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
German, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.07½
Horse, barrels	lb.	.09½	Nom.
Lard, prime, barrels	100 lbs.	17.00 @	—
extra, winter, strained, barrels.	100 lbs.	12.75 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	12.50 @	—
extra, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	11.75 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	11.50 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	11.25 @	—
Neatsfoot, pure, barrels	100 lbs.	15.75 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	11.75 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	11.50 @	—
cold pressed	100 lbs.	18.25 @	—
Oleo, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	12.50 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	11.50 @	—
No. 3, barrels	100 lbs.	10.75 @	—
Sod, barrels	gal.	.45 @	.55
Tallow oil, acidless, barrels	100 lbs.	11.50 @	—

Wool grease—See Degras.

Fish Oils

(Market Report, page 40)

Cod, domestic, barrels	gal.	.58 @	.60
Newfoundland, barrels	gal.	.60 @	.62
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.45	Nom.
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.47½	Nom.
light pressed, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.67
yellow bleached, barrels	gal.	.68 @	.70
white bleached, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.72
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.45	Nom.
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.48 @	.50
Sperm, bleached, f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels	gal.	.84 @	.86
natural, f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels	gal.	.81 @	.83
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.08	Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
No. 3, coast, tanks	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
refined winter, natural, barrels,	gal.	.78 @	—
bleached, barrels	gal.	.80 @	—
extra bleached, barrels	gal.	.82 @	—

Vegetable Oils

(Market Report, page 33)

Castor—See Drugs, page 4.			
China wood, New York, spot—barrels	lb.	.17½@	.17¾
tanks	lb.	.16½	Nom.
Sept.-Oct., barrels	lb.	.16¾	Nom.
Sept.-Oct., tanks	lb.	.16	Nom.
Pacific Coast, spot—barrels	lb.	.16¼	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.15¾	Nom.
Oct.-Dec. shipments—barrels	lb.	.15½	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
Coconut, edible, spot, barrels	lb.	.11¾	Nom.
Ceylon grade, spot, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Coast, tanks	lb.	.09¼@	—
Cochin grade, spot, barrels	lb.	.11¾	Nom.
Manila, spot, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11
mills, tanks	lb.	.09¼@	—
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.13	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.10¼@	.10½
refined, spot, barrels	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, S. E., tanks	lb.	Nominal	
refined, p.s.y., spot, refined	lb.	12.50	@13.50
Linseed oil, raw, tanks	lb.	.1040@	—
carloads, barrels	lb.	.1120@	—
less than carloads, bbls	lb.	.1160@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1200@	—
boiled, tanks	lb.	.1080@	—
carloads, barrels	lb.	.1160@	—
less than carloads, bbls	lb.	.1200@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1240@	—
double boiled, barrels	lb.	.1170@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.1200@	—
varnish grade, barrels	lb.	.1210@	—
Lumbang, barrels, Coast	lb.	.10	Nom.
Mustard, barrels	gal.	1.00 @	1.05
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	1.25 @	1.30
edible, barrels	gal.	2.00 @	2.25
foots, spot, green, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.08¾
Palm, Lagos, spot, casks	lb.	.08¾@	—
shipment, casks	lb.	.08½@	.08¾
Niger, spot, casks	lb.	.08½@	—
shipment, casks	lb.	.08¼@	—
Palm kernel, casks	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.13	Nom.
mills, tanks	lb.	.13½	Nom.
refined, deod., barrels	lb.	.16	Nom.
Oriental, Coast, in bond, tanks,	lb.	.13	Nom.
Perilla, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	.13½
Poppy seed, drums	gal.	1.80 @	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	1.05	Nom.
refined, barrels	gal.	.84 @	.92
Sesame, refined, drums	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Soya bean, crude, barrels	lb.	.14	Nom.
shipment from Orient, Coast, tanks	lb.	.10½@	.10¾
blown, barrels	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
Tea, Coast, barrels	lb.	.15	Nom.
Vegetable tallow, Coast, mats	lb.	.08¾	Nom.

Fatty Acids

(Market Report, page 40)

Fatty acid, coconut, mills, tanks,	lb.	.08	Nom.
corn, mills, tanks	lb.	.09	Nom.
cottonseed, mills, tanks	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
soya bean, mills, tanks	lb.	.13¼	Nom.
Red oil, distilled, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.10¼
tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
saponified, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.10½
tanks	lb.	.09¼@	—
Stearic acid, double pressed, bags	lb.	.13 @	.13½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15¾

Fats and Greases

(Market Report, page 40)

Grease, house, tierces	lb.	.07¾@	.08
white, tierces	lb.	.08¼@	.11½
yellow, tierces	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Lard, city, tierces	100 lbs.	15.00 @	—
compound, tierces	100 lbs.	14.50	@15.00
Middle Western, tierces	100 lbs.	15.10	@15.15
prime Western, tierces	100 lbs.	15.20	@15.25
neutral, tierces	100 lbs.	17.00	Nom.
Stearin, lard, barrels	lb.	.17¾	Nom.
oleo, barrels	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
Tallow, special, loose, works	lb.	.08¾@	—
extra special, loose, works	lb.	.08½@	—
edible, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾

Candles

Candles, adamantine, 6s, 16 oz., 20-set, cases	set.	.14½@	.15¾
40-set, cases	set.	.14 @	.14½
paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set.	.10 @	.10¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.11 @	.11¼
6s, 12 oz., 40-set, cases	set.	.09 @	.09¼
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.10 @	.10¼
stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain, cases, set.		.16¾@	.17
patent ends	set.	.17¾@	.18

Oil Cake and Meal

Coconut, cake, bags	ton.	35.00	Nom.
meal, bags	ton.	37.00	Nom.
Copra, sun dried, bags	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
sun dried, Coast, bags	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
Cottonseed, carloads, S. E., bulk	ton.	Nominal	
Cottonseed meal, S. E., bulk	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Linseed cake, bags	ton.	39.00 @	—
meal, bags	ton.	49.00	Nom.

Petroleum Oils

(Market Report, page 41)

(Prices of crude oil at wells, page 43; refined products at refineries, page 44.)

Kerosene

Kerosene, tankwagon	gal.	$0.18 @	—
W. W., bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.11 @	—
S. W., export, bulk	gal.	.09½@	—
barrels	gal.	No prices.	
cases	gal.	.1965@	—
W. W., export, bulk	gal.	.10¾@	—
barrels	gal.	No prices.	
cases	gal.	.2115@	—

Gasoline and Naphtha

Motor gasoline, steel bbls	gal.	.21 @	—
Motor gasoline to consumers	gal.	.23 @	.24
Motor gasoline, tank car lots, Bayonne	gal.	.12½@	—
Navy gasoline, 58@60, 437 e. p., N. Y., export, bulk	gal.	.12½@	—
cases	gal.	.2890@	—
Naphtha, export, 61@63 deg., bulk	gal.	.13½@	—
64@66 deg., bulk	gal.	.14¾@	—
66@68 deg., bulk	gal.	.17½@	—

Fuel and Gas Oils*

Gas oil, Bayonne, 28 deg. or better, bulk	gal.	.06¾@	—
Diesel oil, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	2.50 @	—
Fuel oil, N. Y. & N. J. Terminals, bulk—			
Monday	bbl.	1.75 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	1.75 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	1.75 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	1.75 @	—
Friday	bbl.	1.75 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	1.75 @	—

* Lighterage, 5½c. per barrel.

Lubricating Oil

(In barrels)

Black, reduced, 25@30 cold test,	gal.	.13½@	.13¼
15 cold test	gal.	.14 @	.14¼
Cylinder, Penn., dark fil., D.	gal.	.29 @	.29½
Penn., bright fil., E	gal.	.28 @	.28½
Penn., bright fil., 600	gal.	.37½@	.38
unfiltered, st. ref	gal.	.25 @	.26
Paraffin, pale, 903 grav. 25.4 B.	gal.	.24 @	.24½
885 pale, 28.2 B., 80-85	gal.	.19 @	.20
875 specific gravity, pale	gal.	.18 @	.19
red paraffin	gal.	.19½@	.20
Spindle, No. 200, pale	gal.	.31 @	.31½
180, pale	gal.	.29½@	.30
150 pale	gal.	.24¼@	.24½

White Medicinal Oil

Domestic, 875@885 s. g., drums.	gal.	.85 @	.90
865@870 s. g., drums	gal.	.75 @	.80
Russian, 860@865 s. g., 80-85 vis., drums	gal.	.65 @	.70
870@875 s. g., 150-155 vis., drums	gal.	.85 @	.90
885@890 s. g., 325-330 vis., drums	gal.	1.10 @	1.25

Petrolatum

Snow white, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Lily white, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
Cream, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Light amber, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
Dark amber, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Veterinary, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Dark green, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03

Paraffin Waxes—See page 8

Paint and Varnish Materials

Pigments

(Market Report, page 27)

Antimony, white, bbls	lb.	.18 @	.18¾
Asbestine, f.o.b. works, bags	ton.	14.50	@18.00
ex warehouse, N. Y.	ton.	25.00 @	—
Barytes, foreign, barrels	ton.	27.00	@36.00
domestic, floated, including barrels, f.o.b. St. Louis	ton.	23.00 @	—
spot, New York, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Southern off color, bags, f.o.b. works	ton.	12.00	@18.00
Blanc fixe, pulp, bulk, works.	ton.	56.00 @	—
dry, c.l., f.o.b. works, bbls	lb.	.04 @	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. works, bbls	lb.	.04¼@	—
Flake, white, barrels	lb.	.14 @	—
*Litharge, commercial, powdered, casks	100 lbs.	11.50 @	—
steel, kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.15¼@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1373@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.1518@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.1270@	—
carloads, min. 15 tons	lb.	.1236@	—
assayers' steel kegs	lb.	.16¼@	—
casks	lb.	.12½@	—
Lithopone, domestic, 50 tons, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
car lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
l.c.l., bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
imported, barrels, ex dock	lb.	.0560@	—
ex warehouse	lb.	.06 @	—
Metallic paint, red or brown, barrels, f.o.b. Pennsylvania works	ton.	40.00 @	—
Orange mineral, American, casks,	lb.	.14¼@	.14¾
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.18 @	—
kegs	lb.	.19 @	—
Titanium pigment, barrels, f.o.b. Niagara Falls	lb.	.13 @	.13½
White lead, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks	lb.	.10¾@	—
basic sulphate, casks	lb.	.10 @	.10½
*White lead in oil, less than 500 lbs., 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.15¼@	—
500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1373@	—
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1318@	—
10,000 lbs. to 30,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1270@	—
carload, min. 15 tons, kegs. lb.	lb.	.1236@	—
*Red lead, dry, casks	100 lbs.	12.00 @	—
less than 500 lbs., 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.15¼@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1373@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1318@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1270@	—
car lots, min. 15 tons, kegs.	lb.	.1236@	—
Red lead in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs., kegs	lb.	.16¾@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1508@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1448@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs., kegs	lb.	.1397@	—
carlots, min. 15 tons, kegs.	lb.	.1358@	—
Zinc oxide—French process, red seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.10¼@	—
barrels, car lots	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels, l.c. lots	lb.	.10¾@	—
green seal, bags, car lots	lb.	.11¼@	—
barrels, car lots	lb.	.11¾@	—
barrels, l.c. lots	lb.	.11¾@	—
white seal, barrels, car lots.	lb.	.12¾@	—
barrels, l.c. lots	lb.	.12¾@	—
American process—commercial lead free, bags, car lots	lb.	.07¼@	—
barrels, car lots	lb.	.07½@	—
barrels, l.c. lots	lb.	.07¾@	—
5 p.c. leaded grades, bags, car lots	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels, car lots	lb.	.07¼@	—
barrels, l.c. lots	lb.	.07¾@	—
10, 20 or 35 p.c. leaded grades, bags, car lots	lb.	.07¼@	—
bags, l.c. lots	lb.	.07¾@	—
barrels, car lots	lb.	.07¾@	—
barrels, l.c. lots	lb.	.07¾@	—
imported, green seal, barrels, ex dock	lb.	.09½@	.10
ex warehouse	lb.	.11 @	.11½
white seal, barrels, ex dock.	lb.	.10 @	.10½
ex warehouse	lb.	.12 @	.12½
red seal, barrels, ex dock	lb.	.09½@	.10
ex warehouse	lb.	.10½@	.11

*All prices subject to cash discount of 2 percent and are single delivery.

Dry Colors

(Market Report, page 27)

Blacks

Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.11
Oxide of iron, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
c.p., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
Carbon gas, standard rubber, ink and paint qualities, f.o.b. works, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
spot, N. Y., bags, cases	lb.	.12 @	.13
litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22 @	.30
med. varnish grade, bags	lb.	.16 @	.26
highest varnish grade, bags	lb.	40 @	.55
Charcoal, willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09
common, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Drop, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Ivory, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.30
Lampblack, commercial, barrels.	lb.	.09 @	—
velvet, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
blue-tone grinders, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
litho, barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
special high-grade, barrels	lb.	.50 @	—
Mineral blacks, bags, f.o.b. works	ton.	30.00	@32.00

Blues

Bronze, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.35
Celestials, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.35
Milori, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.35
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.35
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.35
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.35

Browns

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
raw, powdered, ton lots, in barrels	lb.	.03 @	.05
American, burnt and powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
raw, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Spanish, high grades, bulk	ton.	45.00 @	—
low grades, bulk	ton.	40.00 @	—
Umber, Turkey, burnt, powdered, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.04
raw, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.04
Vandyke, imported, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½

Greens

Chrome, light cp., barrels	lb.	.28 @	.31
medium, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.32
dark, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.35
Chrome oxide, imported, kegs	lb.	.37 @	.48
domestic, kegs	lb.	.31 @	.38
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.10
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼@	.15
Paris (see Agricultural Insecticides, page 8).			
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.17½@	.18

Reds

Amaranth, lake, kegs	lb.	.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.10
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	5.00 @	5.10
Crocus, martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.75
Indian, American, pure, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.15
American, ordinary, bbls	lb.	.07 @	.09
Indian, English, pure, bbls	lb.	.11 @	.13
English, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Oxide, copperas, in casks	lb.	.04 @	.14
domestic earth, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.04¼
Spanish earth, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.90
commercial, 10 p.c., bbls	lb.	.13 @	.14
Purple lake, kegs	lb.	1.00 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.75 @	1.85
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.06
Vermilion, quicksilver, English, kegs and barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
American, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25

Yellows

Chrome, c.p., ton lots, light, medium and dark, bbls	lb.	.17 @	.19
Dutch, pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.06¼
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
Ocher, French, washed, extra light, casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03½
light, medium, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
medium, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
dark, medium, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
dark, casks	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
domestic, strong, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¼
medium, barrels	lb.	.01¼@	.02
golden, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.07½
Zinc, yellow, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.26

Colors in Oil

(Market Report, page 29)

(In 1-lb. cans; ½c. per lb. less in 5-lb. cans. Basis 100-lb. cases)

Blacks

Coach black, in japan	lb.	.48 @	.50
in oil	lb.	.32 @	.34
Drop black	lb.	.32 @	.34
Lampblack	lb.	.44 @	.45

Blues

Chinese	lb.	.60 @	.65
Prussian	lb.	.60 @	.65
Ultramarine	lb.	.46 @	.48
Imitation cobalt	lb.	.52 @	.54

Browns

Sienna, Italian, burnt or raw, best grades	lb.	.30 @	.32
Umber, Turkey, burnt or raw, best grades	lb.	.25 @	.27
Vandyke browns, genuine	lb.	.27 @	.29

Greens

Chrome, in japan	lb.	.48 @	.50
commercial, 25 percent	lb.	.27 @	.29

Reds

Indian	lb.	.31 @	.32
Tuscan	lb.	.41 @	.43
Venetian	lb.	.17 @	.20

Yellows

Chrome, chemically pure	lb.	.40 @	.42
Ocher, French	lb.	.21 @	—

Lacquer Materials

(Market Report, page 30)

Bases

Celluloid scraps, ivory, cases	lb.	.34 @	.36
shell, cases	lb.	.18 @	.20
transparent, cases	lb.	.34 @	.36
Cellulose acetate, bags	lb.	1.40 @	1.60
Nitrocellulose, regular works, drums	lb.	.40 @	—
low viscosity, grade 1 (supplied in solution only), works, drums	lb.	.55 @	—
grade 2 (supplied in solution only), works, drums	lb.	.50 @	—

Solvents and Diluents

Butyl acetate, tanks	gal.	1.43 @	—
drums	gal.	1.45 @	1.48
alcohol, normal, works, tanks,	lb.	.19 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.19½@	—
less than car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
small lots, works, cans	lb.	.26 @	—
propionate, drums	lb.	.34 @	.36
Diethyl carbonate, drums	gal.	2.00 @	2.25
Ethyl acetate (see Industrial Chemicals, page 8).			
anhydrous, tanks	gal.	.92 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.94 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.96 @	—
alcohol (see Drugs, page 4).			
lactate, drums	lb.	.44 @	.46
Methyl acetate, drums	gal.	.95 @	—

Plasticizers and Softeners

Acetanilide, 95 p.c., bbls	lb.	.21 @	—
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Butyl, tartrate, drums	lb.	.55 @	.60
Diamyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.36 @	.40
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.33 @	.35
Diethyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.28½@	.35
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.37 @	.38
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.36 @	.50
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75

Varnish Gums

(Market Report, page 29)

Asphaltum, Barbados (manjak), AA, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
AAA, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
California, barrels	ton.	41.00 @	49.00
Cuban, cases	ton.	60.00 @	150.00
Egyptian, cases	lb.	.22 @	.25
Gilsonite, bags	ton.	51.00 @	55.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	53.00 @	67.50
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00 @	23.00
Texas, barrels or drums	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
Trinidad, barrels	ton.	23.00 @	35.00
high varnish grade	ton.	115.00 @	120.00
Copal, Congo, water white, bags,	lb.	.37 @	.45
dark, amber, bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
sorts, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
East Indian, pale, bold, ca	lb.	.16½@	.17
nubs, pale, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12¼
chips, pale, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
black, bold, scrapel, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
uncraped, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Manila, bright, amber, cases	lb.	.18 @	.18½
dark, hard, cases	lb.	.15 @	.16
nubs, pale, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
chips, pale, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12
standard sorts, bags	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Pontianak, genuine, selected fine, casks	lb.	.24½@	.25½
chips, split, bags	lb.	.17½@	.18
nubs, No. 1, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
nubs, No. 1, mixed, cases	lb.	.13 @	—
chips, small, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13
Dammar, Batavia, cases	lb.	.27 @	.28
Batavia, seeds, cases	lb.	.17½@	.18½
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.32 @	.32½
No. 2, cases	lb.	.22 @	.22½
No. 3, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Elemi in cans—			
No. 1	lb.	.15 @	.15¼
No. 2	lb.	.14 @	.14¼
No. 3	lb.	.13 @	.13¼
Kauri, fine, pale, cases	lb.	.70 @	1.40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.55 @	.65
No. 2, cases	lb.	.36 @	.38
No. 3, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
white, chips, ordinary, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
dust, ordinary, cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
bright, dust, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
brown, BX, cases	lb.	.48 @	.50
B 1, cases	lb.	.34 @	.36
B 2, cases	lb.	.23 @	.26
B 3, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
chips, extra, cases	lb.	.24 @	.25
chips, ordinary, cases	lb.	.11½@	.13
dust, pale, cases	lb.	.13½@	.14
dust, brown, cases	lb.	.06 @	.10

Artificial Resins

Paracoumarone resin, drums	lb.	.07 @	.12
Ester, gum, dark, high acid, barrels	lb.	.13¼@	.13½
light, low acid, barrels	lb.	.13½@	.13¾

Shellac

(Market Report, page 78)

D.C., cases	lb.	.53 @	.57
V80, cases	lb.	.55 @	.57
Diamond I, cases	lb.	.55 @	.57
Superfine, orange, bags	lb.	.41 @	.43
fine, orange, bags	lb.	.40 @	.42
T.N., bags	lb.	.38 @	.40
Garnet	lb.	.37 @	.39
Bonedry, 150 to 225 barrels	lb.	.47 @	.49
50 to 149 barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
10 to 49 barrels	lb.	.49 @	.51
1 to 9 barrels	lb.	.50 @	.52
Refined, bone dry	lb.	.60 @	.61

Other Paint Materials

(Market Report, page 29)

Bronze powders, gold, bulk	lb.	.55 @	1.25
aluminum, bulk	lb.	.60 @	1.20
Bauxite, f.o.b. mines, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	10.00
Casein, imported, bags	lb.	.17 @	.19
domestic, 20-30 mesh, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
80-100 mesh, bags	lb.	.17 @	.19
Chalk, grinders', bulk	ton.	18.00 @	20.00
Clay, China, imp., bulk	ton.	15.00	25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
domestic, lump, f.o.b. point of production, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	15.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¼
Cobalt, oxide, black, kegs	lb.	2.10 @	2.20
Copper, oxide — See Industrial Chemicals, page 8.			
Feldspar, bulk, f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00 @	21.00
Fuller's earth, powdered, carload lots, bulk, imported	ton.	24.00 @	25.00
domestic, f.o.b. mines	ton.	15.00 @	20.00
Graphite, flake, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.12
ground, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.07
Infusorial earth (kaolin), white, bags	ton.	26.00 @	—
calcined, bags	ton.	60.00 @	70.00
Lime sulphide, luminous, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Manganese, ore, powd. or gran., 88@92 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Marble flour, bulk	ton.	10.00 @	15.00
Mica, dry ground, bags, f.o.b. works	ton.	65.00 @	80.00
wet ground, bags, f.o.b. works	ton.	110.00 @	115.00
Naphtha, v.m. & p. deodorized, barrels	gal.	.21 @	—
Pitch, hardwood, f.o.b. works, one-time container	ton.	40.00 @	45.00
Plaster of paris, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.40
bags	ton.	19.00 @	—
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
Pumice stone, lumps, casks	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04
Putty, linseed oil, kegs	lb.	.05½@	—
commercial, tubs	lb.	.03¼@	—
Rotten stone, imptd., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
selected, lumps, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04½
domestic, f.o.b. mines, bulk,	ton.	23.50 @	28.00
Silica, air floated, f.o.b. works, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	11.00
water floated, f.o.b. works, bulk	ton.	21.00 @	38.00
extra (300 mesh), f.o.b. works, bulk	ton.	60.00 @	—
Smalt, blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
extra velvet black, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Soapstone, powd., bags, f.o.b. mines	ton.	15.00 @	22.00
Talc., American, bags, f.o.b. mines, Eastern	ton.	16.00 @	18.00
Western, f.o.b. mines	ton.	17.00 @	25.00
French, bags	ton.	18.00 @	22.00
French, high grade, bags	ton.	38.00 @	45.00
Italian, bags	ton.	45.00 @	55.00
Terra alba, Am., No. 1, bags or barrels, f.o.b. mills	100 lbs.	1.25 @	2.00
No. 2, bags or barrels	100 lbs.	1.25 @	—
Tripoli, car lots, bulk	lb.	.02 @	.02¼
Whiting, imported, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	.85 @	1.00
gilders', bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.35
extra gilders', bolted, bags,	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.50
domestic, bags or barrels,	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
American paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
English cliffstone, bags	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—

Driers

(Market Report, page 29)

(Packed in Barrels)

Aluminum, oleate, fused	lb.	.18 @	.19
palmitate, precip	lb.	.27 @	.28
resinate, precip	lb.	.15 @	.15¼
stearate, precip	lb.	.23 @	.25
Calcium, lineolate	lb.	.25 @	.26
resinate, precip	lb.	.15 @	.15¼
stearate, precip	b.	.24 @	.24½
Cobalt, acetate	lb.	1.00 @	1.12
carbonate	lb.	2.00 @	2.10
hydrate	lb.	2.65 @	—
linoleate, solid	lb.	.44 @	.46
linoleate, paste	lb.	.42 @	.45
resinate, fused	lb.	.14 @	.22
resinate, precip	lb.	.40 @	.42
Copper, oleate, precip	lb.	.27 @	—
resinate, precip	lb.	.18 @	—
stearate, precip	lb.	.25 @	—
Lead, linoleate, solid	lb.	.24 @	.26
resinate, precip	lb.	.18 @	.18½
resinate, fused	lb.	.11¼@	.13¾
Manganese, borate, c.p	lb.	.22 @	.23
borate, technical	lb.	.15 @	.18
linoleate	lb.	.20 @	.22
oxide, 85 percent	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
resinate, fused	lb.	.10 @	.11
resinate, precip	lb.	.14½@	.15
sulphate, anhydrous	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Zinc, resinate, precip	lb.	.15½@	—
resinate, fused	lb.	.11 @	.12
stearate, precip	lb.	.22½@	.23

Metal Leaf

(Market Report, page 29)

(In packages of 20 books—500 leaves)

Gold, XX deep, 3⅜ x 3⅜ in.	per pkg.	10.50 @	12.00
3⅜x3⅜ in.	per pkg.	11.50 @	13.00
3⅜x3⅜ in.	per pkg.	13.00 @	13.50
4 x4 in.	per pkg.	14.50 @	14.70
4½x4½ in.	per pkg.	18.00 @	19.20
3⅝x5⅞ in.	per pkg.	17.50 @	18.50
3⅞x5⅞ in.	per pkg.	18.25 @	19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	per pkg.	2.25 @	2.75
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	per pkg.	1.50 @	—
Composition, 5½x5½ in.	per pkg.	1.50 @	—

Glues

(Market Report, page 30)

Extra white, barrels	lb.	.19½@	.29
Medium, white, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.24
Hide, cabinet, high grade, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.23
low grade	lb.	.15 &	.17
Common, bone, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
French, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.24
Fish, liquid, barrels	gal.	1.80 @	2.25

Metals

(Market Report, page 25)

Aluminum, 98@99, virgin	lb.	.27 @	—
Copper, electrolytic		.1430@	—
Lead, common, New York	lb.	.0880@	—
East St. Louis	lb.	.0855@	—
Zinc, New York	lb.	.0777½@	—
East St. Louis	lb.	.0742½@	—
Quicksilver—See Drugs, page 6.			
Silver, foreign	oz.	.61¾@	—
Tinplate, per base box	lb.	5.50 @	—
Tin, Straits, spot	lb.	.68¼@	—

Window Glass

(Market Report, page 30)

United inches.	Bracket Sizes.		Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 11x14	to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	12x13	to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 18x22	to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20	to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x26	to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 26x34	to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	28x32 to 30x30 to 32x38	to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	34x36	to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches.	Bracket Sizes.		Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 11x14	to 10x15	$32.00	$28.00	$26.50
34	12x13	to 14x20	25.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 18x22	to 16x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20	to 20x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36	to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 26x34	to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	28x32 to 30x30 to 32x38	to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x36	to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52	to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
90	30x56	to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00
94	34x58	to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60	to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

(Market Report, page 49)

Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.24 @	.26
Acetanilide, U.S.P., bbls	lb.	.35 @	.37
Acetphenetidin, barrels	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Acetone, car lots, f.o.b. works, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
less car lots, f.o.b. works, drums	lb.	.13 @	.14
methyl—See methylacetone.			
Acetone oil, light, barrels	gal.	1.65 @	1.70
heavy, barrels	gal.	1.65 @	1.70
Aconitine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.00 @	30.90
Adeps lanae, 1,000-lb. lots— hydrous, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
100-lb. cans	lb.	.16 @	—
imported, cans	lb.	.15 @	—
anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
100-lb. cans	lb.	.19 @	—
imported, cans	lb.	.18 @	—
technical—See degras, page 3.			
Agar agar— No. 1, bales	lb.	1.13 @	1.14
No. 2, bales	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
No. 3, bales	lb.	.72½@	.73
Albumen, milk, sacks	ton.	75.00 @	—
vegetable, tech., works, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol, benzyl, bottles	lb.	1.45 @	—
butyl, normal—see lacquer materials.			
butyl tertiary, C.B.P., works, drums extra, drums	gal.	2.00	Nom.
anhydrous, works, drums extra, drums	gal.	2.50 @	—
denatured, special No. 1, 190 proof, in barrels	gal.	.40 @	—
drums, extra	gal.	.33 @	—
tanks	gal.	.31 @	—
completely No. 1, 188 proof, barrels	gal.	.42½@	—
drums, extra	gal.	.35½@	—
tanks	gal.	.33½@	—
No. 5, 188 proof, barrels	gal.	.40 @	—
drums, extra	gal.	.33 @	—
tanks	gal.	.31 @	—
180 proof, 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof.			
ethyl, cologne spirits, bbl	gal.	4.90½@	5.00½
188 proof, barrels	gal.	4.85½@	4.95½
absolute, drums	gal.	.55 @	—
Isopropyl, drums	gal.	1.00 @	2.00
methyl—See methanol.			
phenyl-ethyl—See Perfume Materials, page 8.			
Aloin, cans	lb.	.85 @	.95
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	30.00 @	35.00
Amidopyrene, cans	lb.	4.60 @	4.75
Ammonia, acetate, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.38
borate, bottles	lb.	.35 @	—
carbonate, U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.13½@	.16½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.17½
chloride, U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.15
phosphate, dibasic, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
monobasic, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.47
salicylate, USP, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.82
Amyl acetate, tech., drums	gal.	1.75 @	1.85
high test, drums	gal.	1.90 @	2.00
Antipyrene, bulk, cans	lb.	1.68 @	1.75
Arecolin, hydrobromide, vials	oz.	7.75 @	8.75
Aristol—See thymol iodide.			
Aspirin, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Atropine, sulphate, vials	oz.	2.75 @	3.00
alkaloid, vials	oz.	6.50 @	7.00
Barbital, cases	lb.	4.00 @	4.50
Barium, chlorate, kegs	lb.	.14 @	.15
chloride, C.P., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
nitrate, casks	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
sulphate, X ray, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.15
Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.85 @	.90
domestic, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
Benzonaphthal, boxes	lb.	2.45 @	2.60
Betanaphthal benzoate, boxes	lb.	2.45 @	2.60
Bismuth, citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	3.00 @	3.05
glycerite, N.F., bottles	lb.	.76 @	.81
hydroxide, boxes	lb.	3.40 @	3.45
metallic, cases	lb.	2.70 @	2.90
nitrate, crystals, jars	lb.	2.05 @	2.10
oxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.80 @	3.85
oxychloride, boxes	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
salicylate, 38@40 p.c., barrels,	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	3.30 @	3.35
subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels,	lb.	3.45 @	3.50
x-ray, bottles	lb.	3.80 @	3.85
subgallate, barrels	lb.	2.80 @	2.85
subiodide, bottles	lb.	4.65 @	4.70
subnitrate, powder, barrels	lb.	2.85 @	2.90
cones, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.90
subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	3.15 @	3.20
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, U.S.P. scales, cans	lb.	5.75 @	5.80
Borax, car lots, powd. and gran. sacks	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
kegs	lb.	.05½@	—
crystals, sacks	lb.	.05 @	—
barrels	lb.	.05¼@	—
kegs	lb.	.05¾@	—
Bromoform, USP, jars	lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Bromide, ammonium, dom. granular, barrels	lb.	.53 @	.54
imported, cases	lb.	.49 @	.52
cadmium, bottles	lb.	1.23 @	1.28
calcium, jars	lb.	.65 @	.69
ethyl, pure, jars	lb.	.88 @	.95
lithium, jars	lb.	1.85 @	1.90
potassium, granular, barrels	lb.	.47 @	.48
crystals, barrels	lb.	.47 @	.48
imported cases	lb.	.41 @	.42
sodium, granular, barrels	lb.	.47 @	.48
imported, cases	lb.	.43½@	.44½
strontium, granular, jars	lb.	.51 @	.52
crystals, jars	lb.	.51 @	.52
Bromine, purified, cases	lb.	.47 @	.48
Brucine, alkaloid, tins	oz.	.06½@	—
sulphate, tins	oz.	.06½@	—
Butyric ether, cans	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Cadmium, metal, sticks, cases	lb.	.67½@	.80
Caffeine, alkaloid, cans, cases	lb.	3.25 @	3.40
citrated, cans	lb.	2.70 @	2.90
hydrobromide, bottles	lb.	4.65 @	4.90
sulphate, bottles	lb.	5.40 @	—
Calcium lactate, USP, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.55
sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.20 @	.25
Camphor, monobrom, barrels	lb.	1.85 @	1.95
Cantharides, Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	.74 @	.75
powder, boxes	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Russian whole, cases	lb.	.55 @	.60
powder, boxes	lb.	.70 @	.75
Castile soap, white, per case		14.00 @	—
Castor, oil, medicinal, car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
barrels	lb.	.12¼@	—
cases	lb.	.13¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.12½@	—
cases	lb.	.13½@	—
No. 3, car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
cases	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
cases	lb.	.13 @	—
Chalk, precip., heavy, casks	lb.	.02½@	.04¼
light, casks	lb.	.04 @	.05¼
extra light, casks	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Charcoal, willow, pwd., barrels.	lb.	.07 @	.09
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.20 @	.25
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.30 @	—
resale, drums	lb.	.28 @	.29
Chloramine, USP, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.50
Chromium sulphate, scales, boxes, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
powdered, boxes, cans	lb.	.60 @	.65
pearls, boxes, cans	lb.	.50 @	.55
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.50 @	3.60
Cinchonidine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.60 @	.65
sulphate, cans	oz.	.35 @	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.38 @	.43
sulphate, cans	oz.	.35 @	—
Citric acid—See Acids, page 10			

Naval Stores

(Market Report, page 31)

Turpentine spirits, ex yard, barrels	gal.	.92½@	.94½
wood, steam dist., barrels	gal.	.92 @	.94
destructive dist., barrels	gal.	.70 @	.72
Rosin (prices per unit of 280 lbs.)— B, barrels		14.75 @	—
D, barrels		15.00 @	—
E, barrels		16.00 @	—
F, barrels		16.25 @	—
G, barrels		16.25 @	—
H, barrels		16.25 @	—
I, barrels		16.25 @	—
K, barrels		16.25 @	—
M, barrels		16.25 @	—
N, barrels		16.85 @	—
W.G., barrels		17.25 @	—
W.W., barrels		17.60 @	—
Gum thus, barrels		28.00	Nom.
strained, barrels		28.00	Nom.
Pine oil, steam distilled, barrels,	gal.	.70 @	.72
Pitch, barrels	bbl.	9.00 @	10.00
Rosin oil, first rectified, drums	gal.	.80 @	—
second rectified, drums	gal.	.85 @	—
third rectified, drums	gal.	.90 @	—
Tar, kiln burned, barrels	bbl.	15.50 @	16.00
retort, barrels	bbl.	16.50 @	17.00
Tar oil, genuine distilled, barrels,	gal.	.50 @	.52
commercial, barrels	gal.	.30 @	.32

The following discounts apply for all regular single strength and double strength window glass, in carload lots and over, for shipments in zones B, C, D, E and F:—

Single strength A quality, 25-inch bracket sizes, 87 percent; 34 and 40-inch, 84 and 5 percent; 50-inch and above, 83 percent.

Single strength B quality, 25-inch bracket sizes, 89 and 2 percent; 34 and 40-inch, 87 and 5 percent; 50 and 54-inch, 85 and 6 percent; 60-inch and above, 85 percent.

Double strength, A quality, all brackets, 84 and 2½ percent.

Double strength, B quality, all brackets to 60-inch, 88 and 5 percent; all above 60-inch bracket size, 87 and 2 percent.

Boxing charges for single and double are as follows:—First three brackets sizes, 21c. per 50-foot box; above size up to and including 100 united inches, 42c. per box; sizes over 100 united inches, 84c. per 100-foot box.

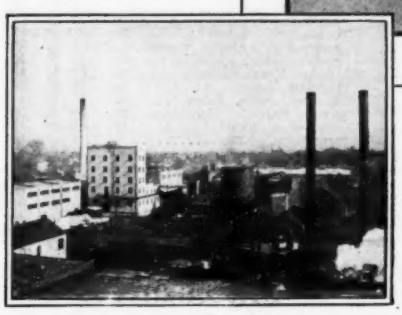
For glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges will be double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

Fractional cutting charges as follows:—Single strength, one fraction, 15c. per box; two fractions, 30c. per box; double strength, one fraction, 20c. per box; two fractions, 40c. per box.

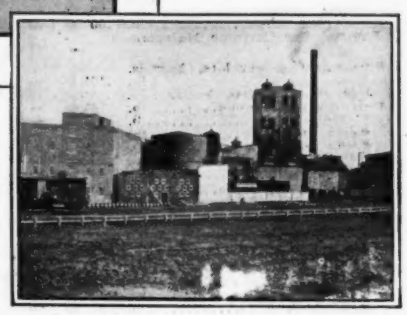
O.P.D.R. QUOTATIONS are spot New York for original packages unless otherwise stated Broken lots command higher prices.

Airplane view of the company's Baltimore plant

One of the New Orleans plants



The Middle Western Panl



Every buyer of industrial alcohol **should** know these significant facts--

TO produce industrial alcohol of highest quality and at moderate prices requires a far-reaching organization, ample facilities, modern equipment, and a highly trained and thoroughly experienced staff.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.—the largest organization of its kind in the world—is ideally fitted to supply industries in every section of the country with highest grade alcohol.

It has been one of the foremost factors in developing many industrial possibilities of alcohol—and is constantly increasing the uses for this important product.

The company obtains its supply of molasses—the raw material from which alcohol is made—at the source. It owns not only the barges and tank cars which transport this molasses from the Cuban sugar mills to the coast, but the large tank steamers that carry it to the alcohol producing plants.

These plants are extensive—thoroughly modern—and operated by experts. Much of the equipment was designed and built by the company's engineers.

A special staff of scientists, provided with extensive laboratory equipment, is constantly engaged in the study of production methods, seeking to attain still further economy and efficiency.

To insure prompt deliveries to customers, and to keep its many warehouses adequately supplied, the company owns and operates more than 400 tank cars and 150,000 heavy steel drums. And trucks at each distribution center are available for local deliveries in smaller quantities.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. produces an alcohol of finest quality and uniformity. It insures reliable service and prompt deliveries in every section of the country—and it offers its product at prices consistently reasonable and unusually stable.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES—110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK

Sales branches in all principal cities

Drugs, Fine Chemicals (Cont'd)

Citrates, ammonium, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.90
iron, cans	lb.	.94 @	.99
iron and ammonium, brown scales, cans	lb.	.69 @	—
green scales, cans	lb.	.69 @	—
potash, cans	lb.	.53 @	.55
soda, U.S.P., VIII, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.40
U.S.P., X, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.47
Cocaine, hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.00 @	8.25
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.32 @	.33
fingers, cases	lb.	.39 @	.41
Codeine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.70 @	—
hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.70 @	—
nitrate, cans	oz.	8.70 @	—
phosphate, cans	oz.	7.25 @	—
salicylate, cans	oz.	7.25 @	—
sulphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	—
Codliver oil, Norw., barrels	bbl.	26.00	@30.00
Colchicine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.00 @	—
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.22 @	.23
flex, U. S.P., drums	lb.	.24 @	.25
Corn syrup, 42 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.31 @	3.56
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.26 @	3.51
Coumarin, cans	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Cream tartar, dom., barrels	lb.	.21 @	.21¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.21¼
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.48 @	—
carbonate, bottles	lb.	1.70 @	1.95
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.50 @	2.60
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	30.00 @	—
Emetine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	30.00	@31.00
Epsom salt, imp., tech., bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	1.30
U.S.P., barrels, bags	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.00
domestic, tech., bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.25
Ergotin, Bonjean, jars	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Eserine, salicylate, vials	oz.	40.00 @	—
sulphate, vials	oz.	40.00 @	—
Ether, U.S.P., anest., drums	lb.	.18 @	.19
U.S.P., concentrated, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.44 @	.45
washed, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Ether, nitrous, bottles	lb.	.88 @	.95
Ethyl chloride, cylinders	lb.	.24 @	.28
Ethylene, glycol, tech., drums	gal.	2.75 @	—
refined, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Eugenol—See Perfume Materials, page 8.			
Formaldehyde, car lots, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.10¾
Furfural, spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
spot, drums	lb.	.18¼@	—
works, tanks	lb.	.15 @	—
works, drums	lb.	.17½@	—
Fusel oil, crude, barrels	gal.	1.25 @	1.40
refined, drums	gal.	2.30 @	2.35
Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.60 @	.65
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.30 @	.32
cans	lb.	.31½@	.35
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
dynamite, drums inc	lb.	.27 @	.27½
soaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.18 @	.18½
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.19¼@	.19¾
Glycerophosphate, calcium, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.55
manganese, cans	lb.	2.90 @	3.10
potash, solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	1.35 @	1.50
soda, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.55
solution, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.05 @	1.20
Guaiacol, crystals, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
liquid, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
carbonate, boxes	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
Haarlem oil, impt., cases	gross	3.45 @	3.50
domestic, cases	gross	3.00 @	3.10
Hexamethylene-tetramine, makers, drums	lb.	.60 @	.62
imported, drums	lb.	.56 @	.57
Homatropine, hydrobromide, vials	oz.	13.50	@14.50
Hydrogen, peroxide, bottles	gross	7.25	@19.00
Hydroquinone, kegs	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Hypophospite, ammonium, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
calcium, cans	lb.	.60 @	.65
iron, cans	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
magnesium, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.15
potash, cans	lb.	.80 @	.85
soda, cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.50	@21.00
resale, vials	oz.	18.00	@19.00
hydrochloride, vials	oz.	20.50	@21.00
sulphate, vials	oz.	22.50	@ —
Hyoscine, hydrobromide, vials	oz.	13.00	@13.50
Hyoscyamine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	25.00	@ —
hydrobromide, vials	oz.	40.00	@ —
sulphate, vials	oz.	25.00	@ —
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Iodide, ammonium, jars	lb.	5.20 @	—
arsenous, bottles	lb.	6.75 @	—
arsenous and mercuric solution, bottles	lb.	.26 @	—
barium, bottles	lb.	5.15 @	—
cadmium, bottles	lb.	4.45 @	—
calcium, bottles	lb.	4.35 @	—
copper, bottles	lb.	5.65 @	—
ethyl, bottles	lb.	6.25 @	—
iron, bottles	lb.	4.20 @	4.40
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.35 @	.37
lead, jars	lb.	3.20 @	—
lithium, bottles	lb.	5.40 @	—
manganese, bottles	lb.	6.40 @	—
mercury, green, yellow, kegs	lb.	4.13 @	4.18
red, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
potassium, barrels	lb.	3.75 @	3.80
sodium, jars	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
starch, bottles	lb.	1.55 @	—
strontium, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
sulphur, bottles	lb.	4.55 @	—
thymol, barrels	lb.	6.75 @	7.00
zinc, bottles	lb.	5.20 @	5.70
Iodine, resublimed, kegs	lb.	4.65 @	4.70
Iodoform, kegs	lb.	6.00 @	6.05
Iron, chloride, USP, lump, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.09
for tinctures, bottles	lb.	.06 @	.08
reduced, 90 percent, cans	lb.	.62½@	.65
phosphate, cans	lb.	.69 @	—
pyrophosphate, cans	lb.	.74 @	—
Isinglass, Russian, cases	lb.	4.50 @	4.75
Lanolin—See Adepslanae.			
Licorice powder, comp., U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
powdered, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
Lithium, carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
citrate, barrels	lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Magnesia, carb., U.S.P., barrels,	lb.	.09½@	.10½
technical, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
calcined, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.45 @	.60
Manganese, dioxide, precipitated, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.50
Menthol, imp., cases	lb.	4.65 @	4.90
synthetic, tins	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
Mercurials, calomel, kegs	lb.	1.51 @	—
corrosive sublimate, kegs	lb.	1.21 @	1.36
bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.19 @	—
oxide, black, kegs	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
yellow, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
red, precipitate, kegs	lb.	1.62 @	—
white, precipitate, barrels	lb.	1.72 @	1.77
blue mass, U.S.P., can	lb.	.74 @	—
mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.74 @	—
ointment, 33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.77 @	—
ointment, 50 p.c., cans	lb.	.99 @	—
ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.74 @	—
citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.52 @	—
Methanol, 95 p.c., drums	gal.	.70 @	.72
barrels	gal.	.76 @	.78
tanks	gal.	.65 @	—
97 p.c., drums	gal.	.72 @	.74
barrels	gal.	.78 @	.80
tanks	gal.	.67 @	—
purified, drums	gal.	.80 @	.82
barrels	gal.	.86 @	.88
tanks	gal.	.75 @	.80
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.70 @	—
Methylene blue, kegs	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Methyl acetone, tank cars	gal.	.75 @	—
drums	gal.	.78 @	.80
Methyl salicylate, drums	lb.	.35 @	.38
tins	lb.	.37 @	.40
Milk powder, unskimmed, barrels,	lb.	.29 @	.30
skimmed, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Morphine, acetate, bulk, vials	oz.	7.25 @	7.45
alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.15 @	9.30
ethyl hydrochloride, vials	oz.	8.80 @	9.00
hydrobromine, cans	oz.	7.25 @	7.45
hydrochlorine, cans	oz.	7.25 @	7.45
sulphate, cans	oz.	7.25 @	7.45
apomorphine, vials	oz.	22.10	@23.35
Musk, Cabardine, pods, bottles,	oz.	No stocks	
Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
Tonquin, pods, bottles	oz.	22.00	@24.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	34.00	@36.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	12.00	@13.00
powdered, cans	lb.	13.00	@14.00
granular, cans	lb.	13.00	@14.00
Oxalates, ammonium, crystals, kegs	lb.	.25 @	.26
cerium, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
iron, scales, cans	lb.	.88 @	.89
powdered, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.56
iron and ammonium, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
iron and potassium, kegs	lb.	.49 @	—
iron and sodium, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
potassium, neutral, powd., barrels	lb.	.32 @	.35
sodium, neut., powd., barrels	lb.	.37 @	.38
Paraldehyde, U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.65 @	.67
technical, drums	lb.	.26 @	.28
Paraformaldehyde, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.50
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., drums,	lb.	1.30 @	1.40
Phenylhydrazine, hydrochloride, bottles	lb.	5.00 @	—
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, vials,	oz.	3.25 @	3.50
resale, vials	oz.	2.25 @	2.75
nitrate, vials	oz.	3.25 @	3.50
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	4.10 @	4.20
Potash acetate, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
bicarbonate, U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.17
crystals, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
guaiacol sulphonate, cans	lb.	1.30 @	1.50
carbonate, USP, fine powder, barrels	lb.	.14 @	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
chlorate, USP, powder, kegs	lb.	.11 @	.14
granular, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
permanganate, U.S.P., drums,	lb.	.14½@	.15½
sulphate, N. F., barrels	lb.	.15 @	.18
Quicksilver, flasks	per flask.	90.00	@91.00
Quinidine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.70 @	.75
sulphate, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Quinine sulph., domestic, tins	oz.	.40 @	—
Japanese, tins	oz.	.40 @	—
Dutch, tins	oz.	.40 @	—
Swiss	oz.	.40 @	—
alkaloid, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
acetate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
arsenate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
arsenated, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
benzoate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
bisulphate, cans	oz.	.40 @	—
Japanese, tins	oz.	.40 @	—
Swiss	oz.	.40 @	—
resale	oz.	.38 @	.39
citrate, cans	oz.	.51 @	—
dihydrobromide, vials	oz.	.54 @	—
dihydrochloride, vials	oz.	.54 @	—
ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
formate, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.80 @	—
hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
hydrochloride and urea, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
hydrochlorsulphate, cans	oz.	.54 @	—
hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.70 @	—
lactate, cans	oz.	.66 @	—
phenolsulphonate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
phosphate, cans	oz.	.62 @	—
salicylate, cans	oz.	.52 @	—
tannate, cans	oz.	.41 @	—
tartrate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
valerate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
Resorcinol, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes	lb.	.20 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
Rosewater, triple, demijohns		5.50 @	6.00
Saccharin, cans	lb.	1.70 @	1.90
Salicin, cans	lb.	4.75 @	5.00
Salol, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.90
Santonin, crystals, bulk, cans	lb.	130.00	@140.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Seidlitz mixture, barrels	lb.	.16¼@	—
Silver nitrate, bottles	oz.	.42½@	.44½
nucleinate, vials	oz.	.35 @	.40
proteinate, vials	oz.	.30 @	.35
Soda, benzoate, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.50 @	.53
cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.75 @	5.25
caustic, USP, sticks, cans	lb.	.19 @	.23
cyanide—See Chemicals, page 10.			
perborate, N. F., barrels	lb.	.23 @	.27
dibasic, USP, granular, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.34
phosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
salicylate, USP, kegs	lb.	.75 @	.80
salicylate, boxes	lb.	.37 @	.39
sulphocarbolate, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Sparteine sulphate, bottles	oz.	.60 @	.70
resale, bottles	oz.	.52 @	.53
Strontium, carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.34
nitrate, casks, kegs	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Strychnine, alkaloid, crys., cans,	oz.	.56 @	—
alkaloid powder, cans	oz.	.46 @	—
acetate, bulk, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
arsenate, bulk, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
arsenite, bulk, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
glycerophosphite, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
hydrophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
nitrate, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
phosphate, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
sulphate, crystals and powdered, cans	oz.	.38 @	—
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.62 @	.65
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.21½
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	2.35 @	2.65
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	3.85 @	3.95
Sulphur, flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.17 @	—
commercial—See Chemicals, page 10.			
Tartar, emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.31½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.31½
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.34 @	.36½
Tartaric acid—See Acids, page 10.			
Terebine, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
sodium salicylate, cans	lb.	2.50 @	2.65
Terpinhydrate, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.48
Thymol, bottles	lb.	3.40 @	3.50
Vanillin, tins	lb.	7.20 @	7.50
resale, tins	lb.	6.50 @	6.60
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.27 @	.28
Witch hazel extract, barrels	gal.	1.05 @	1.10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	3.25 @	3.50
resale, vials	oz.	2.50 @	—
Zinc, carbonate, precip., USP, pwd., barrels	lb.	.30 @	.33
chloride, USP, granular, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
stearate, USP, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.30
sulpho carbonate, N. F., barrels	lb.	.30 @	.35
oxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18

Botanical Drugs

Balsams

(Market Report, page 51)

Copaiba, Para, cans	lb.	.40 @	.41
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.44 @	.45
Fir, Canada, cans	gal.	11.00	@11.25
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	.90 @	1.25
Peru, cans	lb.	1.70 @	1.75
Tolu, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.05

Barks

(Market Report, page 51)

Angostura, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Barberry root, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
tree, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Bayberry, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Black haw root, bales	lb.	.25 @	.27
tree, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Buckthorn, true, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Canella alba, bales	lb.	.36 @	.38
Cascara sagrada, new crop, bales,	lb.	.15 @	.16
one year old, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
two years old, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
four years old, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Cinchona, quills, short, bags	lb.	.60 @	.65
long, cases	lb.	.72 @	.75
broken, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
chips, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
South American, bales	lb.	.19 @	.22
Condurango, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Cottonroot, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Cramp, so-called, bales	lb.	.06¼@	.07
genuine, bales	lb.	.36 @	.40
Dogwood, domestic, bales	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Elm, bundles, select, cases	lb.	.20 @	.22
grinding, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.21 @	.22
Fringetree, bales	lb.	.22 @	.24
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
sweet, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Pomegranate, root, bags	lb.	.25 @	.26
tree, bags	lb.	.17 @	.18
Prickly ash, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Sassafras, ordinary, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
select, bales	lb.	.26 @	.28
Simarubra, bales	lb.	.6½@	.07
Soap, whole, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.10½
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Tonga, bales	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Wahoo root, bales	lb.	.65 @	.67
tree, bales	lb.	.30 @	.35
White pine, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Wild cherry, thick, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
thick, rossed, bales	lb.	.09 @	.09½
thin, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.11½@	.12

Berries

(Market Report, page 52)

Cubeb, XX, bags	lb.	.51 @	.52
powdered, cases, kegs	lb.	.52 @	.53
Fish (cocculus indicus), bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Horse nettle, dry, bags	lb.	.35 @	.40
Juniper, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Laurel, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Prickly ash, bales	lb.	.29 @	.30
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Saw Palmetto, bales	lb.	1.50 @	1.55

Flowers

(Market Report, page 52)

Arnica, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Borage, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Calendula, petals, bales	lb.	.70 @	.72
Chamomile, Roman, bales	lb.	.20 @	.23
Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.35 @	.36
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.13 @	.17
Elder, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Insect flowers, pwd., barrels, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.26
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.17½@	.19
Lavender, ordinary, bales	lb.	.25 @	.27
select, bales	lb.	.35 @	.45
Linden, with leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.16
without leaves, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Malva, blue, bales	lb.	.55 @	.58
black, bales	lb.	.65 @	.70
Mullein, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.10
Orange, cases	lb.	.25 @	.30
Poppy, red, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
Rosemary, bales	lb.	.25 @	.35
Saffron, American, bales	lb.	.38 @	.40
Valencia, tins	lb.	25.50	@26.00

Herbs and Leaves

(Market Report, page 52)

Aconite, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Belladonna, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Boneset, herb, bales	lb.	.07 @	.09
leaves, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Buchu, short bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
Cannabis, domestic, U.S.P., bales,	lb.	.33 @	.35
Catnip leaves, bales	lb.	.22 @	.24
Coltsfoot, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Conium, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Corn silk, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Damiana, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Deer tongue, bales	lb.	.16 @	.18
Digitalis, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Ephedra vulgaris, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Eucalyptus, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06¼
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
Henbane, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Henna, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hops, bales	lb.	.28 @	.29
Horehound, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Jaborandi, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Laurel, Italian, bales	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
Greek, bales	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
Liverwort, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.37 @	.38
Marjoram, French, No. 1, bales	lb.	.46	Nom.
German, bales	lb.	.44 @	.45
Matico, bales	lb.	No stocks	
Patchouli, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Pennyroyal herb, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Peppermint, leaves, imported, bales	lb.	.50 @	.52
domestic, bales	lb.	.24 @	.25
Pichi, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Prince's pine, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Rose red, bales	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Rosemary, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Rue, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Sage, Greek, bales	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Savory, bales	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Senna, Alex., whole, bales, cs.	lb.	.20 @	.21
half leaf, bales	lb.	.14 @	.18
siftings, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Tinnevelly, bales	lb.	.07½@	.18
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09 @	.10
pods, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.42 @	.43
Western, bales	lb.	.23 @	.24
Spearmint, herb, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
leaves, bales	lb.	.24 @	.25
Squaw vine, bales	lb.	.16½@	.17
Stramonium, bales	lb.	.14½@	.15
Tansy, herb, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
leaves, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Thyme, Spanish, bales	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
French, bales	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
Uva ursi, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Wormwood, herb, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Witch hazel, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Yerba santa, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11

Miscellaneous

(Market Report, page 52)

Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
Areca nuts, bags	lb.	.17 @	.18
Balm of Gilead, buds, bags	lb.	.37 @	.44
Cassia, flatuia, baskets	lb.	.09 @	.10
Colocynth, pulp, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.65 @	—
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.70 @	.80
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Ergot, bags	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Grains of Paradise, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
Guarana, cases	lb.	1.60 @	—
Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
bleached, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Kamala, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Kola nuts, bags	lb.	1.60 @	1.70
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.50 @	.51
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.40 @	.42
small, cases	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
Papain, powder, cases	lb.	.45 @	.50
Poppy heads, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.08
Quassia chips, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.04¼@	.05
Tamarinds, barrels	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
kegs	keg.		

Roots

(Market Report, page 52)

Aconite, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Aletris, bags	lb.	.42 @	.43
Alkanet, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Althea, cut, cases	lb.	.42 @	.44
Angelica, American, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Arnica, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, pwd., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Belladonna, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Berberis aquifolium, bales	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Beth, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Blood, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Bluflag, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Bryonia, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Burdock, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Calamus, ordinary, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
bleached, cases	lb.	.39 @	.40
Cohosh, black, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
blue, bales	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Colombo, bales	lb.	.03½@	.04
Cranesbill, bales	lb.	.09 @	.11
Culvers, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Dandelion, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Derris, to arrive, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Doggrass, cut, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Echinacea, bales	lb.	.29 @	.30
Elecampane, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Galangal, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Gelsemium, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Gentian, whole, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09½@	.10
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Ginger—See Spices.			
Ginseng, Southern, wild, cases,	lb.	8.50	@10.00
cultivated, cases	lb.	8.00	@12.00
fibers, cases	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Golden seal, bales	lb.	5.10 @	5.25
powdered, boxes	lb.	5.95 @	6.00
Hellebore, white, pwd., bbls.	lb.	.09½@	.11
Hydrangea, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Ipecac, Cartagena, bags	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
powdered, boxes	lb.	4.75 @	4.85
Rio, bags	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
powdered, boxes	lb.	4.75 @	4.85
Jalap, bales	lb.	.23 @	.30
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.30 @	.32
Kava kava, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lady slipper, bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
Licorice, bales	lb.	.05½@	.08½
selected, cases	lb.	.12½@	.14
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08½@	.10
Lovage, American, bales	lb.	.25 @	.40
foreign, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Manaca, bales	lb.	.15½@	.16
Mandrake, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Musk, bales	lb.	.40 @	.42
Orris, Florentine, whole bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.11 @	.12
Verona, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10 @	.11
fingers, cases	lb.	.55 @	.58
Pareira brava, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Pellitory, bales	lb.	.14 @	.16
Pink true, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Pleurisy, bags	lb.	.19 @	.20
Poke, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

O.P.D.R. QUOTATIONS are spot New York for original packages unless otherwise stated. Broken lots command higher prices.

COUMARIN
DOW

The active constituent of Tonka Bean is a crystallizable odorous substance, called coumarin by Guibourt, and is sometimes found in a crystalline state between the two lobes of the kernel. Coumarin is found in a number of plants, including Melilotus Officinalis (sweet clover) combined with melilotic acid and coumaric acid of which latter acid coumarin is the anhydride.

Medicinally, coumarin has been reported to have a narcotic action and a fluid extract of Tonka Bean has been used as a treatment in whooping-cough but with indifferent success.

Coumarin is used as a flavoring agent in snuff and tobacco, or mixed with vanillin to make a stronger extract for foods, ice-cream, etc. Probably its widest use is in perfume blends, particularly for soaps.

DOW COUMARIN, prepared synthetically, and without adulterant odors, is a standardized product and preferable for any use where coumarin might be employed. Sample on request.

Appearance:	colorless crystals.
Melting Point:	67° C.
Boiling Point:	290° C.
Solubility:	soluble in alcohol and ether; readily soluble in hot water, but only slightly in cold water.
Containers:	5 pound, 25 pound, or 50 pound tins.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY TRADE DOW MARK *Midland Mich U.S.A.*

NEW YORK SAINT LOUIS

Roots, Continued

Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Rhatany, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Rhubarb, high, dried, cases	lb.	.62 @	.63
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.66
Sarsaparilla, Honduras, bales	lb.	.68 @	.70
Mexican, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
American, bales	lb.	.22 @	.24
Scammony, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Senega, bales	lb.	.70 @	.72
Serpentaria, bales	lb.	.85 @	.86
Skunk cabbage, cakes	lb.	.13 @	.14
Snake, Canada, bales	lb.	.28½@	.30
Spikenard, bales	lb.	.15½@	.16
Squills, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
powdered, cartons, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.18
Stillingia, bales	lb.	.22 @	.25
Stone, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Tonga, bales	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Turmeric, Aleppy, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Madras, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Unicorn, false, (helonias), bales	lb.	.70 @	.75
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.42 @	.43
Valerian, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Japanese, bales	lb.	.40 @	.50
Yellow dock, bales	lb.	.11½@	.12
Yellow (Xanthoriza), bales	lb.	.14 @	.15

Seeds

(Market Report, page 54)

Anise, Russian, bags	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Spanish, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15½
star, actual weight, cases	lb.	.18 @	.18½
Canary, Spanish, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Morocco, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Argentine, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
Caraway, Dutch, bags	lb.	.09¼@	.09¾
Cardamom, bleached, cases	lb.	2.40 @	3.10
decorticated, cases	lb.	1.42 @	1.50
green, cases	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Celery, bags	lb.	.16¼@	.16¾
Colchicum, bags	lb.	.15 @	.20
Conium, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Coriander, Morocco, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
bleached, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Indian, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Cumin, Morocco, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¾
Malta, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Dill, natural, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
cleaned, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Fennel, French, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
German, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13
Indian, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Fenugreek, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Flea, Brown, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
black, bags	lb.	.60 @	.65
Hemp, Manchuria, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04¾
Larkspur, bags	lb.	3.50 @	—
Lobella, bags	lb.	.60 @	.65
Millet, natural, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04½
hulled, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Mustard, Bari, brown, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Sicily, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
California, brown, bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13¼
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14½
Poppy, Dutch, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Indian, blue, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
Pumpkin, bags	lb.	.12 @	.18
Quince, bags	lb.	.60 @	.80
Rape, South American, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Japanese, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Dutch, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Sabadilla, powdered, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.44
Stavesacre, bags	lb.	.22 @	.26
Stramonium, bags	lb.	.10 @	.14½
Strophanthus, Kombe, bags	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Sunflower, S. A., bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Danubian, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
domestic, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Worm, Levant, bags	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
American, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16

Spices

(Market Report, page 54)

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.11¾@	.12
shortstick, bales	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
Batavia, No. 3, bales	lb.	.10½@	.10¾
No. 1, Saigon rolls, cases	lb.	.25¾@	.26
China, selected rolls, cases	lb.	.10 @	.11
broken, selected, bales	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
extra select, bales	lb.	.08¾@	.08½
buds, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1, bales	lb.	.57 @	.58
2, bales	lb.	.56½@	.57
3, bales	lb.	.55 @	.56
Cloves, Zanzibar, blue	lb.	.23 @	.23¼
Ginger, Cochin, Abc, bags	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Lemon, bags	lb.	.13 @	.13½
African, No. 1, bags	lb.	.09¾@	.09½
Japan, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Jamaica, fancy, gold, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
dark, grinding, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
medium, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15½
Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Penang, No. 2, cases	lb.	.95 @	1.00
No. 2, Batavia, cases	lb.	.80 @	.82
Nutmegs, 110s, bags, cases	lb.	.45 @	.46
80s, bags, cases	lb.	.54 @	.55
grinding, bags, cases	lb.	.31 @	.40
Paprika, extra fancy, bags	lb.	.28 @	.29
fancy, bags	lb.	.27 @	.28
medium, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
fair, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
Pepper, black, Singapore, bags	lb.	.22 @	.23
Aleppy, bags	lb.	.20½@	.21
Lampong, bags	lb.	.20 @	.21
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
white, Singapore, bags	lb.	.33½@	.34
Muntok, bags	lb.	.34 @	.35
red, chillies, Japan, No. 1, bags	lb.	.16½@	.17
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
Talay, bags	lb.	.18	Nom.
capsicum, Bombay, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Pimento, bags	lb.	.13 @	.13½

Essential Oils

(Market Report, page 53)

Almond, bitter, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
SPA, bottles	lb.	2.90 @	3.00
artificial, see benzaldehyde, Coal-Tar Intermediates.			
sweet, true, expressed, cases	lb.	.82 @	.85
Apricot, kernel, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
Amyris, Balsamifera L (so-called "W. I sandalwood"), tins	lb.	1.75 @	2.25
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	21.00 @	27.00
Anise (or star anise), as imp., not U.S.P., cases, drums	lb.	.60 @	.62
lead free, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.62 @	.65
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.20
Bergamot, Messina, coppers	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
artificial, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Betula, see sweet birch, below.			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.16 @	.24
rectified, tins	lb.	.55 @	.60
Bois de rose, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.26 @	.27
Cajeput, U.S.P. IX, tins	lb.	.77½@	.80
technical, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75
Calamus, tins	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Camphor, white, drums	lb.	.12 @	.14
sassafrassy, drums	lb.	.14½@	—
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	5.75	Nom.
rectified, tins	lb.	6.00	Nom.
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII cans	lb.	1.75 @	2.25
USP IX, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.80
Cardamom seed, bottles	lb.	30.00 @	35.00
Carvol, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.50
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Cedar leaf, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
Cedarwood, tins	lb.	.20 @	.25
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	8.75 @	9.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	10.00 @	10.50
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.42 @	.43
cans	lb.	.44 @	.45
Java, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Clove, U.S.P., cans	lb.	1.70 @	1.75
Coriander, seed, bottles	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	4.00 @	4.15
Cumin, bottles	lb.	8.00 @	8.50
Dill, bottles	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Erigeron, tins	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, drums	lb.	.51 @	.52
cases	lb.	.52 @	.53
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
Gaultheria, see wintergreen leaf, below.			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Bourbon, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Turkish, tins	lb.	2.60 @	2.75
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
Juniper berries, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.35 @	3.00
turpeneless	lb.	14.00 @	16.00
wood, tech., not USP., tins	lb.	.50 @	.75
Lavender flowers, French, USP, tins	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
spike, French, tech., tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Spanish, tech., tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Lemon, American, tins	lb.	2.40 @	2.50
Messina, tins, coppers	lb.	2.65 @	2.85
Lemongrass, native, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	7.25 @	7.50
expressed, tins	lb.	9.00 @	9.25
Linaloe, wood, cases	lb.	2.30 @	2.40
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Mustard, natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	12.00 @	15.00
artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.85 @	1.95
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Orange, sweet, American, tins	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Messina, U.S.P., coppers	lb.	2.65 @	3.00
West Indian, tins	lb.	2.55 @	2.65
bitter, West Indian, tins	lb.	2.70 @	2.80
Messina, U.S.P., coppers	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Origanum, commercial, tins	lb.	.25 @	.50
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	2.60 @	2.75
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	6.75 @	8.00
Pennyroyal, American, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
imported, tins	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	8.25 @	8.50
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	8.75 @	9.00
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	1.85 @	1.90
Pimento, berries, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.75
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.55 @	.65
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	10.00 @	13.50
artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00 @	3.00
Rosemary flowers, USP, tins	lb.	.50 @	.55
technical, tins	lb.	.32½@	.35
Safrol, see Perfume Materials, page 8.			
Sandalwood, E. I., U.S.P., tins	lb.	7.10 @	7.25
Sassafras, natural, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
artificial, drums	lb.	.25 @	—
Savin, tins	lb	1.75 @	2.00
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	6.75 @	7.00
Spruce, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
Sweet birch, Northern, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Southern, tins	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Tansy, tins	lb.	6.10 @	6.25
Terpineol, see Perfume Materials, page 8.			
Thyme, red, tins	lb.	.70 @	.80
white, tins	lb.	.85 @	.90
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	13.00 @	14.00
Wintergreen, leaf, Northern, tins	lb.	7.00 @	8.50
Southern, tins	lb.	3.60 @	3.75
sweet birch, see sweet birch above.			
synthetic, see methyl salicylate, page 4, column 4.			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	4.60 @	4.70
Wormwood, tins	lb.	7.50 @	7.75
Ylang ylang, Manila, bottles	lb.	26.00 @	36.00
Bourbon, bottles	lb.	8.00 @	9.00

Perfume Materials

Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	3.75 @	4.25
Amyl butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	3.00
Salicylate, cans	lb.	1.35 @	2.00
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.30 @	1.95
Anisic aldehyde, C. P. (liquid aubepine), bottles	lb.	3.65 @	3.75
Benzyl acetate, F. F. C., bottles	lb.	1.10 @	2.00
Alcohol, A. M. A., cans	lb.	1.35 @	2.25
Benzoate, A. M. A., F. F. C.,	lb.	1.20 @	1.40
Formate, cans	lb.	3.25 @	4.00
Benzylidine acetone, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.75
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P., see Intermediates, page 10			
Borneol, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Cinnamic acid, see Acids, page 10			
Alcohol, bottles	lb.	4.25 @	5.90
Aldehyde, F.F.C., bottles	lb.	3.20 @	3.50
Citral, 100 percent, cans	lb.	3.00 @	—
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	—
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	5.75 @	8.50
Coumarin, C.P., see Drugs and Fine Chemicals, page 6.			
Diphenyl methane, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Oxide, bottles	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Ethyl cinnamate, bottles	lb.	4.50 @	—
Eucalyptol, see Drugs and Fine Chemicals, page 6.			
Eugenol, cans	lb.	2.90 @	3.00
Geraniol, cans	lb.	2.60 @	6.65
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	4.55 @	5.00
Heliotropine crystals, cans	lb.	2.05 @	2.25
Indol, C.P., bottles	oz.	3.50 @	9.50
Ionone, bottles	lb.	6.00 @	14.00
Iso-Eugenol, bottles	lb.	3.75 @	4.40
Linalool, cans	lb.	4.50 @	6.25
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	9.50
Methyl anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.40 @	3.25
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	4.25 @	5.00
Hepentone, bottles	lb.	9.00 @	10.00
Heptine carbonate, bottles	oz.	2.50 @	4.00
Salicylate, see Drugs and Fine Chemicals, page 6.			
Musk ambrette, cans	lb.	6.90 @	7.40
Artificial xylol, 100 percent, cans	lb.	2.65 @	3.50
Ketone, cans	lb.	7.00 @	12.00
Myrbane, see Nitro-Benzene, Intermediates, page 10			
Neroline crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	2.65
Phenyl acetic acid, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	5.50
Acetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	5.50 @	10.00
Ethyl alcohol, bottles	lb.	5.20 @	7.00
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	9.50 @	20.00
Safrol, makers, drums, tins	lb.	.29 @	.31
imported, tins	lb.	.28 @	.30
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00 @	5.00
Terpineol, C. P., drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
cans	lb.	.31 @	.32
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	1.10 @	1.35
Thymol, see Drugs and Fine Chemicals, page 6.			
Vanillin, see Drugs and Fine Chemicals, page 6.			
Yara Yara crystals, cans	lb.	1.50 @	3.00

Gums and Waxes

Gums

(Market Report, page 55)

Aloe, Curacao, cases	lb.	.09 @	.10
gourds, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Barbados, true, cases	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Cape, cases	lb.	.10 @	.11
Socrotine, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.32
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.60 @	.65
Arabic, firsts, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
seconds, bags	lb.	.22 @	.23
cleaned, amber sorts, bags	lb.	.11¾@	.12
white, bags	lb.	.21 @	.25
powdered, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
Asafetida, lump, cases	lb.	.28 @	.29
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.46 @	.48
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.28 @	.30
Camphor, Am. refined, barrels	lb.	.79 @	—
blocks, cases	lb.	.80½@	—
squares, cases	lb.	.81 @	—
tablets, 16s, cartons	lb.	.84½@	—
bulk, cases	lb.	.80½@	—
24s, cartons	lb.	.85 @	—
bulk, cases	lb.	.81 @	—
32s, cartons	lb.	.85 @	—
bulk, cases	lb.	.81 @	—
Japanese, ref., slabs, cases	lb.	.72 @	.73
tablets, tins	lb.	.90 @	.91
synthetic, imported, cases, barrels	lb.	.65 @	—
Chicle, shipment, bags	lb.	.70 @	.72
jobbing, spot, bags	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
Galbanum, cans	lb.	No stocks	
Gamboge, mass and pipe, cs	lb.	.90 @	.95
powdered, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Guaiac, lump, cases	lb.	.34 @	.35
strained, cases	lb.	.68 @	.69
Karaya, barrels, boxes, drums	lb.	.12 @	.25
Kino, tins	lb.	.50 @	.55
Mastic, cases	lb.	.45 @	.46
Myrrh, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
tears, cases	lb.	.11 @	.26
Opium—See Drugs, page 6.			
Sandarac, cases	lb.	.26 @	.27
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Aleppo, cases	lb.	No stocks	
Virgin, cases	lb.	No stocks	
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
sorts, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1, cases	lb.	1.55 @	1.60
No. 2, cases	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
No. 3, cases	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
No. 4, bags	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
No. 5, bags	lb.	.85 @	.95
No. 6, bags	lb.	.60 @	.70
sorts, bags	lb.	.50 @	—
Turkish, No. 1, bags	lb.	1.20	Nom.
No. 2, bags	lb.	.75 @	.80
No. 3, bags	lb.	.55 @	.60
No. 4, bags	lb.	.40 @	.45

Waxes

(Market Report, page 55)

Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.35 @	.36
Beeswax, yellow, African, bgs	lb.	.38 @	.39
Chilean, bags	lb.	.44 @	.45
refined, cases	lb.	.45 @	.46
white, pure, cases	lb.	.59 @	.60
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.33 @	.34
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	No stocks	
No. 1, bags	lb.	.60 @	.61
No. 2, yellow, bags	lb.	.55	Nom.
North Country, bags	lb.	No stocks	
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.37½@	.38
North Country, bags	lb.	.38 @	.39
Ceresin, dom., yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
white, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
imp., yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags,	lb.	.12½@	—
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13 @	—
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13½@	—
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14 @	—
snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21 @	—
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.25 @	—
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.26 @	—
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.32 @	—
Japan, cases	lb.	.18½@	.19
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Ozokerite, black, 160 m.p., bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
green, 170 m.p., bags	lb.	.26 @	.30
Paraffin,* white, crude, scale 122@124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
124@126 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
yellow, crude, scale, 124@126 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.05⅞
111@115 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05⅞@	.06
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122@124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05¼@	.05⅝
124@126 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.05½@	.05⅝
†fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06⅜
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06⅜@	.06½
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06⅝@	.06¾
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.28 @	.29
cakes, cases	lb.	.29 @	.30

* For market report, see under Petroleum and its products.

† For fully refined in cases, add ¼c. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals

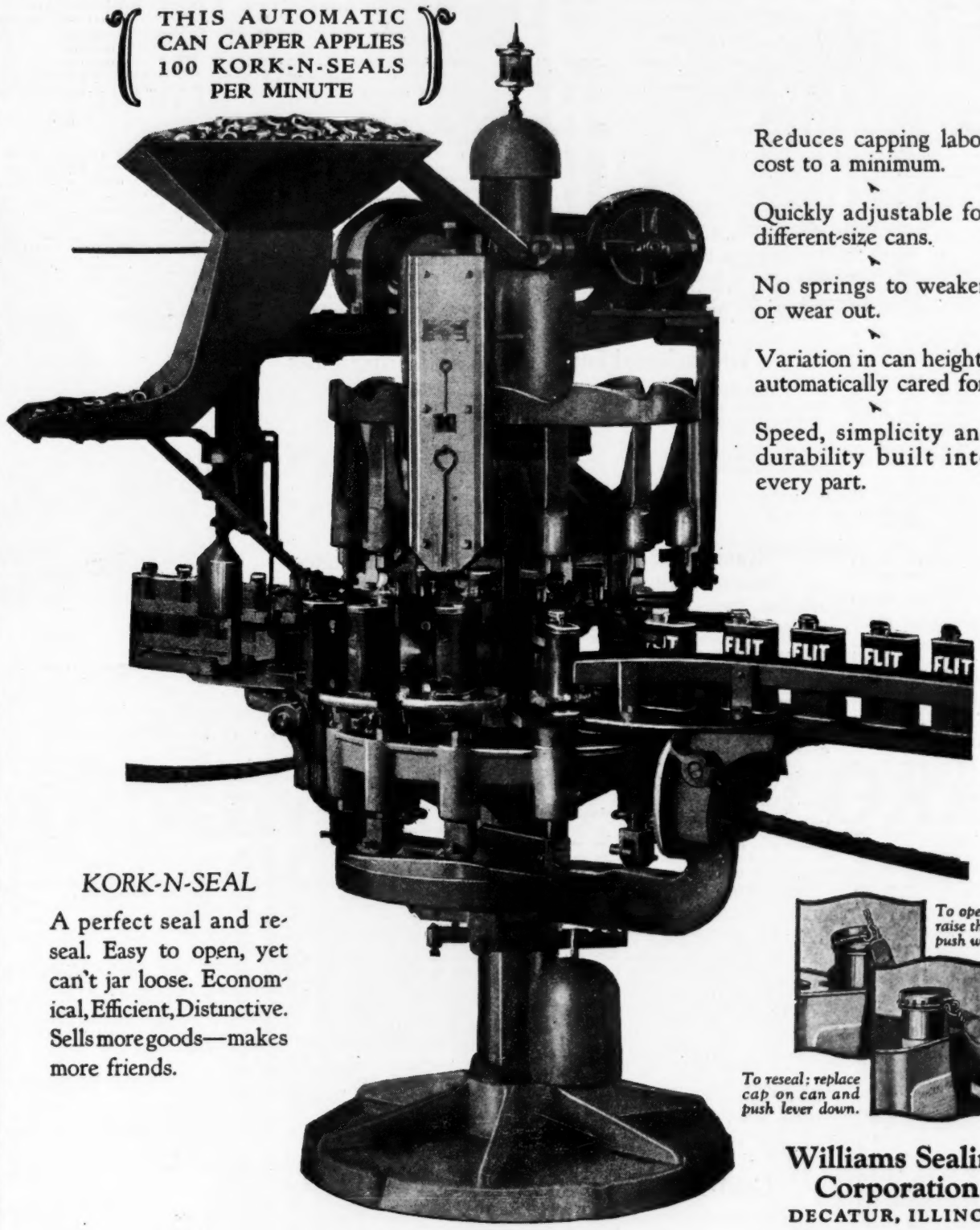
(Market Report, page 57)

Aldehyde ammonia, drums	lb.	.80 @	.85
Alum ammonia, lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.35 @	3.45
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.60 @	3.65
powdered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.65 @	3.80
ammonia chrome, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
potash, lump, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
ground, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
potash chrome, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
soda, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
light, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.17
sulphate, iron free, works, bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.05
commercial, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.45
Ammonia, aqua, 26 deg., drums,	lb.	.03 @	.03½
anhydrous, contracts, cylinders	lb.	.13 @	.15
carbonate, imported, casks	lb.	.10 @	.11
domestic, barrels	lb.	.13½@	.14
chloride—See ammoniac, sal.			
fluoride, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.06 @	.06½
persulphate, cases	lb.	.27½@	.30
sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.55 @	.60
Ammoniac, sal, gray, works, casks	lb.	.06½@	.07
imported, casks	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
white, granular, works, casks	lb.	.06 @	.06½
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.05½
lump, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Antimony, needles, powdered, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16½
chloride (butter of), carboys	lb.	.17 @	.18
metal, bulk	lb.	.15¾@	.16
oxide, white, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.17
sulphuret, vermilion, barrels,	lb.	.45 @	.50
golden, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.25
red, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.18
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.93	Nom.
Arsenic, white, pow'd, kegs	lb.	.03½@	.04
red, kegs	lb.	.10½@	.11
metal, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
Barium, dioxide, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
carbonate, works, bags	ton.	54.00 @	55.00
imported, bags	ton.	50.00 @	52.00
chloride, crystals, works, bags,	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
imported, bags	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
Bleaching powder, works, drums,	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.40
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., large crystals, barrels	100 lbs.	4.90 @	5.10
99 p.c., small crystals, barrels,	100 lbs.	4.90 @	5.10
Brimstone, crude, carloads, bulk, mines	ton.	18.00 @	19.00
ex vessel, Atlantic ports	ton.	22.00 @	23.00
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.70
barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.85
Cadmium, sulphide, boxes	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Calcium, arsenate—See agricultural Insecticides, page 10.			
carbide, drums	lb.	.05 @	.06
chloride, 73@75 p.c., solid, car lots, works, drums	ton.	21.00 @	—
solid, drums	100 lbs.	1.74 @	1.89
imported, shipts., bags,	ton.	21.00 @	—
flake, drums, works	ton.	27.00 @	—
flake, drums	100 lbs.	2.04 @	2.19
bags	100 lbs.	2.04 @	2.19
hydrate, works, bags	ton.	12.00 @	12.50
barrels	100 lbs.	.60 @	.85
phosphate, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Carbon, bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06 @	.08
tetrachloride, car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
less than car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	.08
Chlorine, liquid, works, cyls	lb.	.05½@	.09
works, tanks	lb.	.04 @	—
Chrome, acetate, 8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Copper, carbonate—See Agricultural Insecticides, page 10.			
chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.51
oxide, kegs	lb.	.16½@	.17
sulphate—See blue vitriol.			
Copperas, carloads, bulk, works,	ton.	13.00 @	14.00
carloads, bags	ton.	15.00 @	16.00
carloads, barrels	ton.	18.00 @	19.00
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.85 @	.88
Ethyl acetate, tank cars	gal.	.72 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.74 @	—
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.76 @	—
Ethylidin anilin, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
Ethylene dichloride, drums	lb.	.10 @	.15
Ferric chloride, crystals, barrels,	lb.	.05 @	.07¾
Fluorspar acid, bulk, mines	ton.	22.00 @	—
Formaldehyde anilin, drums	lb.	.41 @	.42
Glauber's salt, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	1.10
imported, spot, bags	100 lbs.	.70 @	.90
Iron, nitrate, com'l, kegs	lb.	.02¾@	.03
true, kegs	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Lead, acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.13½
white, crystals, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14½
broken, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.15
granular, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.15
arsenate—See Agricultural Insecticides, page 10.			
Lime, chemical, lump, works, bulk	ton.	8.50 @	—
works, barrels	per bbl.	1.80 @	2.80
acetate, bags	100 lbs.	3.25 @	—
Magnesite, calcined, barrels	ton.	50.00 @	60.00
Magnesium, chloride, flake, barrels	ton.	37.00 @	—
imported, flake, barrels	ton.	33.50 @	35.00
imported, fused, barrels	ton.	31.00 @	33.00
silicofluoride, cryst., barrels	lb.	.12½@	.13
Manganese, dioxide, tech. (peroxide), drums	lb.	.05 @	.06
chloride, imp., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
Methyl chloride, cylinders	lb.	.55 @	.60

O.P.D.R. QUOTATIONS are spot New York for original packages unless otherwise stated. Broken lots command higher prices.

A Revelation in Can Sealing

THIS AUTOMATIC CAN CAPPER APPLIES 100 KORK-N-SEALS PER MINUTE



Reduces capping labor cost to a minimum.

Quickly adjustable for different-size cans.

No springs to weaken or wear out.

Variation in can heights automatically cared for.

Speed, simplicity and durability built into every part.

KORK-N-SEAL

A perfect seal and re-seal. Easy to open, yet can't jar loose. Economical, Efficient, Distinctive. Sells more goods—makes more friends.

To open: merely raise the lever and push with thumb.

To reseal: replace cap on can and push lever down.

Williams Sealing Corporation
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

Williams
KORK-N-SEAL
THE CAP WITH THE LITTLE LEVER

Industrial Chemicals (Cont'd)

Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
kegs	lb.	.23½@	—
oxide, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.40
salts, double, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
Niter cake, bulk, works	ton.	4.50 @	5.50
Phosphorus, oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.35 @	.40
pentasulphide, cylinders	lb.	.30 @	.35
red, casks	lb.	.65 @	—
trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.35 @	—
yellow, casks	lb.	.32 @	.37½
Potash, bichromate — see Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, page 12.			
binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.20
carbonate, 96@98 p.c., calcined, imported, casks	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
80@85 p.c., calcined, imported, casks	lb.	.05¾@	.06
80@85 p.c., hydrated, imported, casks	lb.	.05¾@	.06
caustic, 88@92 p.c., works, casks	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
88@92 p.c., imp., spot, casks,	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
70@75 p.c., works, casks	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
chlorate, works, casks	lb.	.08½@	.09
imported, casks	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
cyanide, cases	lb.	.52½@	.57½
metabisulphite, bags	lb.	.12 @	.15
nitrate—See saltpeter.			
oxalate, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
perchlorate, works, casks	lb.	.11 @	.12
permanganate, tech., casks	lb.	.14 @	.15
U.S.P.—See Drugs, page 6.			
prussiate, red, casks	lb.	.38 @	.38½
yellow, casks	lb.	.18¼@	.18½
sorts, casks	lb.	.09 @	.09½
titanium, oxalate, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.25
Salt cake, ground, works, bulk	ton.	20.00	@22.00
works, barrels	ton.	23.00	@25.00
Saltpeter, cryst., barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08
granulated, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
powdered, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Soda, acetate, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
ash, light, 58 p.c., spot, bags, car lots	100 lbs.	1.43 @	1.43½
l.c.l., bags	100 lbs.	2.04 @	2.19
barrels, car lots	100 lbs.	1.68 @	1.70½
l.c.l., barrels	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
contracts, 58 p.c., works, bulk	100 lbs.	1.25 @	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.63 @	—
dense, 58 p.c., spot, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.52½
l.c.l., bags	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.50
barrels, car lots	100 lbs.	1.74 @	1.76½
l.c.l., barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.70
contracts, 58 p.c., works, bulk	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.45 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.69 @	—
bicarbonate, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
spot, barrels	100 lbs.	2.41 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.66 @	—
bichromate—see Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, page 12			
bisulphate, works, bulk	ton.	4.50 @	5.00
works, barrels	ton.	5.50 @	6.00
bisulphite, powdered, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	4.25
35-38 p.c., solution, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.75
caustic, 76 p.c., solid, spot, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.20 @	—
l.c.l., drums	100 lbs.	3.76 @	3.91
contract, works	100 lbs.	3.10 @	—
export, 76 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.00
ground, 76 p.c., spot, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.60 @	—
l.c.l., drums	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.31
contracts, works, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.50 @	—
flake, 76 p.c., carlots, drums	100 lbs.	3.60 @	—
l.c.l., drums	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.31
contracts, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.50 @	—
60 p.c., test, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.65 @	—
chlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
cyanide, 96@98 p.c., 100-lb. cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
imported, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
fluoride, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
monohydrated, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03
nitrate, refined, granulated, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06
crude—See Fertilizer, page 12.			
nitrite, 96@98 p.c., domestic, casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
imported, spot, casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
phosphate, dibasic, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
tribasic, barrels	lb.	.039 @	.04¼
prussiate, yellow, casks	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
pyro-phosphate, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.15
sal, works, barrels	100 lbs.	.90 @	1.10
silicate, 60-deg., works, drums.	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
40 deg., works, tanks	100 lbs.	.65 @	.70
works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	.80
silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
stearate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.29
sulphide, 60 p.c., fused, casks.	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.75
broken, casks	100 lbs.	3.75 @	4.00
30 percent, crystals, barrels.	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.50
sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
sulphocyanide, cases	lb.	.45 @	.55
tungstate, tech., cryst., kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Sulphur, flour, com., bags	100 lbs.	1.45 @	1.75
barrels	100 lbs.	1.80 @	2.10
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermaker's, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.95
refined, heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.30
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.40
rubbermaker's, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.40
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.35
barrels	100 lbs.	3.05 @	3.00
lac, technical, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
chloride, drums	lb.	.04 @	.05
dioxide, anhydrous, cylinders	lb.	.15 @	.18
Tin, bichloride, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.19½
crystals, barrels	lb.	.45½@	.46
oxide, barrels	lb.	.67 @	.69
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75
Urea, cases	lb.	.25 @	.30
Zinc, carbonate, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
chloride, granular, works, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.07
fused, works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.04
cyanide, drums	lb.	.40 @	.41
dust, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
sulphate, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
Zinc-ammonium, salt, casks	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Zirconium, oxide, pure, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.50
semi-refined, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
natural, kegs	lb.	.02½@	.03

Acids

(Market Report, page 59)

Acetic, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.46 @	4.71
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.10 @	6.35
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.86 @	7.11
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.57 @	8.82
glacial, 99 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	11.46 @	11.71
carboys	100 lbs.	11.76 @	12.49
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.32 @	.38
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.30
Benzoic—See Coal-Tar Acids below.			
Boric, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
kegs	lb.	.09½@	.10
sacks	lb.	.08½@	.09
Butyric, 95 p.c., carboys	lb.	.75 @	.80
Camphoric, cans	lb.	4.90 @	5.00
Carbolic — See Phenol, Coal-Taf Basic Products below.			
Chromic, 98 p.c., drums	lb.	.37 @	—
technical, drums	lb.	.37 @	—
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	3.30 @	3.50
Citric, domestic, cryst., barrels,	lb.	.44½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.45½@	—
imported, kegs	lb.	.44¼@	.44½
Cresylic — See Coal-Tar Basic Products below.			
Formic, 90 p.c., imp., barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
85 percent, barrels	lb.	.10½	Nom.
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.69 @	—
Hydriodic, 9½ to 10½ percent, diluted, U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.65 @	.70
45 p.c., carboys	lb.	2.80 @	2.85
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 40 p.c. works, carboys	lb.	.55 @	—
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
Hydrocyanic, works, cylinders	lb.	.80 @	1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilicic, 35 p.c., barrels,	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c., demijohns	lb.	.85 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
light, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
light, ref., barrels	lb.	.13½@	.14
U.S.P., X, carboys	lb.	.62 @	.64
Mixed, per nitric unit per pound, tanks		.07 @	.07¼
per sulphuric unit per pound, tanks		.008 @	.01
Molybdic, C.P., carboys	lb.	1.35 @	1.50
85 p.c., carboys	lb.	1.20 @	1.35
Monochloracetic, carboys	lb.	.21 @	—
Muriatic, 18 deg., works, tanks,	100 lbs.	.85 @	.95
20 deg., works, tanks	100 lbs.	.95 @	1.05
22 deg., works, carboys	100 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
38 degrees, carboys	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
40 degrees, carboys	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
42 degrees, carboys	100 lbs.	6.50 @	6.75
43 degrees, carboys	100 lbs.	7.25 @	7.50
Oleum, 20 p.c., works, tank cars,	ton.	18.00	@20.00
Oxalic, works, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11
spot, imported, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
Picric—See Coal-Tar Acids below.			
Phthalic, anhydride—See Intermediates below.			
Phosphoric, 50 percent, technical, carboys	lb.	.07 @	.07½
50 p.c., U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.14 @	.16
85@88 p.c., U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.17 @	.18
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.50 @	1.70
Salicylic — See Coal-Tar Acids below.			
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tank cars	ton.	10.50@	11.50
l.c.l., drums	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
66 degrees, tank cars	ton.	15.00	@16.00
l.c.l., drums	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
Prices for all intermediate degrees are to be figured on the basis of the quotation fixed for 60-degree Baume acid.			
C.P., carboys	lb.	.06 @	.08
Tannic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
technical, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Tartaric, U.S.P., dom., crystals, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
imported, kegs	lb.	.29 @	.29½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	—
Tungstic, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25

Agricultural Insecticides and Fungicides

(Market Report, page 63)

Arsenic, white, powd., kegs	lb.	.03½@	.04
Bordeaux mixture, paste, bbls.	lb.	.10½@	.11½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Calcium arsenate, drums	lb.	.08½@	.11
Carbon, bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06¾
Copper, carbonate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
Lead arsenate, paste, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
powdered, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls.	gal.	.13 @	.15
Nicotine, 94 p.c., tins	lb.	3.45 @	—
Nicotine sulphate, 10-lb. tins	tin.	11.00 @	—
Para-dichloro-benzene, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.23
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.1615@	.19

Coal Tar Products

Basic Products

(Market Report, page 65)

Anthracene, 80@85 p.c., barrels.	lb.	.60	Nom.
40@45 p.c., barrels	lb.	.15	Nom.
25@28 p.c., barrels	lb.	.04	Nom.
Benzene (benzol), pure, works, tanks	gal.	.25 @	—
drums	gal.	.30 @	—
90 p.c., tanks, works	gal.	.25 @	—
drums	gal.	.30 @	—
nitration, works, tanks	gal.	.28 @	—
drums	gal.	.33 @	—
Carbazole, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Creosote oil, grade I, works, tanks	gal.	.14 @	.15
grade II, works, tanks	gal.	.13 @	.14
grade III, works, tanks	gal.	.13 @	.14
Cresol, U.S.P., contract, drums.	lb.	.17½@	.20
Cresylic acid, 97@99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.59 @	.65
95@97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.58 @	.64
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26 @	.30
Naphthalene, ball, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
flake, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
crude, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.18 @	.28
Phenol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.17 @	.19
Pyridin, drums	gal.	3.75 @	3.80
shipment, drums	gal.	3.65 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, works, tanks	gal.	.35 @	
drums, works	gal.	.40 @	—
Tar, coal, barrels	per bbl.	9.50	@10.00
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.26 @	.28
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.28 @	.30
Toluene, pure, works, tanks	gal.	.35 @	—
works, drums	gal.	.40 @	—
Xylene, nitration, works, tanks,	gal.	.65 @	—
works, drums	gal.	.70 @	—
5 deg., works, tanks	gal.	.55 @	—
works, drums	gal.	.60 @	—
10 deg., works, tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
drums	gal.	.55 @	—
commercal, works, tanks	gal.	.36 @	—
drums	gal.	.41 @	—

Coal-Tar Acids

(Market Report, page 65)

Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.98 @	1.00
technical, barrels	lb.	.80 @	—
Benzoic, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.60 @	.61
technical, kegs	lb.	.57 @	.58
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.95 @	.99
Gamma, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
H, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.55 @	.60
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Naphthionic, barrels	lb.	No stocks	
Neville and Winther's, barrels	lb.	.95 @	1.01
Phenylcinchoninic	lb.	5.00 @	5.25
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, kegs	lb.	.30 @	.40
Salicylic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.30 @	.35
technical, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.32
Sulphanilic, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.18

Intermediates

(Market Report, page 66)

Alphanaphthol, ref., barrels	lb.	.90 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Aminoazobenzene, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.25
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
tanks	lb.	.16 @	.17
oil for red, drums	lb.	.39 @	.40
salt, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., subl., kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P., IX, drums,	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
technical, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Benzidin, base, barrels	lb.	.69 @	.72
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Benzyl chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums	lb.	.30 @	.35
technical, drums	lb.	.25 @	—
Betanaphthol, sub., barrels	lb.	.55 @	.60
technical, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.24
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed, kegs	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
technical, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.68
Chlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.08½@	.09½
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Diethanilin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Diethylorthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.64 @	.67
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.34
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.17
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.18
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.38
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.34
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.18½@	.20
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.48
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums	lb.	1.05 @	1.08
Ethyl bromide, tech., drums	lb.	.50 @	.52
G salt, barrels	lb.	.55 @	.57
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.72 @	.75
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.72 @	.77
Methylanthraquinone, kegs	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
Mixed toluidin, drums	lb.	.35 @	.40
Monochlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.10 @	.12
Monoethylanilin, drums	lb.	1.05 @	1.08
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75
Nitrobenzene, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10¼
Orthoaminophenol, barrels	lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Orthochlorphenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.08 @	.10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.32 @	.35
Orthonitroparachlorphenol, tins	lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.18
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.25 @	.27
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, barrels,	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Parachlorphenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.52 @	.54
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.48 @	.50
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.26
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.55 @	.57
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.35
Paraphenylenediamine, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Paratoluene sodium sulphonate, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.25
Paratoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.52
Paratoluidin, casks	lb.	.50 @	.52
Paranitro-orthotoluidin, kegs	lb.	2.75 @	2.85
Phthalic anhydride, refined, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.21
technical, barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
R salt, barrels	lb.	.46 @	.50
Resorcinol, tech., cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Schaeffer's salt, kegs	lb.	.50 @	.55
Sodium metanilate, kegs	lb.	.70 @	.75
naphthionate, bottles	lb.	.55 @	.57
picramate, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.72
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.27½@	.28
Tolidin, base, kegs	lb.	.89 @	.92
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40

Coal-Tar Colors

Acid Colors

Blacks

Alizarin, RB, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
4 AN, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
4 BX, barrels	lb.	.80 @	1.00
FX, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
FXS, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Naphthylamine, 4B, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
10 BN, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.70

Blues

Alkali, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
Blue-black, conc., barrels	lb.	.60 @	1.25
Cyamine B, barrels	lb.	.70 @	1.00
I, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
Fast, FS, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
G, barrels	lb.	2.10 @	2.50
Indigotin, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.75
Indulin, barrels	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Navy C, barrels	lb.	.75 @	1.50
R, barrels	lb.	.60 @	1.75
Patent, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
Silk S, barrels	lb.	3.15 @	3.50
Soluble G, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
R, barrels	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
Sulphoncyanide, 5R, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
2R, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10

Browns

Fast R, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Resorcin, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80

Greens

B, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
G, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Naphthol B, barrels	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Wool G, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
BS, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
S, barrels	lb.	.80 @	1.05

Oranges

A, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
G, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.75
S, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
Y, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.35

Reds

Acid, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.90
Amaranth, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.80
Azo, crimson L, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.50
cochineal, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
coein G, barrels	lb.	1.65 @	1.95
fuchsin 6 B, barrels	lb.	.75 @	1.00
GA, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Bordeaux B, barrels	lb.	.90 @	1.00
rubin, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Brilliant scarlet 3RC, barrels	lb.	.80 @	1.00
Carmosin H, barrels	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Claret 4 B, barrels	lb.	1.95 @	2.25
Crocein, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Eosin B, barrels	lb.	3.25 @	4.00
Y, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Erythosin, barrels	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
Fast, 4 B, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
red A, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.75
red E, barrels	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Fuchsin 2B, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
lana B, barrels	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Pink, barrels	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Ponceau, 2B, barrels	lb.	.55 @	.65
Rossolin, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.85
Scarlet, 2R, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.60
4 R, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
6 BX, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25

Violets

3 B, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
4BL, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
5 B, conc., barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
10 B, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.80
R, barrels	lb.	3.50 @	4.00
6 R, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.75

Yellows

Azo, barrels	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Fast light, 2G, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Metanil, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.80
Naphthol S, barrels	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
R, barrels	lb.	1.55 @	1.65
Tartrazin, barrels	lb.	.90 @	1.00

Basic Colors

Blacks

Baric, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Blue black, water, sol., barrels,	lb.	.40 @	.50
spirit, sol., barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
Nigrosin jet, water, sol., barrels,	lb.	.40 @	.45
spirit, sol., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
oil, sol., barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85

Blues

Indolin, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
Marine, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Methylene, ex conc., barrels	lb.	1.35 @	1.50
2 B, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Naphthol, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
Navy, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Victoria B, barrels	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
crystal, barrels	lb.	5.00 @	6.00
base, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.25

Browns

Bismarck R, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Patent phosphin G, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.40
Y, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.85

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Chrome Colors (Continued)

Greens

Basic, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
Malachite, crystals, barrels	lb.	1.85 @	2.00
powder, barrels	lb.	1.85 @	2.00
Victoria G, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	1.50

Oranges

Orange, basic, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
Chrysoidin, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55

Reds

Fuchsin, crystals, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
powdered, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Rhodamin B, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
B ex. conc., barrels	lb.	5.00 @	5.50
6 G, barrels	lb.	5.45 @	5.75
Safranin B, barrels	lb.	1.45 @	1.60
2 Y, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60

Violets

Methyl base, conc., barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
2 B, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25

Chrome Colors

Blacks

A, paste, drums	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
A, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
BCA, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
BCA, paste, drums	lb.	1.75 @	2.75
B B, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.50

Blues

Alizarin, brilliant, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
Anthracene, WR, barrels	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Blue black, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.90
conc., barrels	lb.	.70 @	1.00
BV, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Cyanin R, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
RV, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
B, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
G ex., barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Gallocyanin BR, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
RB, ex., barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25

Browns

Anthracene (acid), barrels	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
B ex., barrels	lb.	1.60 @	1.70
Chrome, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
R, barrels	lb.	1.15 @	1.25

Greens

Acid, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Alizarin brilliant G, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
2 B, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Chrome, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.50
N, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Supra, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00

Reds

Alizarin wine, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.10
Bordeaux, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.65
2 B, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
4 B, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25

Yellows

Alizarin 2 G, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alizarin R, barrels	lb.	.80 @	1.00
Chrome, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.75
Flavin, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.90
G, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
2 R, barrels	lb.	.90 @	1.00

Direct Colors

Blacks

Developed, barrels	lb.	.80 @	1.00
S, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
C, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Diazo RS, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.75
Direct, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.50
Union, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.50

Blues

Benzo azurin G, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
sky FF, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
Brilliant G, barrels	lb.	1.60 @	1.75
Cotton, barrels	lb.	5.00 @	5.50
Dianil G, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Fast RW, barrels	lb.	.80 @	1.00
G, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Navy B, barrels	lb.	1.60 @	2.00
R, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Sky, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.90
B, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
3 B, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.75
2 B, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.30
Steel G, conc., barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Union bright G, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
navy, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25

Browns

C, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.60
Direct, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Fast M, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.15
GR, ex., barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Benzo, barrels	lb.	1.90 @	2.10
Khaki, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Tan, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Urlon R, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
tan, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00

Grays

Direct, barrels	lb.	.90 @	.95
Fast silk, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Neutral G, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Union, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25

Greens

B, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.90
Diamine, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.65
G, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
2 G, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
Union dark, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	3.00
B, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
WD, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Y, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
	lb.	1.50 @	1.60

Mauves

B, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	—
R, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	—

Oranges

A conc., barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
Benzo, fast, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Direct, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.85
G, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	1.85
R, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.90
2 R, barrels	lb.	1.35 @	1.50
Union R, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Y, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10

Pinks

Diamine fast G, barrels	lb.	4.25 @	4.50
fast 3 B, barrels	lb.	4.75 @	5.00
Ex. conc., barrels	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
2 B, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
R, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Union 2 B, barrels	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
Y, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00

Reds

Benzo purpurin, 4 B, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.50
4 B, conc., barrels	lb.	.60 @	.80
Bordeaux, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.50
Congo R, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.60
4 B, conc., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.50
Developed primulin, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Direct fast, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	2.75
Fast F, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.90
Garnet R, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Union bright 4 B, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	—
deep S B, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
wine, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00

Violets

B, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.30
Brilliant R, conc., barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
R, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
N, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30

Yellows

Chloramine, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.50
Chrysamine, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
G, barrels	lb.	1.05 @	1.25
Chrysophenin G, barrels	lb.	.55 @	.60
Diamine, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
F, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Fast N, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
R, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
Stillbene, barrels	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Union R, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.65

Miscellaneous Colors

Black fur, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
oil, base, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
Blue fur, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
ink, barrels	lb.	5.00 @	7.00
black, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	—
oil, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	—
B, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Brown ink, barrels	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
oil, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.50
Green oil, barrels	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Orange oil, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	—
Red oil, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Violet oil, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Yellow oil, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.35

Sulphur Colors

Black, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.25
Blue, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.50
indigo, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
2 F, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Brown, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.30
khaki, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
2 G, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.80
Green, barrels	lb.	.75 @	1.25
olive, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Yellow, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55

Vat Colors

Indigo, 20 p.c., paste, drums	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Yellow R. drums	lb.	2.50 @	3.00

Imported

Blues

Alizarin black B, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Patent, barrels	lb.	7.50 @	10.00

Greens

W, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Wool S, barrels	lb.	3.50 @	4.00

Reds

Anthracene, barrels	lb.	6.00 @	7.00
Rhodamine B, barrels	lb.	5.00 @	—
B ex, conc., barrels	lb.	5.00 @	6.00
6 G, barrels	lb.	5.00 @	6.00
Roccelin, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.25

Yellows

Auramine O, barrels	lb.	4.00 @	4.50
OO, barrels	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Tartrazin, barrels	lb.	2.00 @	2.50

Vat Colors

Blues

Algol, powder, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
paste, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
Indanthrene, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25

Browns

Vat, 20 p.c., barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50

Reds

Anthracene, barrels	lb.	5.00 @	6.00

Violets

Algol, powder, barrels	lb.	6.00 @	8.00
paste, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.75

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Chemicals

(Market Report, page 69)

Aluminum chloride, 33@35 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.03 @	—
Antimony salt, 65 p.c., imported, tins	lb.	.28 @	.28½
Iron, nitrate, commercial — See Industrial Chemicals—page 8.			
Potash bichromate, casks	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
prussiate—See Industrial Chemicals—page 10.			
Soda, bichromate, casks	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
hyposulphite, cryst., barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
phosphate, commercial—See Industrial Chemicals—page 10.			
prussiate—See Industrial Chemicals—page 10.			
Tin, crystals — See Industrial Chemicals—page 10.			
Turkey red oil, 50 p.c., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
75 p.c., barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
Zinc, dust—See Industrial Chemicals—page 10.			

Dyestuffs

(Market Report, page 69)

Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
seed, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Archil, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Barwood—See red sanders.			
Brazil-wood, sticks, shipm't.	ton.	29.00	@30.00
Extract—See hypernic.			
Camwood bark, ground, barrels.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver, bags.	lb.	.71 @	—
gray, black, bags	lb.	.71 @	—
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.14 @	.18
Fustic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
solid, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
sticks, shipment	ton.	28.00	@30.00
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.16
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.12 @	.16
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.28 @	1.30
synthetic, extract, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
20 percent paste — See Vat Colors, page 10.			
Logwood, crystals, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
solid, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.15
sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	27.00	@29.00
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.21 @	.24
Osage orange liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
Persian berry, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Quercitron, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
solid, drums	lb.	.08½@	.09
Red sanders wood, ground, barrels	lb.		None

Phosphates

(Market Report, page 47)

(Quotations, per ton, in bulk)

Acid, phosphate, basis 16 p.c., bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore	unit	.60 @	—
guaranteed 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, in bags		13.25	@14.40
bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore	unit	.62½@	—

Sizing Materials

(Market Report, page 70)

Albumen, egg, edible, kegs	lb.	.94 @	.99
blood, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.55
Dextrin, corn, bags	100 lbs.	4.12 @	4.39
gum, British, bags	100 lbs.	4.37 @	4.64
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
Egg yolk, granular, kegs	lb.	.50 @	.52
soluble, kegs	lb.	.54 @	.56
Sago flour, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.32 @	3.59
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	3.42 @	3.69
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.06½	Nom.
imported, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
rice, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
wheat, bags	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03½@	.05½
Turmeric—See Roots, page 6.			

Tanning Materials

(Market Report, page 70)

Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03¾
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Rangoon, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Divi divi, shipment, bags	ton.	39.00	@40.00
extract, 25 percent tannin, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
extract, 25 percent tannin, barrels	lb.	.12¼@	.12½
plantation, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10½
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.16½@	.17
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04
Larch extract, crystals, 50 p.c., barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
liquid, 25 p.c., barrels	lb.	.04½@	—
tanks	lb.	.03¾@	—
Mangrove bark, African, shipment	ton.	40.00	@41.00
Myrobalans, J1, ship., bags	ton.	39.00	@40.00
J2, ship., bags	ton.	31.00	@32.00
R2, ship., bags	ton.	29.00	@30.00
extract, liquid, 25 p.c., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
powdered, 53 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.25½@	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.12½@	—
Oak bark extract, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Quebracho extract, solid, 63 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06
liquid, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
Spruce extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.02
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03
Sumac leaves, Sicily, bags	ton.	No stocks.	
shipment, bags	ton.	110.00	@120.00
ground, bags	ton.	110.00	@115.00
shipment, bags	ton.	98.00	@100.00
domestic, f.o.b. South, bags	ton.	50.00	Nom.
extract, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.10
Valonia, beards, 40 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	52.00	@53.00
cups and beards, shipment, bags	ton.	38.00	@40.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammoniates

(Market Report, page 47)

(Unit is 1 p.c. of ammonia in 1 ton)

Ammonia, sulphate, delivered Northern markets, bulk	100 lbs.	2.45 @	—
Southern markets, bulk	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
double bags, f.a.s. N. Y.	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.55
imported, synthetic, bulk (minimum 500 tons)	100 lbs.	2.85 @	2.90
single bags	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.00
Ammonia sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, imported, bags, Northern ports	per unit ammonia	2.19 @	—
Southern ports	unit	2.22 @	—
Blood, dried, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. New York	unit	4.00 @	—
South American	unit	4.00 @	—
high-grade, ground, 16@17 p.c., f.o.b., Chicago, bulk	unit	4.00 @	—
Cottonseed meal, 7 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. mills, bags	ton.	26.00	@26.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. fish factory, bulk	unit	4.00 &	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	unit	4.75 &	.10
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, f.o.b. factory, bulk	unit	3.00 &	.50
Hoof meal, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	3.25 @	—
imported, f.o.b. New York	unit	3.75 @	—
Linse nitrate, 15½ p.c. nitrogen, 28 p.c. lime, imported, Northern ports, bags	ton.	47.50 @	—
Southern ports, bags	ton.	48.50 @	—
Soda, nitrate, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.36 @	—
October, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	—
November, bags	100 lbs.	2.44 @	—
December, bags	100 lbs.	2.48 @	—
January, bags	100 lbs.	2.51 @	—
February, bags	100 lbs.	2.52 @	—
March-April-May, bags	100 lbs.	2.53 @	—
Tankage, ground or screened, 10 and 15 p.c., New York, bulk,	unit	4.25 @	.10
unground, New York, bulk	unit	3.75 &	.10
11 and 15 p.c., Chicago, bulk,	unit	4.00 &	.10
concentrated, 14 to 15 p.c., Chicago, bulk	unit	3.50 @	—
garbage, Chicago, bulk	ton	5.00 @	6.00
South American, to arrive	unit	4.50 &	.10

Bones, rough, hard, f.o.b. Chicago		20.00 @	—
soft, steamed, unground, f.o.b. Chicago		25.00	@28.00
ground, steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia and 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago		30.00	@32.50
raw, ground, 4 p.c. ammonia and 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago		30.00 @	—
meal, 3 p.c. ammonia and 50 p.c. phosphate, spot		35.00 @	—
f.o.b. Chicago		30.00	@50.00
South American		32.00 @	—
Rock, Florida, land pebble, 68 p.c. min., f.o.b. mines		3.15 @	3.25
70 p.c., f.o.b. mines		3.50 @	3.65
72 p.c., f.o.b mines		4.00 @	4.15
basis 75 p.c., 74 p.c. min., f.o.b. mines		5.25 @	—
75 p.c. min., f.o.b. mines		5.75 @	—
basis 77 p.c., 76 p.c. min., f.o.b. mines		6.25 @	—
Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., f.o.b. mines		6.50 @	—
Tennessee, 75 p.c., f.o.b. mines		5.50 @	—
72 p.c., f.o.b. mines		5.00 @	—

Potashes

(Market Report, page 70)

Kainit, 14@16 p.c., bags	ton.	11.75 @	—
bulk	ton.	8.75 @	—
12.4 p.c., bags	ton.	11.25 @	—
bulk	ton.	8.25 @	—
Manure salts, 20 p.c., bags	ton.	14.85 @	—
bulk	ton.	11.85 @	—
30 p.c., bags	ton.	21.00 @	—
bulk	ton.	18.00 @	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48 p.c. (double manure salts), bags	ton.	26.35 @	—
bulk	ton.	25.10 @	—
Muriate, 80@85 p.c., bags	ton.	34.90 @	—
bulk	ton.	33.65 @	—
Sulphate, 90@95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags	ton.	45.85 @	—
bulk	ton.	44.60 @	—

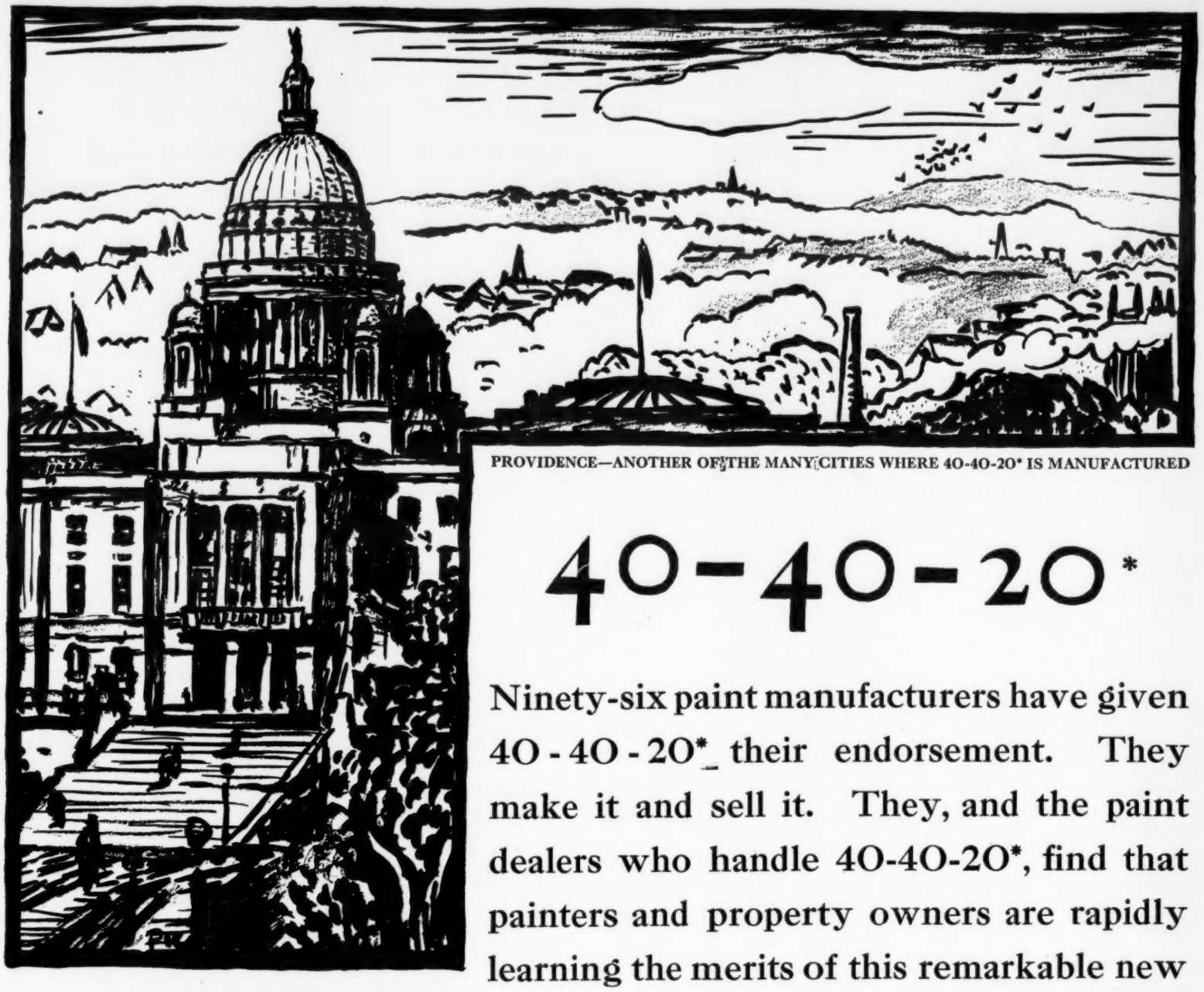
(Above prices c.i.f. Atlantic and Gulf ports, with discount of 5 p.c. on 50 tons or more, 6 p.c. on 100 tons or more, 7 p.c. on 300 tons or more, and 10 p.c. on 500 tons or more. Additional summer shipment discount on the net prices allowed as follows:—4 p.c. off net prices on orders received on or before May 15 for shipment May-June, 1926; 2 p.c. on orders received on or before July 1 for shipment July-August, 1926. Discounts based on K_2O content. Prices guaranteed against sellers' decline until April 30, 1927.)

Sulphur and Pyrites

(Market Report, page 70)

Brimstone, crude, carloads, bulk, mines	ton.	18.00	@19.00
ex vessel, Atlantic ports	ton.	22.00	@23.00
Pyrites, Spanish, as to grade, bulk	unit	.12 @	.13

O.P.D.R. QUOTATIONS inal packages unless other are spot New York for orig- wise stated. Broken lots command higher prices.



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ATLANTIC PAINT & VARNISH WORKS, INC.	Wilmington, N.C.
BLUE RIBBON PAINT CO.	Wheeling, W. Va.
E. R. BOHAN & CO., INC.	Los Angeles, Cal.
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BREINIG BROS., INC.	Hoboken, N.J.
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CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.	Oakland, Cal.
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DENNY, HILBORN & ROSENBACH	Philadelphia, Pa.
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FRAZER PAINT CO.	Detroit, Mich.
SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.	Philadelphia, Pa.
HANLINE BROS.	Baltimore, Md.
HILDRETH VARNISH CO.	Brooklyn, N.Y.
A. C. HORN & CO.	Long Island City, N.Y.
IMPERIAL PAINT CO.	Long Island City, N.Y.
IMPERVIOUS PAINT & VARNISH CO.	Philadelphia, Pa.
INTEGRITY PAINT CO.	New Haven, Conn.
INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CO.	Jersey City, N.J.
JOHNSON McKIM JOHNSON CO.	Linden, N.J.
OLIVER JOHNSON & CO., INC.	Providence, R.I.
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THE MARIETTA PAINT & COLOR CO.	Marietta, O.
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M. J. MERKIN PAINT CO., INC.	New York City
MICHIGAN PAINT MFG. CO.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
THE NATROCO PAINT & VARNISH WORKS,	Tonawanda, N.Y.
NEGLEY & CO.	San Antonio, Tex.
NORFOLK PAINT & VARNISH CO.	Atlantic, Mass.
OAKLEY PAINT MFG. CO.	Los Angeles, Cal.
THE PARR PAINT & COLOR CO.	Cleveland, O.
PEASLEE-GAULBERT CO., INC.	Louisville, Ky.
THE PERRY & DERRICK CO., INC.	Cincinnati, O.
H. PETERMAN, INC.	Brooklyn, N.Y.
PETRO PAINT MFG. CO.	Seattle, Wash.
PHELAN-FAUST PAINT MFG. CO.	St. Louis, Mo.
PHOENIX PAINT & VARNISH CO.	Philadelphia, Pa.
P. & A. PAINT WORKS, INC.	Rochester, N.Y.
RASMUSSEN & CO.	Portland, Ore.
RED SPOT PAINT & VARNISH CO., INC.	Evansville, Ind.
THE ROBERTSON PAINT & VARNISH CO.	Cleveland, O.
ROCKCOAT PAINT CORPORATION	Toledo, O.
SAMPSON PAINT & COLOR CO., INC.	Richmond, Va.
THE SARGENT-GERKE CO.	Indianapolis, Ind.
SEATTLE PAINT CO.	Seattle, Wash.
SOVEREIGN PAINT MFG. CO., INC.	Atlantic City, N. J.
THE GILBERT SPRUANCE CO.	Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. PAUL WHITE LEAD & OIL CO., INC.	St. Paul, Minn.
STERLING PAINT CO.	Emeryville, Cal.
THE STEWART BROS. PAINT CO.	Alliance, O.
THOMSON WOOD FINISHING COMPANY	Philadelphia, Pa.
TIBBETTS-WESTERFIELD PAINT CO.	Los Angeles,. Cal
TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.	Cleveland O.
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.	Providence, R. I.
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Comparative Prices

(Corresponding Issue of Three Preceding Years)

Industrial Chemicals

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Acids—			
acetic, 28 p.c..100 lbs.	$3.00	$3.12	$3.38
acetic, 99 p.c..100 lbs.	10.57	11.01	12.78
boric .....lb.	.08½	.08½	.09½
citric, crystals.....lb.	.45½	.45½	.49½
formic .....lb.	.10¾	.12	.12
mixed, nitric.....unit	.07	.07	.07⅛
muriatic, 18 deg..... 100 lbs.	.80	.80	.90
nitric, 40 deg..100 lbs.	5.50	5.25	5.00
42 deg.....100 lbs.	6.00	5.75	5.25
oleum, 20 p.c.....ton	17.50	17.50	19.00
oxalic, American...lb.	.10¾	.09¾	.12
phosphoric, 50 percent technical .....lb.	.07	.07	.07½
picric .....lb.	.25	.20	.20
sulphuric, 66 deg..ton	14.00	14.00	15.00
tannic, tech.....lb.	.35	.35	.40
tartaric, crystals...lb.	.29	.26½	.33
Alum ammonia..100 lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50
potash, lump.....lb.	.03	.03	.03
Aluminum sulphate, iron free .....100 lbs.	2.00	2.35	2.40
Ammonia, aqua, 26 deg. lb.	.06	.06½	.07
Ammoniac, sal, lump.lb.	.12	.12	.15
white granular.....lb.	.06	.06¼	.05⅝
Arsenic, white .....lb.	.04	.07½	.10½
red .....lb.	.12	.15	.15
Barium, chloride, white cryst. .....ton	58.00	74.00	85.00
Bleaching powder, works 100 lbs.	1.90	1.90	1.50
Blue vitriol, large crystals .....100 lbs.	4.60	4.75	5.00
Brimstone, crude, mines ton	15.00	14.00	14.00
Calcium arsenate....lb.	.07	.08	.12
carbide .....100 lbs.	5.50	5.50	5.50
chloride, works....ton	21.00	21.00	24.75
Carbon bisulphide....lb.	.06	.06	.06½
tetrachloride .....lb.	.06¾	.06½	.09
Chlorine, liquid, works. lb.	.05½	.05½	.05
Copper, cyanide .....lb.	.49	.46	.46
oxide .....lb.	.16½	.16	.17
Copperas, works, bulk.. ton	11.00	15.00	18.00
Ethyl acetate .....gal.	.85	.90	.90
Fluorspar, gravel, mines ton	21.00	22.50	23.50
Glauber's salt...100 lbs.	.85	.90	.75
Lead, acetate, white crystals .....lb.	.14½	.14½	.14
Lime, acetate...100 lbs.	2.75	3.00	4.00
Potash, carbonate, calc., 80@85 p.c.....lb.	.06	.05¼	.06¼
caustic, 88@92 p.c..lb.	.07½	.06¾	.07
chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.08¼	.07	.07½
permanganate, tech.lb.	.14½	.13½	.17
prussiate, yellow...lb.	.18½	.17	.33
Saltpeter, crystals...lb.	.07⅛	.07	.07½
Soda, ash, light, 58 p.c., bags .....100 lbs.	1.43	1.43	1.75
bicarbonate ...100 lbs.	2.25	2.25	2.25
caustic, solid, 76 p.c., 100 lbs.	3.20	3.20	3.26
chlorate .....lb.	.06½	.06½	.06¼
nitrite .....lb.	.09	.09	.07½
prussiate, yellow...lb.	.10½	.09¼	.13¾
sal .....100 lbs.	1.10	1.10	1.15
silicate, 60 deg.100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.60
sulphide, 60 p.c., fused lb.	.03¾	.028	.03
Tin, crystals.....lb.	.39½	.37	.31½
oxide .....lb.	.60	.55	.45
Zinc, carbonate.....lb.	.12	.20	.14
dust .....lb.	.10	.08	.10
sulphate .....lb.	.03½	.03	.03¼

Coal-Tar Products

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Alphanaphthylamine..lb.	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35
Anilin oil .....lb.	.16	.16	.16
Anilin salt .....lb.	.24	.21	.24
Anthranilic acid, ref.lb.	.98	1.00	1.20
Benzene, 90 p.c.....gal.	.24	.23	.25
Benzidin base .....lb.	.75	.78	.80
Benzoic acid, U.S.P.lb.	.60	.72	.85
Betanaphthol, tech...lb.	.22	.24	.21
Cresylic acid, 97@99 p.c. gal.	.59	.63	.74
Dimethylanilin .....lb.	.32	.36	.41
H acid .....lb.	.72	.72	.75
Naphthalene, flakes...lb.	.05½	.04½	.06¾
Nitrobenzene .....lb.	.09½	.09	.10
Orthoaminophenol ...lb.	2.15	2.25	2.40
Para-aminophenol, base, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.35
Paraphenylenediamine... lb.	1.25	1.40	1.40
Phenol, U.S.P.....lb.	.22	.24	.28
Resorcinol, tech.....lb.	1.35	1.35	1.40
Xylene, c.p. .....gal.	.55	.45	.75
Xylidin .....lb.	.38	.40	.47

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Albumen, egg.....lb.	$1.20	$1.24	$1.05
Annatto seed .....lb.	.15	.25½	.16
Antimony, salt, 65 p.c., lb.	.26	.18	.22
Cochineal, gray, black.. lb.	.52	.35	.32
Cutch, Rangoon.....lb.	$0.22	$0.13	$0.15
Dextrin, corn...100 lbs.	4.47	4.57	3.69
potato, domestic...lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07½
Divi divi .....ton	53.00	42.00	39.00
Fustic, stick, shipt..ton	27.00	28.00	30.00
extract, solid.....lb.	.14	.14	.14
Gambier, common....lb.	.12½	.15½	.08
Singapore, cubes...lb.	.21	.23½	None
Hematine, crystals...lb.	.12	.14	.14
Indigo, Madras .....lb.	1.18	1.15	.85
extract, synthetic..lb.	.10	.10	.10
Logwood, sticks, shipt. ton	23.00	20.00	25.00
extract, crystals...lb.	.16	.14	.14
solid .....lb.	.10	.10	.11
Potash, bichromate..lb.	.08½	.09	.10
Sago flour .....lb.	.03½	.03½	.03½
Soda, acetate .....lb.	.05	.04¾	.05¼
bichromate .....lb.	.06½	.07	.07¾
Starch, corn, bags..... 100 lbs.	3.67	3.87	3.22
Sumac, Sicilian, ground. ton.	150.00	None	85.00
extract, 51 deg.....lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Acetanilide, makers', C. P., bbls.....lb.	$0.35	$0.35	$0.32
Acetphenetidin .....lb.	1.85	1.85	1.85
Acetone .....lb.	.12	.16	.25
Alcohol, 188 U.S.P.gal.	4.85½	4.78	4.69
denatured, No. 5..gal.	53½	.48	.36½
Amyl acetate, tech..gal.	2.45	2.45	4.50
Bismuth, subnitrate, powd. .....lb.	2.73	2.70	2.90
Caffeine, alkaloid....lb.	3.50	3.40	3.60
Castor oil .....lb.	.15¾	.16½	.13½
No. 3 .....lb.	.15¼	.16	.13
Chloral, hydrate.....lb.	.60	.75	.75
Chloroform, U.S.P....lb.	.30	.35	.35
Cocaine, cryst.....lb.	8.00	7.00	7.00
Codeine, sulphate, 100-oz. lots .....oz.	7.75	7.75	6.80
Codliver oil, Norwegian, bbl.	43.00	24.50	24.00
Coumarin .....lb.	3.10	3.25	4.50
Epsom salt, imported, U.S.P. .....cwt.	1.65	1.75	1.75
Ether, U.S.P., anest.lb.	.18	.17	.17
Fusel oil, crude....gal.	2.60	2..	4.
Glycerin, C. P., bulk.lb.	.19	.19	.17
Guaiacol, carb.....lb.	2.15	3.60	5.00
Haarlem oil, bot., imp., gross lots, per gross..	3.60	4.00	3.50
Hydroquinone .....lb.	1.40	1.40	1.25
Iodine, resublimed...lb.	4.65	4.65	4.55
Magnesia, carb., U.S.P. lb.	.10½	.10½	.10½
technical, bags.....lb.	.06¾	.07½	.08
Menthol .....lb.	10.75	13.50	17.00
Methanol, 95 p.c., drums, gal.	.58	.68	.95
Morphine sulphate, bulk, oz.	7.25	7.25	6.30
Opium, U.S.P.....lb.	12.00	12.00	8.00
Potassium, bromide, imported, gran.lb.	.40	.25	.16
iodide .....lb.	3.45	3.75	3.75
Quicksilver, flask.....	82.00	72.00	61.00
Quinine, sulphate, 100-oz. tins .....oz.	.50	.50	.50
Rochelle salt, cryst..lb.	.20	.21	.21
Saccharin .....lb.	1.75	1.85	1.85
Salol .....lb.	.80	.80	.80
Sodium, bromide, imported, gran.....	.47	.31	.21
benzoate, U.S.P....lb.	.50	.62	.65
Strychnine, alkaloid, cryst.....oz.	.71	.71	1.15
Sugar of milk, pwd..lb.	.21	.21	.21
Tartar emetic, tech..lb.	.28	.24	.28
Thymol .....lb.	3.75	4.75	3.00
iodide .....lb.	6.75	7.00	6.75

Botanicals

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Balm of Gilead.....lb.	$0.42	$0.43	$0.40
Ergot .....lb.	.55	.31	.50
Balsams—			
Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.45	.35	.27
Peru .....lb.	1.75	1.80	1.75
Tolu .....lb.	1.40	2.00	2.00
Barks—			
Angostura .....lb.	.14	None	.08
Cascara sagrada...lb.	.13	.14	.15
Cinchona, red quills.lb.	.65	.45	.50
Wahoo bark of root..lb.	.70	.90	.80
Wild cherry, rossed, thin green.....lb.	.12	.12	.13
Beans—			
Tonka, Angostura..lb.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Vanilla, Bourbon whole .....lb.	5.00	11.00	5.00
Mexican, whole..lb.	7.50	11.50	9.50
Berries—			
Cubebs, XX .....lb.	.65	.65	.70
Fish .....lb.	.07⅛	.02½	.03
Juniper .....lb.	.04¾	.04¼	.03
Flowers—			
Arnica .....lb.	.11	.08½	.07½
Chamomile, Hung..lb.	.18	.07	.09
Lavender, ord.....lb.	.22	.24	.25
Saffron, Valencia..lb.	30.50	37.00	35.00
Herbs and leaves—			
Aconite .....lb.	.08½	.10	.13
Belladonna .....lb.	.24	.24	.18
Buchu, short.....lb.	.63	.75	.90
Damiana .....lb.	1.25	.14	.12
Digitalis .....lb.	.10½	.07	.07½
Henbane .....lb.	.25	.28	.35
Senna, Tinnevelly..lb.	.07½	.07	.05½
Roots—			
Aconite, U.S.P.....lb.	.25	.39	.45
Belladonna .....lb.	.14	.11	.11
Dandelion .....lb.	.17	.45	.21
Gentian, whole....lb.	.07½	.08	.09
Ipecac, Rio, whole..lb.	2.35	2.35	1.80
Jalap .....lb.	.26	.29	.30
Licorice .....lb.	.05½	.04½	.07½
Mandrake .....lb.	.10	.14	.17
Rhubarb, high dried.. lb.	.36	.33	.40
Sarsaparilla, Mex..lb.	.22	.19	.30
Seeds—			
Anise, Spanish.....lb.	.16¼	.14½	.19
Caraway, Dutch.....lb.	.07½	.10	.22½
Cardamoms, bleached, lb.	2.30	1.60	1.00
decorticated .....lb.	2.38	1.70	1.15
Celery .....lb.	.28	.32	.19½
Fennel, French.....lb.	.08½	.10½	.16½
Foenugreek .....lb.	.05	.06	.05¼
Mustard—			
California, brown.lb.	.09	None	.08½
English, yellow...lb.	.11½	.10½	None
Stramonium .....lb.	.10	.10	.10
Spices—			
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, lb.	.12¾	.11	.10¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1.....lb.	.42	.36	.23½
Cloves, Zanzibar....lb.	.28	.28	.29
Ginger, African, No. 1, lb.	.15¼	.17	.13¼
Pimento .....lb.	.11½	.07¼	.05

Essential Oils

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Almond, bitter .....lb.	$3.00	$3.25	$3.25
sweet, true.....lb.	.80	.41	.33½
Apricot, kernel.....lb.	.55	.24	.25
Lavender flowers.....lb.	5.00	4.75	2.50
Lemon, Messina.....lb.	1.90	.80	.70
Orange, sweet, tal..lb.	2.75	2.75	3.35
Peppermint, tins.....	15.00	5.75	3.00
Sandalwood, E. I....lb.	7.00	6.15	7.35
Sassafras, nat., U.S.P. lb.	.85	1.25	1.15
artificial .....lb.	.27	.34	.40
Sweet birch, Southern. lb.	1.75	1.75	1.95
Wintergreen leaf, Southern .....lb.	4.25	4.25	4.00
synthetic, drums..lb.	.41	.45	45

Gums and Waxes

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gums—			
Arabic, sorts, amber, cleaned .....lb.	$0.13¼	$0.11½	$0.13½
Asafoetida, lump...lb.	.24	.19	.23
Camphor, Am., ref., bbls., bulk.....lb.	.84	.83	.93
Japanese, ref., 2½-lb. slabs .....lb.	.75	.68	.90
Waxes—			
Beeswax, African..lb.	.38½	.26	.22
ref. .....lb.	.45	.32	.30
Carnauba No. 3, No. Country .....lb.	.29	.22½	.18
Japan .....lb.	.17½	.16½	.18
Shellac, T.N.....lb.	.48	.61	.62

Paint-Varnish Materials

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Barytes, f.o.b. mills.ton.	$22.00	$22.00	$28.00
Blanc fixe, dry, bbls..lb.	.04	.03¾	.04
Casein, imported, bags.. lb.	.13½	.10½	.15½
Carbon black, spot...lb.	.12	.10	.15
Chrome green, light..lb.	.28	.29½	.30
Chrome yellow, C.P.lb.	.17½	.17	.17½
Iron blue.....lb.	.34	.37	.50
Lampblack .....lb.	.12	.11	.12
Litharge, Amer., pwd., casks, net.....lb.	.11½	.10½	.1040
Lithopone, bgs, dom.lb.	.05½	.06	.07
Orange mineral, dom.lb.	.14	.14	.1390
Red lead, dry, casks..lb.	.12	.11	.1090
Talc, American .....ton	16.00	15.00	15.00
Ultramarine blue, bbls.. lb.	.08	.06	.68
Umber, Turkey, burnt, powd., ton lots.lb.	.04	.04	.04
White lead in oil, less than 500 lbs.....lb.	.15¼	.14½	.1185
dry basic carbonate, casks .....lb.	.10¾	.10	.08¾
Whiting, com., car lots. 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Zinc, oxide, white seal, barrels, car lots.lb.	.12	.12	.12
35 p.c., lead sulphate, bags, car lots...lb.	.08	.07	.06⅞

Naval Stores

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Rosin, E, bbls..280 lbs.	$13.60	$6.35	$5.90
W. W., bbls....280 lbs.	15.75	8.15	7.25
Rosin oil, 1st rect..gal.	.63	.40	.45
3d rect.....gal.	.79	.50	.52
Turpentine, spirits..gal.	1.14	.89	.95
wood, dest., dist..gal.	.85	.63	.65
Pine oil, stm., dis..gal.	.65	.65	.70
Pitch .....bbl.	6.00	5.75	5.50
Tar, kiln burned...bbl.	14.50	11.00	11.00
retort .....bbl.	14.50	11.00	11.00

Miscellaneous Oils

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Animal oils—			
Degras, American..lb.	.04⅝	.04¼	.04
Lard, prime...100 lbs.	19.75	17.25	14.75
extra winter, strained 100 lbs.	18.50	14.75	12.75
Neatsfoot, pure.100 lbs.	14.75	15.00	13.75
No. 1 .....100 lbs.	12.75	11.75	11.00
Oleo, No. 3....100 lbs.	13.50	13.00	9.25
Fatty acids—			
Coconut .....lb.	.09	.08	.08¼
Corn .....lb.	.10	.08	.09
Cottonseed .....lb.	.10	.08½	.09
Red oil saponified..lb.	.11½	.09½	.09¾
Soya bean .....lb.	.14	.13¾	.11
Stearic, double pressed. lb.	.14¾	.11½	.13¼
Fish oils—			
Cod, Newf'land....gal.	.62	.60	.60
Menhaden, So., crude, fac. .....gal.	.52	.50	.40
light, pressed....gal.	.76	.65	.62
Sperm, bleached..gal.	.84	.79	.89
Whale, bleached, winter .....gal.	.77	.76	.78
Vegetable oils—			
China wood.....lb.	.13½	.16	.22
Coconut, Ceylon, domestic .....lb.	.12¼	.10½	.09¼
Copra, sun dried...lb.	.06¼	.06	.04¾
Corn, crude .....lb.	.13	.13¼	.10¼
refined .....lb.	.14	.14½	.11½
Cottonseed, crude, S. E., tanks.....lb.	.09½	.09½	.10
prime summer yellow .....lb.	.10¾	.10½	12.00
Linseed, raw, car lots. gal.	1.05	1.02	.88
boiled, car lots..gal.	1.08	1.04	.90
refined, car lots.gal.	1.11	1.08	.92
Olive, edible.....gal.	2.00	1.90	1.65
denatured .....gal.	1.22	1.20	1.12
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.09	.08	.07⅛
Niger .....lb.	.08⅞	.07⅞	.06¾
Palm, Kernel .....lb.	.10¾	.09½	.06¾
Peanut, dom., ref..lb.	.15	.16¼	.16
crude, mills, tanks. lb.	.10¾	.12½	.13
Oriental, coast, sellers' tanks.....lb.	.09½	.08½	.09¼
Rapeseed, refined.gal.	1.02	.86	.76
blown .....gal.	1.05	1.00	1.00
Soya bean, tanks, coast .....lb.	.11½	.10½	.08¾
Greases, lard, stearins and tallow—			
Grease, white.....lb.	.09¼	.08¼	.09
house .....lb.	.08¾	.07½	.06½
Lard, city.....100 lbs.	17.50	14.00	12.40
compound ...100 lbs.	12.75	13.00	12.75
Stearin, lard .....lb.	.20¾	.17	.15
oleo .....lb.	.13½	.12¾	.12½
Tallow, special, loose.. lb.	.09½	.08¾	.08
edible .....lb.	.11¼	.10¼	.09¼

Fertilizer Materials

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Potash, muriate basis 80 p.c., bags..ton.	$34.55	$34.55	$31.09½
Phosphate acid, bulk, 16 p.c. .....ton	10.16	8.25	8.00
rock, Florida, land pebbles, 68 p.c.ton	2.65	2.15	3.25
Tennessee, 75 p.c., ton	6.00	6.50	7.50
Ammonia, sulphate of, exports, bags.cwt..	2.80	2.00	3.20
Fish, scrap, wet, acidulated, factory.unit	4.00&50	3.75&50	2.75&50
Soda nitrate.....cwt.	2.50	2.43	2.40

BUYERS AND SELLERS READY REFERENCE, PAGE 15

PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% H_3PO_4
TRI SODIUM PHOSPHATE
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, Monobasic and Dibasic
PHOSPHORIC ACID PASTE 50% P_2O_5

FEDERAL PHOSPHORUS CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PRODUCTS YOU WANT—WHERE TO BUY THEM

Names of Manufacturers and First-Hand Distributors whose detailed Advertisements may be found by referring to the alphabetical index on third cover page.

O.P.&D.R.

OILS, FATS AND GREASES

Animal Oils

Atlas Refinery

Fish Oils

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 1)

Baker & Bro., H. J.
Meade-King, Robinson & Co.
National Oil Products Co.

Paint Oils

National Oil Products Co.

Vegetable Oils

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 1)

American Linseed Co.
Barber Co., W. H.
Brewer & Co.
Brode Corporation, F. W.
Cottle, Leslie D.
Fergusson, Alex. C., Jr.
Francesconi & Co., J. C.
Goodrich Co., Wm. O.
Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Spencer
Kelloggs & Miller
National Oil Products Co.
Paterson, Boardman & Knapp
Procter & Gamble Co., The
Schieffelin & Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.
Wishnick-Tumper Chemical Co., Inc.

Candles

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Century Stearic Acid Candle Works.
Emery Candle Co., The
Gross & Co., A.
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.

Fats and Greases

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Cottle, Leslie D.
Parsons & Petit
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
Will & Baumer Candle Co. Inc.

Fatty Acids

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 1)

Century Stearic Acid Candle Works
Emery Candle Co., The
Gross & Co., A.
National Oil Products Co.
Rub-No-More Co.
Werk Co., The M.
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.

Oil Cake and Meal

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

American Linseed Co.
Brode Corporation, F. W.
Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Spencer
Kelloggs & Miller

PETROLEUM OILS

Illuminating Oils

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Miller's Sons Co., A. D.
Sinclair Refining Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New York
Waverly Oil Works

Lubricating Oils

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Barber Asphalt Co.
Sun Oil Co.
Sinclair Refining Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New York
Waverly Oil Works

Naphthas, Gasoline, Etc.

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Miller's Sons Co., A. D.
Sinclair Refining Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New York
Waverly Oil Works

Petrolatums

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Kuhne-Libby Co.
Sonneborn Sons, L.
Sinclair Refining Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New York
Waverly Oil Works

White Medicinal Oil

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Kuhne-Libby Co.
Schliemann Companies, Inc.
Sonneborn Sons, L.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

Paraffin Wax

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 2)

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.
Waverly Oil Works

PAINT AND VARNISH MATERIALS

Pigments

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 3)

Anaconda Lead Products Co.
Doggett, Inc., Stanley
Eagle-Picher Lead Co., The
Evans Lead Co.
French & Co., Samuel H.
Grasselli Chemical Co., The
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Heller & Merz Co., The
Huber, Inc., J. M.
Hurst & Co., Inc., Adolphe
Industries Chimiques de Wilsele
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
Krebs Pigment & Chem. Co., The
Metasap Chemical Co.
National Lead Co.
National Pigments & Chem. Co.
New Jersey Zinc Co., The
Osborn Co., C. J.
Philipp Bros., Inc.
Product Sales Co., The
Smith, Geo. B., Chemical Works, Inc.
Speiden-Whitfield Co., Inc.
United Color & Pigment Co.
Waugh & Co., Walter
Williams & Co., C. K.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.

Dry Colors

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 3)

Doggett, Inc., Stanley
Fergusson, Alex. C., Jr.
Fezandie & Sperrle
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Huber, Inc., J. M.
Hurst & Co., Inc., Adolphe
Imperial Color Works, Inc.
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Smith Chemical & Color Co.
Smith, Geo. B., Chemical Works, Inc.
Standard Ultramarine Co., The
Ultramarine Co., The
United Color & Pigment Co.
Waddell & Co., Inc., R. J.
Williams & Co., C. K.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.

Blacks

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 3)

Bihn & Wolff Co.
Binney & Smith Co.
Cabot, Inc., Godfrey L.
Cabot, Inc., Samuel
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Huber, Inc., J. M.
Keystone Paint & Filler Co., The
Martin Co., The L.
Osborn Co., C. J.
Penn-Keystone Co., The
Seaver & Co.
Siemon & Elting
Smith Chemical & Color Co.
Tamms Silica Co.
Taylor & Co., Inc., George F.
Waddell & Co., Inc., R. J.
Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.

Colors in Oil

(Prices: Pg. 3, col. 4)

French & Co., Samuel H.

Varnish Gums

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 1)

American Asphalt Association
Barber Asphalt Co., The
Barrett Co., The
Cooper & Co., T. G.
Lewis, John D.
Paramet Chemical Corp'n
Paterson, Boardman & Knapp
Schieffelin & Co.
Winterbourne & Co., S.

Artificial Resins

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 1)

Barrett Co., The

Shellac

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 1)

Mantrose Corporation, The
Marx & Rawolle, Inc.
Reliable Leather Dressing Co.
Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co.

Shellac Substitute

Scheel, William H.

Driers

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 2)

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Metasap Chemical Co.
Smith Chemical & Color Co.

Glues

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 2)

Dey & Co., W. H.
Waddell & Co., R. J.

Metals

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 2)

Anaconda Lead Products Co.
Eagle-Picher Lead Co.
National Lead Co.
New Jersey Zinc Co., The

Window and Plate Glass

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 2)

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Naval Stores

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 4)

Brown Co.
General Naval Stores Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
McDonagh & Sons, William
National Rosin Oil & Size Co.
Waugh & Co., Walter
Waverly Oil Works.

Asphalts

American Asphalt Association
Barber Asphalt Co., The

Pitches

American Asphalt Association

Other Paint and Varnish Materials

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 1)

American Tripoli Co.
Baker & Bro., H. J.
Barber Asphalt Co.
Commercial Solvents Corp'n
Fales Co., W. H.
Goodrich-Eshbaugh Chem. Laboratories, Inc.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
Kalbfleisch Corporation, The
Kessler Chemical Co., The
Keystone Paint & Filler Co., The

Other Paint and Varnish Materials (continued)

Marstin Adhesive Co.
Metasap Chemical Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Nichols Copper Co.
Paterson, Boardman & Knapp
Philipp Bros, Inc.
Smith Chemical & Color Co.
Southwark Mfg. Co.
Taintor Co., The
Tamms Silica Co.
Thibaut & Walker Co.
U. S. Technical Products Co.
Waddell & Co., Inc., R. J.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.

Lacquer Materials

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Chemical Solvents, Inc.
Commercial Solvents Corp'n
Consolidated Color & Chemical Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
Kessler Chemical Co., The
Peek Chemical Works, Inc.
Seaboard Chemical Co.

Leather Dressings

Reliable Leather Dressing Co.

Paint and Varnish Removers

Chadeloid Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., Wm. S.
Reliable Leather Dressing Co.

Chalk

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 1)

Southwark Mfg. Co.
Taintor Co., The

Whiting

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 1)

Smith Chemical & Color Co.
Southwark Mfg. Co.
Taintor Co., The

Paris White

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 1)

Smith Chemical & Color Co.
Southwark Mfg. Co.
Taintor Co., The

DRUGS AND FINE CHEMICALS

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 3)

American Solvents & Chemical Corp'n.
American Potash & Chemical Corp'n
Baker & Bro., H. J.
Barrett Co., The
Beggs Bros., Inc.
Benzol Products Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., The
Dehls & Stein
Delta Chemical & Iron Co.
Diamond Alkali Co.
Dickinson & Co., J. Q.
Dow Chemical Co., The
Eureka Exporters & Importers
Fischer-Hollinshed Co., Inc.
Fougera & Co., Inc.
General Chemical Co.
Globe Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W.
Heyden Chemical Corp'n.
Hopkins & Co., J. L.
Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Hosken & Co., Inc.
Javitz & Son, Inc., E. M.
Kuhne-Libby Co.
Lilly & Co., Eli
Lockwood Brackett Co., Inc.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Merck & Co.
Miner-Edgar Co., The
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Milk Sugar Co.
Newport Chemical Works
New York Quinine & Chemical Works
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Pfizer & Co., Inc., Charles
Philippeau, J. L.
Philipp Brothers, Inc.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
Presman Co., B.
Pthalil Products Mfg. Co.
Purity Package Co., Division
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., The
Schieffelin & Co.
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co.
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
Tartar Chemical Works
Victor Chemical Works
Waugh & Co., Walter
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.

Ethyl Alcohol

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 3)

American Solvents & Chemical Corp'n.
Berg Indus. Alcohol Co., David
Federal Products Co., Inc., The
Industrial Chemical Co.
Kentucky Alcohol Co.
Lowry & Co., Inc.
National Industrial Alcohol Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Industrial Alcohol

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 3)

American Solvents & Chemical Corp'n
Berg Indus. Alcohol Co., David
Chemical Solvents, Inc.
Commercial Solvents Corp'n
Federal Products Co., Inc., The
Gray & Co., Wm. S.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Kentucky Alcohol Corp'n
Lowry & Co., Inc.
McDonagh & Sons, William.
Miner-Edgar Co., The
National Industrial Alcohol Co.
Puerto Rico Distilling Co., Inc.
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., The
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Methanol

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 3)

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., The
Delta Chemical & Iron Co.
Gray & Co., Wm. S.
Miner-Edgar Co., The
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Wood Products Co.

Botanicals

(Prices: Pg. 6, col. 1)

Beggs Brothers, Inc.
Hopkins & Co., J. L.
McCormick & Co., Inc.
Penick & Co., S. B.
Schieffelin & Co.
Thurston & Braidich
Trilling & Co., H.

Essential Oils

(Prices: Pg. 6, col. 3)

Bush & Co., Inc., W. J.
Cox, Aspden & Fletcher
Dow Chemical Co., The
Fritzsche Bros., Inc.
Hutchinson & Co., Inc., D. W.
Lueders & Co., Geo.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Morana, Incorporated.
Ryland, H. C.
Todd Co., A. M.

Perfume Bases

(Prices: Pg. 6, col. 3)

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Schieffelin & Co.

Gelatin

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 4)

Coignet Gelatines
Dey & Co., W. H.

Glycerin

(Prices: Pg. 4, col. 4)

Colgate & Co.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Marx & Rawolle, Inc.
Parsons & Petit
Procter & Gamble Co., The

Gums (Drug)

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 1)

American Camphor & Ref. Co.
Baker & Bro., H. J.
Brewer & Co., Inc.
Dey & Co., W. H.
Hopkins & Co., J. L.
Lewis, John D.
McCormick & Co., Inc.
Pfizer & Co., Inc., Charles
Schieffelin & Co.
Thurston & Braidich

Solvents

Commercial Solvents Corp'n
Kessler Chemical Co.
Metz & Co., Inc., H. A.

Waxes

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 2)

Dey & Co., W. H.
Schliemann Companies, Inc.
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co.
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.

If you are in the market to buy or sell any of the products listed in our Current Market Quotations or Market Reports, or are in need of machinery or equipment, consult O.P.&D.R. advertisers. They and we would appreciate your mention of the Reporter.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 1)

American Cyanamid Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Baker & Bro., H. J.
Balbach Smelting & Refining Co.
Barrett Co., The
Blagden & Co., Ltd., Victor
Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co.
Carus Chemical Co.
Church & Dwight Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., The
Coignet Gelatines
Diamond Alkali Co.
Dickinson & Co., J. Q.
Dow Chemical Co., The
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.
Fales Co., W. H.
Federal Phosphorus Co.
Fergusson, Alex. C., Jr.
Fergusson Brothers
General Chemical Co.
Goldschmidt Corp'n, Th.
Grasselli Chemical Co., The
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W.
Hardy, Inc., Chas.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
International Salt Co.
Irvington Smelting & Ref. Works
Kessler Chemical Co., The
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Worke
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co.
Merck & Co.
Merrimac Chemical Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Miner-Edgar Co., The
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mutual Chemical Co. of Amer.
Naugatuck Chemical Co., The
Niagara Alkali Co.
Parsons & Petit
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Smith Chemical & Color Co.
Solvay Process Co., The
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co.
Speiden Whitfield Co., Inc.
Sterling Products Co.
Turner & Co., Joseph
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Virginia Smelting Co.
Waugh & Co., Walter
Wiarda & Co., Inc., John C.
Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co.
Winkler & Bro. Co., The Isaac
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.
Witbeck Chemical Co.
Wolf & Co., Jacques

Acids

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 3)

Baker & Bro., H. J.
Benkert & Co., Inc., W.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., The
Dow Chemical Co., The
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.
Federal Phosphorus Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co., The
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
Kalbfleisch Corporation, The
Merrimac Chemical Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Naugatuck Chemical Co., The
Olean Sales Corp'n
Parsons & Petit
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Pfizer & Co., Inc., Charles
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Waugh & Co., Walter
Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.

Clarifying Agents

Industrial Chemical Co.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Basic Products

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 3)

Atlantic Coal Tar Distillates
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co., The
Blagden & Co., Ltd., Victor
Huisking, Chas. L., Inc.
Jordan & Brother, Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Newport Chemical Works
Tar Acid Refining Corp'n, The
Waugh & Co., Walter

Coal Tar Acids

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 3)

Baker & Bro., H. J.
Calco Chemical Co., The
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W.
Jordan & Brother, Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Tar Acid Refining Corp'n, The

Intermediates

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 3)

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Dehls & Stein
Heller & Merz Co., The
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
Merrimac Chemical Co.
Monmouth Chemical Corp.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Naugatuck Chemical Co., The
Selden Co., The
Waugh & Co., Walter

Coal Tar Disinfectants

(Prices: Pg. 8, col. 3)

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Barrett Co., The
Coopers Creek Chemical Co.
Jordan & Brother, Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works

Acid Colors

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 1)

Calco Chemical Co., The
Heller & Merz Co., The
Metz & Co., Inc., H. A.
New York Color & Chemical Co.

Basic Colors

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 1)

Calco Chemical Co., The
Heller & Merz Co., The
New York Color & Chemical Co.

Chrome Colors

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 1)

Calco Chemical Co., The

Sulphur Colors

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 3)

Waugh & Co., Walter

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

Sulphate of Ammonia

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 3)

Barrett Co., The
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc.
New England Fuel & Transportation Co.
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Nitrate of Soda

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 3)

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Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau
Parsons & Petit

Other Ammoniates

American Cyanamid Co.
Parsons & Petit

Phosphates

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 3)

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Baker & Bro., H. J.
Parsons & Petit
"Veemesta" Naamlooze Vennootschap

Potashes

American Potash & Chemical Corp'n
Baker & Bro., H. J.
Parsons & Petit
Potash Importing Corp. of America

Sulphur

Freeport Sulphur Co., The
Parsons & Petit
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co.

DYESTUFFS AND TANSTUFFS

Extracts

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Natural Dyestuffs

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 3)

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Fezandie & Sperrie
General Dyestuff Corp'n
Grasselli Chemical Co., The
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
Ransom Co., L. E.
Schieffelin & Co.

Textile Chemicals

(Prices: Pg. 10, col. 3)

Baker & Bro., H. J.
Blagden & Co., Ltd., Victor
General Dyestuff Corp'n
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
Mutual Chemical Co. of Amer.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., The
Shaw & Co., John
Waugh & Co., Walter
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc.
Wolf & Co., Jacques

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Atlas Refinery
Cottle, Leslie D.

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Fetter Steel Barrel Corp'n
Meurer Steel Barrel Co., Inc.
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Pittsburg Can Co.
Pittsburgh Steel Drum Co.
Pressed Steel Tank Co.
Smith & Dunne, Inc.

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Bottle and Can Sealers

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Williams Sealing Corp'n

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Trageser Steam Copper Works, John

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Continental Can Co., Inc.
Heekin Can Co., The
Pittsburg Can Co.

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Parke, Davis & Co.

Capsulating

Parke, Davis & Co.

Chemical Stoneware

Knight, Maurice A.

Drums, Steel

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Fetter Steel Barrel Corp'n
Meurer Steel Barrel Co., Inc.
Petroleum Iron Works Co., The
Pittsburg Can Co.
Pittsburgh Steel Drum Co.
Pressed Steel Tank Co.
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Sta-Warm Electric Heater Corp'n

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Consolidated Packing & Supply Co.

Labels

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Pittsburg Can Co.

Stencils

Bradley, A. J.

Tanks, Steel

Maxwell Co., Earl C.

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Devine Co., J. P.
Oat & Sons., Joseph
Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.
Shriver & Co., T.
Wurster & Sanger

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Colton Co., Arthur
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General

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Heaters and Pots, Electric

Sta-Warm Electric Heater Corp'n

Laboratory Apparatus

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Elmer & Amend
Mixing Equipment Co., Inc.
Oat & Sons, Joseph

Oil

Garrigue & Co., William
Shriver & Co., T.
Sperry & Co., D. R.
Wurster & Sanger

Paint

Alsop Engineering Co.
Campbell, P. F.
Colton Co., Arthur
De Laval Separator Co., The
Mixing Equipment Co., Inc.
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co.
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

(Second Hand)

Consolidated Products Co., Inc.
Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc.
Nashville Industrial Corp'n
Stein-Brill Corporation
Technical Economist Corp'n

Oil Tanks

Garrigue & Co., William

Pumps

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Tank Cars

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Ambruster, Howard W.
Apothecaries Hall
Bacon, Dr. R. F.
Bull & Roberts
Bureau of Chemistry
Chemical Research & Designing Corp'n
Cowing Laboratories
Dolid Laboratories, The
Dyer, Dr. D. C.
Ekroth Laboratories
Ellis-Foster Co.
Garrigue & Co., Inc., William
Ginsberg, Ismar, B. Sc.
Glaeser Laboratories
Gray Indus. Laboratories, The
Harris, C. P., Ph. D.
Henderson, R. R.
Hochstadter Laboratories
Jacoby, Henry E., M. E.
Knight & Clarke
Laning Co., Inc., E. M.
Livingston, Hobbins & Shea
Maas, Arthur R.
New York Testing Laboratories
Organic Laboratories
Pease Laboratories, Inc.
Perry & Webster, Inc.
Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc.
Schwarz Laboratories
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc.
Sieck & Drucker, Inc.
Stillwell & Gladding
Stillwell Laboratories, The
Vorce, L. D.
Wells, Raymond
Wiedemann, H. E.
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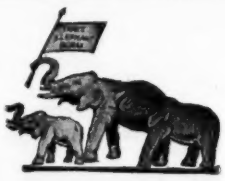

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Some Directions of Approach to Solution of the Wholesaling Problem

Solution of the wholesaler's problem, a problem which threatens his very existence, must be approached in discussion and in efforts toward its application from two directions. This is necessary, because the problem has two distinct phases. One of these is its fundamental cause, lying far from the wholesaling division of the distributive system, and almost beyond the reach of the wholesaler's efforts toward its remedying. The other phase, and the one that affords some measure of opportunity for remedial treatment by the wholesaler, is that which comprises the influences and effects of the activities of the individual wholesaler who has sought to meet conditions arising out of the fundamental cause, and the failure of many wholesalers to foresee this condition and to prepare for it.

Insofar as the removal of the fundamental cause of the wholesaler's problem, that is, the desire for volume of business on the part of manufacturer and retailer, is concerned, the present economic situation offers little, if any, promise of relief. Even when consideration of remedial measures is shifted to the matter of price-stabilization so as to get at the point of impact of the fundamental cause on the intermediate distributor, there is little to expect, little to hope for, nothing to suggest other than that all parties concerned become less avaricious and more tolerant, acquire a greater breadth of mind, and adhere more closely to the rules of common morality. No plan of price-maintenance, be it never so legally and soundly constructed, will operate successfully as long as men can be found to whom an agreement is but a scrap of paper and the meaning of ethical conduct is unknown.

In time, economic evolution will eradicate the evil effects of the striving for volume (the idea of expansion is not, in itself, detrimental), and there is, perhaps, an opportunity for the wholesaler to alleviate his sufferings by hastening the evolutionary process. His greater opportunity, however, lies closer to hand. He has himself to work upon, to improve, perhaps to reform. These things he can do; these he must do. And in their doing, his purpose must be to become a better wholesale merchandiser, better in the eyes of his customers, in the eyes of the manufacturers whose goods he distributes, and, last but not least, in the eyes of his competitors.

It is realized by all economists that there is waste of both capital and labor in the present over-supply, but not necessarily over-development, of agencies for the distribution of merchandise. There are too many retailers in practically every line of trade (due largely to carelessness in credit-giving), and there are too many wholesalers in just as many lines. With all this over-supply, it is not uncommon to hear manufacturers complain that they cannot get proper distribution of their goods. This complaint is not wholly reasonable; for there are too many manufacturers, also. But, it has this of reason behind it: the average ability of distributive agencies, both wholesale and retail, is poor.

Each group, in its effort to get greater and still greater volume, has so increased the variety of the goods handled that neither wholesaler nor retailer knows what he should about the goods in his stock to give any article the selling attention that it deserves. What is asked for is supplied—if it be in stock—and seldom does the supplier concern himself with the desirability or the suitability of the particular article from the purchaser's point of view. On the part of the wholesaler, it is too often true that he is content, perhaps must be content, to sell to the retailer and to give no thought to the further step, so essential to the welfare of both, which should carry the goods through the retailer to the consumer.

This failure to follow the goods he sells is shortsightedness on the part of the wholesaler. It is the chief reason behind the often repeated allegation that the wholesaler is merely a warehouseman; his salesmen, nothing but order-takers. It is the chief reason why manufacturers who distribute through wholesalers are obliged practically to employ two staffs of salesmen, their own so-called "missionaries" who sell reselling suggestions as well as goods, and the wholesaler's salesmen who do little other than take repeat and turnover orders in gradually declining volume.

Realization of the shortsightedness of this practice will bring to any wholesaler at least a glimpse of an excellent opportunity to improve his service and obviously to enhance his value in the eyes of manufacturers. To grasp this opportunity it will be necessary in most instances for the wholesaler to reform his entire selling system. It is not to be expected that a salesman who is required to take orders for a hundred varieties of articles in a dozen different lines can intelligently sell any one of these many articles. So, instead of having a sales force of, say, ten men, differing as to their duties in nothing but the territories they respectively cover, the real service wholesaler would departmentalize his salesforce as his lines and his territory might suggest, so that a specialist in selling one line covered a given territory every so often, and was followed at suitable intervals by specialists in such other lines as might constitute the division of duties, each acting, of course, as a pick-up man for orders in the others' lines. In this way the wholesaler's representatives would be salesmen, indeed, giving service to the manufacturers in their respective lines, giving real service to retailers in all lines.

Two things are necessary to assure the success of such a plan of departmentalized selling. For one thing, the size of unit orders must be increased—and this will also tend to reduce handling costs—but for a real salesman this would present no great difficulty. In addition, it is essential that no goods that do not pay a profit be included among those which are to be sold by special effort. This will weed out from many a wholesaler's stock items which it has not paid him to handle. It will also tend to make it possible to secure better terms, a possibility which is increased by the fact that the manufacturer will realize that he is getting a service that is worth paying for.

The resultfulness of specialized, departmentalized selling can be augmented by the promotion of co-operative buying among the retailers of a community. Co-operative buying by retailers is not the wholesaler's bugaboo that it is generally supposed to be. The reason why it is so widely feared and so roundly condemned by wholesalers is that they failed to see the opportunity which it held for them. Co-operative buying is economically sound. It is not to be ended by any amount of condemnation or cajolery. But, there is no reason, other than persistence in his erstwhile attitude of antagonism, why the service wholesaler should not supply the needs of all neighborhood buying clubs. If he is a real service wholesaler, offering the manufacturer the service of specialized selling, he will find that, instead of going round him to deal direct with the co-operating retailers, the manufacturer will welcome the new distributive service and will make it worth the wholesaler's while. The manufacturer is now so avid for cheapness in distribution chiefly because he feels that, no matter what he pays, he will get nothing better. If he is shown something better, he will accept it, and he will pay for it.

There is another sort of co-operative buying to which the wholesaler may well give careful consideration. It lies at the other end of his business, and is a part of a broad scheme of co-operation which is essential to the solution of the wholesaling problem as it affects the average wholesale dealer. Wholesalers, constituting groups, geographically and economically so situated that the undertaking has a good promise of practicability, should pool their buying in as many lines as possible. They will find that this policy brings particular advantages in certain lines, not so much in packaged or trademarked goods as in sundries and staples, bulk commodities and the like. The difference in price between the manufacturers' first-hand unit of such goods and the maximum quantity which an individual wholesaler finds practicable, is greater than is generally realized. Such co-operative buying requires some sort of centralized ad-

ministration. But, this fits in with the larger scheme of co-operation which has been referred to just above. It does not, necessarily, require a central warehouse.

Pursuing the idea of co-operation, or centralization, further, one reaches for consideration the advisability of a central bureau, or office, for the handling of credits, transportation matters—co-operative transportation, incoming and outgoing, is a further step in the arrangement of the general plan of working together to reduce working costs—and for other administrative operations which may so be handled. The idea is that of the branch banking system; of course, not in its entirety unless amalgamation be deemed still more advantageous than co-operation.

It is best for the wholesaler to remain a wholesale distributor of merchandise. At the present time many undertake more or less ambitious ventures in manufacturing. There is an advantage for the wholesale druggist, for example, in having at least simple pharmaceutical preparations, such as quinine and cathartic pills, under his own label. They can be made in a central laboratory, and packaged with the wholesaler's label or that of his retail customers. Along the same line (speaking now particularly of the wholesale druggist) it would be well to give consideration to a plan of centrally packaging household drugs (epsom salt, compound licorice powder, sulphur, borax, and so on) so as to be able to supply these goods in the form in which many retail druggists seem to prefer to handle them. In this connection, thought should be given to the question of labeling, whether it would be better to adopt a single brand name for purposes of cumulative advertising, or to supply these goods under the label of the druggist and educate him to the value of such advertising for his store. A combination of these two ideas might, in certain cases, be most desirable.

In any plan of such centralized production undertaking it is well for the wholesalers engaging therein to remain distributors and to entrust the manufacturing to a separate organization. When an established manufactory, economically situated, is available, it is greatly to be preferred for this purpose. Manufacturing and wholesaling have so little in common that they seldom mix satisfactorily.

It is generally admitted that the vigorous, sometimes ruthless, competition which began in the wholesale drug trade among the several groups of wholesalers has now come too close to home within the ranks of the service wholesaler. This was to have been expected. It has been alleged by service wholesalers that the fault now lies chiefly among themselves. If this be so, it is time that their association devote a session to consideration of its code of ethics. The new competition in most lines of trade has now more of co-operation than of combat in it, and in these lines, conditions are gradually returning to satisfactoriness. We leave this thought for those to whom it is of greatest concern.

In the wholesaling of drug store merchandise there are now in existence four agencies, (1) the service wholesaler, (2) the short-line wholesaler; (3) the mutual, or co-operative organization, and (4) the so-called "gyp jobber" or "scalper." The existence of the first three is firmly founded in present-day distributive practice. Each has a place, and none will be eliminated until another has proved its superiority beyond question. At best, it is not likely that the co-operative idea will ever be abandoned. Reformation of the operations of the service wholesaler could, and in time may, make the short-line distributor unnecessary; although some chain system would seem to be the only practicable substitute in the larger cities. The service wholesaler will not be eliminated, although an organization of one of the other two sorts may, in individual cases, displace a service wholesaler now existing, but it will do this by becoming a better service wholesaler. The fourth kind of wholesaler in the drug field is the outgrowth of competitive conditions which must be remedied before the problem is wholly solved. It exists largely without reason, chiefly on possibility in that bargains can be picked up out of the backwash of price-cutting. When this possibility shall have been removed, the "scalper" will be with the dodo.

Meanwhile those other wholesaling agencies which do have reason for their existence and which will exist, should become more tolerant of each other. They should know by this time that intolerance, disparagement, and a "high-hat" attitude do not pay. It is not practicable to suggest that these three agencies should join in association activities, their viewpoints will not merge. But, they can, and they should, come to a better understanding of each other. Establishment of a liaison agency between the existing national associations of service wholesalers and the mutual organizations is in order.

Trade News Briefly Told

At a recent meeting of directors of the Nitrate Producers' Association in Valparaiso, President Jones tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The Synthe Copal Company, 996 Seneca street, Buffalo, manufacturer of varnish gum, is erecting a two-story brick addition, which will cost about $3,000.

A deposit of about 300 acres of ochre, the bed being 15 feet thick, has been discovered in a blanket formation at Bald Knob, near Dixon, in Webster county, Ky.

A. O. Goshorn, for many years connected with the Louisville office of the National Lead Company, has returned after a vacation spent at Wequetonsing, Mich.

A. E. Warfield, paint sales manager for the Peaslee Gaulbert Co., is spending ten days or so visiting in the East on business, stopping off at Boston, Philadelphia and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Taylor are the parents of a son, Theodore, jr., born September 7 at the Homeopathic Hospital, Yonkers. Mr. Taylor is a sales manager for the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company.

E. A. Wills has purchased property at 22 State street, Batavia, N. Y., on which he will erect a modern brick building. He will move his paint and wallpaper business into the new building, as soon as it is completed.

The first luncheon meeting after the summer recess of the Drug and Chemical Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation will be held at 12:15 p. m., September 15, in the section rooms, 41 Park Row.

J. O'Malley of Middletown, N. Y., has bought the Saunders hardware business, in East Main street, Cuba, N. Y., well known for the great volume of paint business transacted, particularly with the rural population nearby.

Ralph R. Patch, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is on the road to recovery and is now recuperating at his home in Stoneham, Mass.

A company is being formed at Mt. Jewett, Pa., a village near Kine, for the purpose of mining bog-ore, which is said to lie in great abundance in the neighborhood of the village. The material is used in the manufacture of paints.

The executive and general offices of the Union Tank Car Company will be moved from this city September 16 to the Metropolitan building, Chicago. The corporation will retain an office at its present location, 21 East 40th street, New York.

An address on "Selling Long Island to the World" was delivered August 26 before the directors of the Long Island Chamber of Commerce by Arthur S. Somers, vice-president of Fred L. Lavanburg & Co. The address was later distributed in a 32-page booklet.

The firm of Matthes & Bormeester was organized September 1 at Amsterdam, Holland, to take over the rubber business thus far carried on by the limited partnership, Handelsvereeniging van Dudok de Wit & Co. en Matthes & Bormeester and to open a sugar department.

The first fall meeting of the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club will be held the evening of September 21 at the Mid-day Club. Dinner will be served promptly at 6:45 p. m. Delegates to the N. P., O. & V. A. convention at Washington will be chosen, and there are several other important matters to come before the meeting.

A Peruvian decree of June 2 provides that sulphate of aluminum, when imported in quantities exceeding 500 kilos ported in quantities exceeding 500 kilos, is entitled to the special rate of 10 percent ad valorem under regulation 42a of the Peruvian tariff. Sulphate of aluminum in smaller quantities will continue dutiable at 0.30 sol per net kilo.

The General American Tank & Storage Terminal Co., Inc., Good Hope, La., is constructing five large additional storage tanks to increase its capacity and to take care of the demand for oil, benzol, naphtha and molasses storage on a larger scale. Hugo Epstein, vice-president and general manager of the company, said the new tanks have a combined capacity of 5,000,000 gallons.

The importation of coaltar dyes into the Union of South Africa increased from 3,390 pounds, valued at £731, in 1924 to 18,659 pounds, valued at £2,998, in 1925. Germany and England shared the bulk of this trade. Holland and Switzerland participated to a small extent, but the United States was not listed as a source of these imports. There is no production of coaltar dyes within the Union.

A receiver for the Federal Tungsten Company, formerly the Capital Chemical Company, has been appointed by the equity court in Washington, D. C., pending a decree of dissolution. Philip M. McKenna, president of the concern, was named receiver under bond of $60,000. The company started business during the war and just recently discontinued operations when the stockholders voted a dissolution. Assets are valued at more than $66,000, and there are no debts, Mr. McKenna told the court.

Damage estimated at $45,000 was suffered by the Ira D. Washburn Company, manufactures of paint products, when fire threatened the destruction of its plant at 906-8 Central avenue, Cincinnati, September 3. As a result of the fire, the origin of which has not been determined, the company will be unable to manufacture paint, varnish, lacquer and other products for at least three weeks. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Crystal Chemical Company, Los Angeles, has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to recover $982 reparation, with interest, on account of alleged unreasonable rates charged by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroads for transportation of five carloads of denatured alcohol from the complainant's plant at Anaheim, Calif., to its customers in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, during August, September and October, 1924.

The dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has placed upon the market a new sulphur dye, sulfogene olive G, which is offered as a particularly valuable color in combinations for producing sulphur khakies of exceptional fastness. When extreme fastness is to be obtained by after-treatment with chrome, copper and acetic acid, sulfogene olive G is said to be especially good because there is practically no change in the shade of dyeings of this color when thus after-treated.

The J. G. Curtis Leather Company, Ludlow, Pa., is entitled to reparation on account of unreasonable rates charged by the Pennsylvania Railroad on numerous carloads of Quebracho tanning extract shipped during the last three years from New York harbor points and Hoboken and Jersey City, N. J., according to a tentative report submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Examiner W. A. Maidens. It seems that charges were collected at the 5th class rate of 34 cents per 100 pounds on shipments made prior to April 4, 1925, and at a commodity rate of 31½ cents since that date.

An exhibition is being organized on behalf of the Manchester, England, section of the Society of Chemical Industry, supported by the Coke Oven Managers' Association, the Institute of Gas Engineers, and kindred organizations, to be held in Manchester, England, November 16 to 27. The scope of the exhibition will embrace all coaltar products, dyes and colors, fuels and heavy oils, industrial and fine chemicals, instruments, plants for purification, carbonization, and treatment of coal, and chemical engineering plants of all kinds. American manufacturers having offices or representation in England are eligible to participate according to Consul Ross E. Holaday, Manchester.

The friendly relations which have existed for the past ten years between German manufacturers of stearin, fatty acids and the like, have been further strengthened by the opening of the "Vereinigte Stearinwerke G. m. B. H," with headquarters in Hamburg; the capital is fixed at RM.300,000. Among the factories which have taken up shares in the concern are A. Motard & Co., A.G., of Spandau-Sternfeld, Hammonia Stearinfabrik, of Hamburg and Offenbach, Overbeck & Sohn, G.m.b.H., of Neuss; Stettiner Kerzenund Seifenfabrik, of Stettin; Fettsaure und Glyzerin Fabrik G.m.b.H., of Mannheim, and others.

The American Paint & Supply Company, Dallas, Texas, has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to recover $1,055 and interest as reparation on account of alleged unreasonable charges paid to the New York Central and connecting carriers for transportation of three carloads of ground talc from Hailesboro, N. Y., to complainant's plant at Dallas. A rate of $1.31 per 100 pounds was assessed on a shipment in July, 1922; $1.29½ on one in February, 1923; and $1.30½ on the third shipment, in June, 1923; whereas a reasonable rate would have been 60c. per 100 pounds, the complainant declares. The rates charged on the shipments were more than twice the price of the talc, the commission was told.

For other Trade Briefs consult the Index

Obituaries

Barrett L. Chandler

Barrett Langdon Chandler, treasurer of the Beckwith-Chandler Company, varnish makers, Newark, N. J., died September 4 at his home in Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Chandler was born July 16, 1861. He was graduated from Roxbury High School and was a member of the 1884 class of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1893, with the late Charles B. Beckwith, he founded the Beckwith-Chandler Company and assumed the office of treasurer, which he occupied until his death. A sister, Grace G. Montgomery, of Flushing, Long Island, survives. Mr. Chandler never married. Funeral services were held September 8 at Kensico Cemetery. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Calumet, Morristown and Morris County Golf Clubs, and of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York.

Dr. Edward S. Breidenbaugh, professor emeritus in chemistry at Gettysburg College, died of heart disease, September 5, after a short illness. He was 77 years old. Dr. Breidenbaugh wrote several textbooks on chemistry, which are extensively used in universities and colleges.

Edward D. Nolan, chief geologist for the General Petroleum Co., died September 5 in a hotel at San Francisco. He was thirty-six years old.

Federal Associations Now Act as Purchasers

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1926.

The first circular providing for the purchase by sealed proposal of commodities for use by the various Federal government branches maintained in New Orleans has been issued by the New Orleans Federal Business Association by order of Colonel L. F. Garrard of the Quartermaster's corps.

The circular calls for about 25,030 gallons of gasoline to supply for three months the river commission, lighthouse service, post office, veterans' service bureau and hospital, the ordnance supply, the marine hospital, the recruiting office, the naval station, and the customhouse branches of the government here.

The New Orleans association has not, since its organization in December, 1923, heretofore acted as a purchaser for commodities for the various units of government service. The organization, an integral part of the executive machinery of the Federal government, was created for the purpose of bringing into closer relationship the representatives of the various governmental departments and independent establishments with a view to interchanges of ideas, to promote teamwork and to effect the economy for which the Bureau of Budget stands.

Under the leadership of General H. M. Lord, the Bureau of Budget has organized a Federal Business Men's Association in every city of sufficient size and importance to have several governmental departments located therein.

The New Orleans organization recently elected these officers:—President, E. S. Lanphier, superintendent of lighthouses; vice-president, Dr. I. M. Cline, U. S. Weather Bureau; secretary, C. R. Dupas, of the postal department; and an executive committee of four, including Dr. Cline, Col. L. F. Gerrard, Quartermaster's corps; G. H. H. Pratt, of the Veterans' Bureau, and H. B. Myers, railway mail clerk.

Up to the present, each unit of governmental service has attended to the buying of such commodities as that unit required, independent of the other departments, but with the issuing of the proposal for motor gasoline a new plan is being inaugurated whereby such commodities as are used in quantity by several or all departments can be purchased in bulk through the association, with delivery at the various stations as specified in the proposals to be issued four times a year.

Colonel Gerrard, who, as chairman of the committee on consolidated purchase of gasoline, issued the first proposal, said it is unlikely that commodities other than gasoline and coal will be bought on the consolidated purchase plan at present, since paints, varnishes and other goods utilized in the various departments are used in too small quantities to make the plan practicable.

Commodities bought through the association are for official use only.

There were 176 local associations similar to the New Orleans organization on July 1. While heretofore but little cooperative purchasing has been done by the association, as savings are shown, it is expected that more and more purchases will be made through these agencies.

Oil Refiners May Form Export Sales Corporation

The first definite step looking to the formation of a co-operative export corporation to afford a better outlet for independent Midcontinent refiners was taken at a meeting in Tulsa September 1, when eighteen leading independents appointed a committee to sound out the industry as to the advisability and practicability of such an organization. The committee will make an exhaustive survey of the Midcontinent independents and will report to a later meeting subject to call.

The committee has no authority at present to formulate a definite plan for an export corporation, but its appointment is looked upon as considerable progress. It is the first tangible accomplishment following much formal and informal discussion.

The meeting at Tulsa was attended by eighteen leading Midcontinent independents, including all of those who attended a recent meeting in Kansas City. Both sessions were presided over by George D. Locke, vice-president of Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., Chicago, who has been responsible for most of the missionary work in connection with the proposed plan.

In addition to Mr. Locke, who will direct its activities, the committee consists of the following men:—F. A. Pielsticker, vice-president, Skelley Oil Company, El Dorado, Kan.; E. J. Marston, vice-president, Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company, Fort Worth, Texas; D. E. Buchanan, vice-president, Chestnut & Smith Corporation, Tulsa; Walter H. Campbell, Western Oil Corporation, Wichita Falls, Texas.

"We are making progress toward an export outlet for independent refiners of the Midcontinent," said Mr. Locke after the meeting, "and I am confident that an export oil corporation will be formed in the not far distant future. Such a corporation will come, however, only after we are absolutely satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the step is a right one and a proper one."

Daugherty-Miller Trial For Conspiracy Started

The trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, on charges of conspiracy was started September 7 before Judge Julian W. Mack and a jury in the United States District Court in this city.

Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Miller are charged with conspiracy in connection with the transfer in 1921 of the $7,000,000 assets of the German-owned American Metal Company to the Societe Suisse pour Valeaurs de Meteaux, a transaction growing out of the post-war liquidation of enemy property administered by the alien property custodian.

The present prosecution is based upon the premise that the Metallgesellschaft and the Metallbank were 49 percent owners of the American Metal Company's control, and that the Societe Suisse is actually only a holding company for the two metal concerns, and that the Societe Suisse-American Metal transaction was therefore only a ruse through which the corporate pair shrewdly came into their own again.

Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, in charge of the prosecution, outlined his case, stating that he would prove that the deal whereby the German stock was released by the alien property custodian was the result of a conspiracy between representatives of the German owners and the defendants, who originally included the late John T. King, Connecticut politician, and Jesse W. Smith, close friend of Mr. Daugherty.

The government's first witness, Richard Merton, Frankfurt, Germany, capitalist, testified to his meeting Mr. King and asking to be directed to some one in close touch with the procedure for regaining the American Metal Company stock. Mr. King referred him to Mr. Smith.

Friday, Mr. Merton testified that he paid $441,000 for his services. He also told of having met, through Mr. King, Jess Smith, Daugherty's friend and agent, and later Mr. Miller.

He described how Smith had guided him to the "proper people" in Washington, and had finally informed him that his $7,000,000 claim had been granted.

Mr. Merton was never questioned by government officials regarding his claim and no one ever asked him concerning any details of the American Metal Company, the two German companies which owned it, or the Swiss company Merton said he represented.

Britain Studies Economics Of Substitutes for Alcohol

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1926.

An inter-departmental committee has been appointed by the government, including a representative each of the Board of Customs and Excise, the Government Laboratory, the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Health, to inquire into the nature and uses of articles employed as substitutes for ethyl alcohol, and what restrictions, if any, should be imposed in order to conserve the alcohol duties, without hampering trade progress.

Alcohols C. D. 3 and 4 Are Revoked by Treasury

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1926.

Completely denatured alcohol formulas 3 and 4 have been revoked or withdrawn by action of the Treasury Department, approved by L. C. Andrews, assistant secretary, on recommendation of officials of the prohibition bureau. Telegrams were signed and sent out to prohibition administrators throughout the country notifying them to this effect. Mr. Andrews explained today that investigation showed that alcohol prepared according to these formulas was being extensively renatured and diverted into bootleg channels. Much larger quantities of these products have been prepared recently than formerly, he added. These formulas are not necessary, in the opinion of treasury officials. The alcohol using trades can get along without them, it was said, by using alcohol denatured according to other formulas.

Stocks of alcohol of formulas 3 and 4 on hand when the formulas are revoked may be utilized. It was explained, provided half a gallon of gasoline is added to 100 gallons of alcohol. Completely denatured alcohol formula 3 provided for the addition of sulphuric ether, kerosene and anilin oil, while in the preparation of formula 4 benzol, nitrobenzol and pine oil was utilized.

Prohibition administrators are expected to confer with Mr. Andrews here for a week beginning September 20. One of the chief objects of the discussion, it is expected, will be the proposed plan of Mr. Andrews to divide the country into five zones for the purpose of coordinating prohibition enforcement efforts.

Officials expect that arrangements will be taken up next week for a conference with Canadian authorities, with a view to extending to Canada the system of cooperation in law enforcement recently worked out by Mr. Andrews in conference with British officials in London.

Alcohol Permit Refusal Enjoined by Cigar Maker

The Princess Mary Cigar Company has secured an injunction from Judge Dickinson in the United States District Court of Pennsylvania restraining David H. Blair, commissioner of internal revenue, from refusing to issue it a permit to withdraw alcohol for use in manufacturing cigars, without giving reasons for the refusal other than that it was based on an investigation. A portion of the court's decision follows:—

This court must reverse the act of refusal unless the "facts and the law" warrant it. The only fact we have here is that some official connected with the prohibition department thought the permit ought to be refused.

We make no finding that he was acting "arbitrarily or capriciously." It may be that the exercise of such a power makes for "more efficient administration of the national prohibition law."

The only finding we make is that such a power of refusal is not given by the Act of Congress and in consequence was not exercised in accordance with law.

Reports of failures to R. G. Dun & Co. last week, covering the United States, are for five business days only, owing to the Labor Day holiday. The returns show a total of 299, which is only moderately in excess of the 282 defaults for five days a year ago.

Federal Oil Conservation Board Makes First Report to President

Co-Operation Among All Branches of Industry Is Urged as the First Practical Step to Be Taken

The first or preliminary report of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, dealing with national petroleum conditions, September 6, was transmitted to President Coolidge at the Summer White House at Paul Smiths, N. Y.

A foreword by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the board, follows in part:—

There are two sides to this nationally important question that must be weighed wholly free from individual bias; each side has its proponents, and both sides are entitled to respectful consideration.

Many producers claim that the supply of petroleum, having heretofore been equal to the demand, probably always will be and, should time prove the contrary, that substitutes for both lubricants and gasoline will be devised by science.

Other producers argue that almost every natural resource is limited and may be exhausted by wasteful use; to illustrate, they cite depletion of soil fertility, timber and even fish in the sea, the exhaustion of old oil fields and the diminishing flow of all wells. They argue further that without discovery of new fields the present rate of production cannot be maintained, and therefore urge that, as new discoveries are uncertain, improved methods of recovery, less waste, more ground storage, and checking of competitive haste in drilling, are economic provisions that should be enforced.

These conflicting opinions are based partly upon facts and partly upon conjectures. Such opinions are valuable only in proportion to the logic of their reasons, which therefore must be understood and analyzed. It is hoped that this preliminary report, conscientiously prepared under the direction of this board by scientific men burdened by exacting daily routine duties, may furnish a concise picture of the true conditions as determined by the inquiry of this board.

Salient portions of the full report follow:—

There must be natural concern over our future supply of oil because of the manifest dependence of so large a part of our industrial life, national defense, and domestic comfort upon continued adequate supplies of lubricants for all machinery and fuel for automotive engines. Our future resources in coal and iron have been so determined by geological evidence and exploration that we can measure our proved supplies by centuries. But the local character of oil deposits, their geological uncertainty, and the vast amount of unproductive capital required for long advance exploration prevent any such advance proof in the case of oil. The very nature of all minerals, in that they do not reproduce themselves, of course renders their extraction a depletion of assets. And therefore the resources of oil which are proven at any given moment can not from the nature of things be otherwise than a reserve against current production. They do not imply future production of oil.

The total present reserves in pumping and flowing wells in the proven sands has been estimated at about 4½ billion barrels, which is theoretically but six years' supply, though, of course, it can not be extracted so quickly. Another addition to this natural cause of anxiety for future supplies lies in the fact that the maximum rate of production from all fields is in their early days before gas pressures which expel the oil are diminished, and thus of the current production more than one-half is coming from about 4 percent of the producing wells—for the most part only a year or so old—and from fields that have been discovered within the past five years. Therefore, future maintenance of even current supplies implies the constant discovery of new fields and the drilling of new wells, and thus the maintenance of this large ratio of flush production. Hitherto there has been no failure to discover such new fields as required. However, this dependence upon fortuitous discovery of new fields renders it imperative that every effort shall be made to secure the maximum amount of oil from the known fields and the most beneficial use of the oil that is produced.

Development and Production

The first successful oil well was drilled in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1859. During this period of 67 years, over 680,000 wells have been drilled, of which more than 20 percent were failures, and to the end of June, 1926, over 9,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil have been produced, one-third of this in less than five years with the production for 1925 exceeding 750,000,000 barrels. The United States produces about 70 percent of the total world production and consumes about the same percentage of the total. Oil in commercial quantities is produced in nineteen states ranking in importance of producing, in 1925:—California, 230,000,000 barrels; Oklahoma, 177,000,000 barrels; Texas, 143,000,000 barrels, etc.

About 300,000 wells were producing in 1925, the oil being transported from the wells by more than 40,000 miles of trunk pipelines and 40,000 miles of gathering lines. The industry also employs some 142,000 tankcars and about 400 tank steamships for crude transportation and for distribution of refined products. There are some 500 refineries. The total investment in producing wells, transportation, refining and marketing equipment exceeds $9,500,000,000. The total wholesale value of the products was $1,793,700,087 in 1923.

Distribution of Use

The following table indicates the fractions into which the 1925 production was split by refinement:—

		Percent
Gasoline, straight distillation, gals.	7,294,000,000	23.4
Gasoline, cracked, gals.	2,824,000,000	9.1
Kerosene, gals.	2,510,000,000	8.1
Lubricants, gals.	1,301,000,000	4.2
Gas oil and fuel oil, gals.	15,279,000,000	49.3
Wax, lbs.	591,000,000	1.7
Coke, tons.	991,000	
Asphalt, tons.	3,038,000	
Other finished oils, gals.	339,900,000	1.1
Losses, gals.	952,000,000	3.1

In addition, 760,000,000 gallons of natural gas gasoline was brought to the refineries and either run through the stills or blended with gasoline to produce a finished motor fuel.

The producing and proved area in the United States is asserted to be in excess of 3,000,000 acres, the fields varying in production in 1925 from a daily average of 197,650 barrels, for the Smackover field in Arkansas, to only a few barrels daily, for a number of the older fields in the country.

Future Reserves

From the most recent estimates, it would appear that the reserves of oil available by flowing and pumping wells from present producing and proven fields amount to about 4,500,000,000 barrels. Theoretically this is but six years' supply, and it, of course, could not be produced rapidly enough to in itself maintain the present annual production of about 750,000,000 barrels. These reserves do not in themselves prove a shortening of supplies; nevertheless, as stated above, their life as compared to proven supplies of iron and coal, is such as always to maintain concern.

The provision of future supplies of essential oil products for the American people must arise from the following sources:

1. The reserves above mentioned.
2. The possible discovery of new sands in the known areas by deeper drilling.
3. The possible discovery of new fields.
4. Improved methods which will recover a larger proportion of the oil out of the sands.
5. Better utilization of crude oils by diversion from less essential to more essential uses—such as conversion of fuel oil into gasoline.
6. Better control of the flush flow from newly discovered fields.
7. Economies in consumption by improved mechanical devices.
8. Supplies from distillation of oil shales and coal.
9. Foreign oil fields.

Certain parts of the country are known by their geology to be impossible of appreciable oil production. Such positively barren areas are estimated to aggregate 43 percent of the total area of the United States. But this does not warrant the assumption that the remaining 1,100,000,000 acres of the country, or any large part of them, will be found oil bearing.

Improved Methods of Recovery

There is a wide variation in estimates of the amount of oil left underground in the sands after production ceases with ordinary methods of flowing and pumping which have been hitherto employed. The evidence before this Board shows the general belief of oil experts that not more than 25 percent of the oil can be recovered by ordinary methods. Some leading authorities consider that less than one-sixth of the oil is so recovered. During recent years a considerable amount of investigation and experimentation has been made with different methods of forcing out the contained oil with water, air or gas pressure—either directly from the surface or through the proposed method of sinking shafts and driving galleries underground. Some of the authorities on these methods believe that a second crop from known sands can be obtained by these means as great as that already recovered and available in the proved reserves. Such a result, if attained, would add a total of over 13 billion barrels to our supply from known fields. While no positive assurance can be given from the results so far attained, yet it is the impression that developments have proceeded so far as to give strong belief in considerable further recovery from the known sands over and above the estimates which have been made as to the supplies available by present methods.

Better Utilization of Crude

The most essential products from our crude oil are lubricating oil, gasoline and other oils for internal combustion engines. The other uses for oil could be dispensed with, without an industrial revolution, as other fuels and substitutes could be applied without prohibitive differentials in economic costs. At the present time about one-half of our crude oil production is burned either as crude oil or as fuel oil to generate steam and heat—the remainder is used as kerosene, gasoline, lubricating oil, etc.

The division of crude as between the different kinds of oil products is purely an economic question. There is already a tendency to displace heating oils by coal, and at a sufficiently higher demand for gasoline the fuel oils can be largely converted into supplies for internal combustion engines. The discoveries in methods of cracking oil are of fundamental importance in considering the future of our essential oil supplies. And this conversion in itself comprises a potential of assured gasoline supplies.

Better Control of Production

There are subsidiary phases of overproduction which deserve attention, as they lead to economic waste. At the initial opening of new fields the gas pressure is strong and the flush flow of wells is very large, rapidly diminishing to more settled production, and the opening of new fields is in most instances followed by a fever of drilling. Due to often too divided ownership in small areas, the drainage of which is threatened by adjacent wells, a rush of drilling leads to enormous flush flows which temporarily glut the market and force much oil into fuel consumption, and, through over-releases of the gas, diminish the amount of oil that can be ultimately obtained by flow and pumping.

It is certain that many of the gasoline engines are inadequately designed to secure the most economic use of gasoline. It is estimated that 25 percent of the gasoline could be saved and the same mileage of movement provided if there were more adequate designs of carburetors and engines. These factors in engine construction have been steadily improving over many years and, no doubt, will continue to improve. Their improvement will be expedited if there should be a tendency of gasoline prices to rise.

Foreign Sources of Oil

While the production of oil upon our own territory is obviously of first importance, yet in failure of adequate supplies the imports of oil are of vast moment. The present imports from Latin American fields amount to about 62,000,000 barrels annually of crude oil, against which we export about 94,000,000 barrels of products. The fields of Mexico and South America are of large yield and much promising geologic oil structure is as yet undrilled. That our companies should vigorously acquire and explore such fields is of first importance, not only as a source of future supply, but supply under control of our own citizens. Our experience with the exploitation of our consumers by foreign controlled sources of rubber, nitrate, potash and

(Continued on page 40C)

American Chemical Society Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary of Its Founding

Golden Jubilee Meeting at Philadelphia Does Honor to Pioneers and Leaders and Discusses Newest Discoveries

The golden jubilee meeting of the American Chemical Society held last week in Philadelphia, with headquarters at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the society by a small group of chemists in 1876. The organization meeting followed by two years a meeting of chemists at the home of Joseph Priestley, where the germ of the idea had its being. Many hundreds of chemists from all parts of the United States and not a few from abroad attended the sessions, at which were discussed the newest discoveries and ideas in chemistry. In addition to the so-called general sessions, at which subjects of general interest to chemists were discussed, the various sections and divisions held frequent meetings, at which their own narrowed specialties held the floor.

The first general session was opened at 2 p. m., September 6, with addresses of welcome by W. T. Taggart, chairman of the general local committee; Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick of Philadelphia, and Dr. John Frazer, dean of the Town Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society, responded.

Du Pont on Dyes

An address by Irenee du Pont, chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., on "The Dyestuff Industry, Forerunner of What?," opened the program of technical addresses. Mr. du Pont said that the embargo due to the World War fostered progress in developing the dyestuffs industry in this country.

The apparent lessening progress since, he said, is partly due to the approach of the "saturation point" with respect to the number of dyes actually required in industry and partly to an effort to eliminate inefficient and needless dyes.

Authoritative data, he declared, clearly disproves the claim made by certain importers that embargo or high tariff would put an undue financial burden on the user or consumer of dyes.

Closely related to dyestuffs, the speaker said, are certain other organic materals which are of great importance in that they supplement the dyestuffs industry, broadening its scope and giving a greater horizon for future discovery.

Mr. du Pont also discussed the discovery of an anti-knock process containing tetraethyl lead, which, he asserted, will save the nation 3,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline yearly and bring about changes in automobile design. Enormously increased mileage of tires, he pointed out, is resulting from research in chemistry.

Production of compounds known as rubber accelerators, he said, have profoundly influenced the rubber industry. He quoted Dr. William C. Geer, of Akron, Ohio, as authority for the statement that these chemicals were saving the American public at the rate of $50,000,000 per annum and by their speeding up manufacturing processes have saved the rubber manufacturers $80,000,000 additional capital investment which would otherwise have been required.

Prince P. Ginori Conti of Italy spoke on "The Development of the Chemical Industry in Italy," and Paul Sabatier on "La Chimie Modern at Marcelin Berthelot."

President's Address

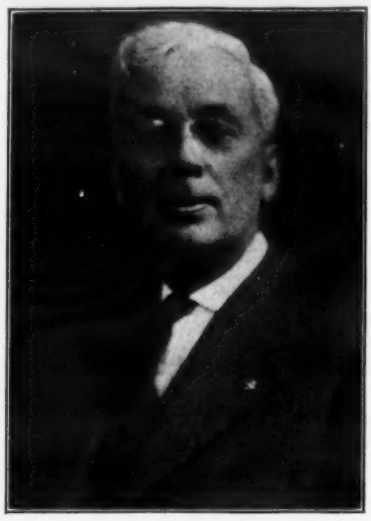
In his annual address as president of the society, Dr. James F. Norris, Tuesday evening told of the existence of a droplet of colorless oil in the laboratory of Dr. Samuel C. Lind, chief chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, which meant "a supply of combustible liquid to run our automobiles when petroleum is exhausted" and the dawning of a new era in chemistry.

Speaking of some of the possibilities resulting from the discovery of a method to dissect the atom and put its parts together in other arrangements, he said:

This means practical transmutation of the elements. When this is accomplished it will be possible not only to make gold out of mercury but any metal desired. It is evident that such a result would destroy our present system of values.

An economic upheaval would force upon the world a change from the present unsatisfactory system based upon gold to a more rational one based upon something more fundamental—perhaps the value of a man's labor or on necessary commodities.

Whatever the result, we would see new standards set up which would change society in such a way that a more equal distribution



James F. Norris
President of A. C. S.

of wealth would follow. Property rights in natural resources would disappear.

Smith Given Priestley Medal

The award of the Priestley medal to Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, provost emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, and the presentation of a diploma certifying the renewal of the degree of doctor of philosophy which was awarded Dr. Smith fifty years ago by the University of Goettingen, Germany, followed.

As each of the presentations were announced, Dr. Smith, who is seventy years old, arose from his seat far back on the platform and bowed slowly and modestly as the thousand persons arose and applauded.

Dr. Smith voiced his appreciation for the Priestley medal. "It is only for your affection and love that I care," he said. "I know that this gift tonight is but another evidence of them. I must stop my thanks here. I am overwhelmed with gratitude."

The Priestley medal is awarded by the society avery third year. Citizens of any nation or of either sex are eligible. Dr. Smith is the second man to receive the honor.

In an address on the life and influence of Joseph Priestley, Dr. Smith declared that modern technical schools are products of the ideas expressed in Priestley's writings on "A Liberal Education."

Langmuir on Atomic Hydrogen

Dr. Irving Langmuir, assistant director of the General Electric Company's research laboratory, Wednesday afternoon predicted in an address on "Flames of Atomic Hydrogen," that our present iron age will soon give way to a new industrial period which future history will style the "alloy age" as the result of chemical science's recent discovery of atomic hydrogen, whose heating intensity will make possible the new era.

Dr. Langmuir, who is the discoverer of the new process, declared that metals that are difficult, and in many instances impossible, to weld by other processes can be rapidly fused through the use of atomic hydrogen.

The new welding method is regarded by leading chemists as a new triumph of pure science and certain to exercise a widespread influence in the development of industry. Stainless steel and similar "hard" alloys can be welded with ease when subjected to the new process.

Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, of Princeton University, supplemented Dr. Langmuir's explanation of the welding process with a paper dealing with the technical details of the new welding flame, which he also characterized as "the hottest science has ever known." Ernest Cohen delivered an address on "Caricature in Science."

Honorary Membership Awards

Diplomas of honorary membership to the society were presented to Paul Sabatier, University of Toulouse; Bohuslav Brauner, University of Prague; Giuseppe Bruni, Polytechnic Institute of Milan; Ernest Cohen, University of Utrecht; Frederick G. Donnan, University of London; James Colquhoun Irvine, St. Andrew's College, Scotland; Charles Moureu, College of France; Ame Pictet, University of Geneva; Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University; Theodore W. Richards, Harvard University; Joji Sakurai, Imperial University, Tokyo, and Edgar Fash Smith, provost emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Sabatier, who won the Nobel prize in chemistry in 1912 for his effective discoveries in connection with the hydrogenation of oils, was presented with a substantial gift of money from the Procter & Gamble Company, which has utilized the fruits of his work in its commercial operations.

Founders of A. C. S. Honored

A banquet was given Wednesday evening in the Bellevue-Stratford ballroom in honor of the founders of the society of whom now survice Charles E. Monroe, Samuel A. Goldschmidt, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, Adolph Kuttroff, William H. Nichols, Henry E. Niese, and George A. Prochazka.

Dr. Harlan S. Miner was toastmaster. He called on Dr. Monroe, of the National Research Council, Washington, as spokesman for the founders. Addresses were also made by Dr. Ernest Cohen, president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and faculty member of the University of Utrecht, Holland; Dr. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society; Dr. J. Bennett Hill, chairman of the Philadelphia section of the society; E. J. Cattell and Mayor Kendrick and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Thursday and Friday were given over to section and division meetings and to various entertainment features. The convention was brought to a close Friday evening with the return of delegates from a boat trip on the Delaware River.

Priestley Pilgrimage

Among the notable features of the meeting was the pilgrimage, September 5, to the Priestley shrine at Northumberland, Pa., where honor was done the man who discovered oxygen in 1774.

Edgar Fahs Smith
Priestley Medalist

Professor Gerold L. Wendt presided at the memorial meeting and S. A. Goldschmidt and A. A. Breneman of New York, surviving members of the group of chemists who attended the historic meeting at Priestley's grave in 1874, spoke on "The Birth of the American Chemical Society at the Priestley House in 1874."

Dr. Charles A. Browne, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and chairman of the anniversary program committee, delivered an address on Priestley, and Dr. William H. Walker, representing the G. G. Pond Memorial Association, spoke on the movement for the preservation of the Priestley relics and museum.

Cellulose Chemistry

Eleven papers and reports were contributed to the three sittings of the division of cellulose chemistry, of which H. Le B. Gray was chairman. The following is of interest here:—

Furfural Yields Under Chlorination

G. J. Ritten and L. C. Fleck

The authors sought to determine whether furfural-producing material is formed when wood is chlorinated during the isolation of cellulose. The furfural content of (1) the original wood, (2) the alcohol-benzol extracted wood, (3) the cellulose, and (4) the sulphite extract were given (all based on the original wood). The furfural content of (1), (2) and (3) plus (4) would indicate that no furfural-producing material is formed during mild chlorination. A method by which furfural in the sulphite extract may be determined was given.

Dye Chemistry

The first sitting of the division of dye chemistry, held Tuesday afternoon in Bennett Hall, was given over to the reading and discussing of general papers. R. N. Shreve, chairman of the section, presided. Six papers were presented as follows:—

Phosphates and the Adsorption of Orange II

N. E. Gordon and C. E. White

At the Washington meeting of the A. C. S. the authors reported that phosphates increased the amount of basic dye taken up and decreased the amount of acid dye taken up by inorganic gels. Later they carried out experiments with the object of finding the exact role of the phosphate with the acid dye. They concluded that the phosphate radical combines with the metal of the gel and forms a compound more insoluble than the metal dye compound. In comparing the effects of the presence of HCl, H_2SO_4 and H_3PO_4 on the taking up of orange II by iron, aluminum, and chromium gels, they found that H_3PO_4 cuts down the amount taken up, unless it is used in large quantities. The reason for this is that the function of the HCl and H_2SO_4 is to dissolve the gel and thus furnish metal ions, which react with the dye and form the insoluble metal phosphate and hence does not furnish the metal ions necessary to remove the dye.

Alizarin from Phthalic Anhydride and Orthodichlorbenzene

Max Phillips

Orthodichlorobenzene and phthalic anhydride condense, in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride, giving 3':4'-dichlor-2-benzoylbenzoic acid. This acid when heated with concentrated sulphuric acid is converted into 2, 3-dichloranthraquinone. The 2:3-dichloranthraquinone upon fusion with alkali is converted into alizarin.

Toluidines Vapor Pressures

J. F. T. Berliner and O. E. May

The vapor pressures of the three isomeric toluidines had been investigated and methods were discussed for the preparation of toluidines of high purity. The vapor pressure equations and the equations for the heats of vaporization were derived and the entropies of vaporization calculated.

Naphthols Vapor Pressures

O. E. May, J. F. T. Berliner and D. F. J. Lynch

Alphanaphthol and betanaphthol had been highly purified by the authors and their vapor pressures determined from temperatures at which they develop a pressure of about 1 mm. of mercury to temperatures somewhat about their normal boiling point. The vapor pressure equations and the equations for the latent heats of vaporization had been derived.

Mononitrotoluenes Vapor Pressures

J. F. T. Berliner and O. E. May

The vapor pressures of the three nitrotoluenes had been determined from a pressure of about 1 mm. to about 850 mm. of mercury. From these measurements the heats of vaporization and vapor pressure equations had been derived and the coefficient of association calculated. Methods for purification of the mononitrotoluenes were presented in this paper.

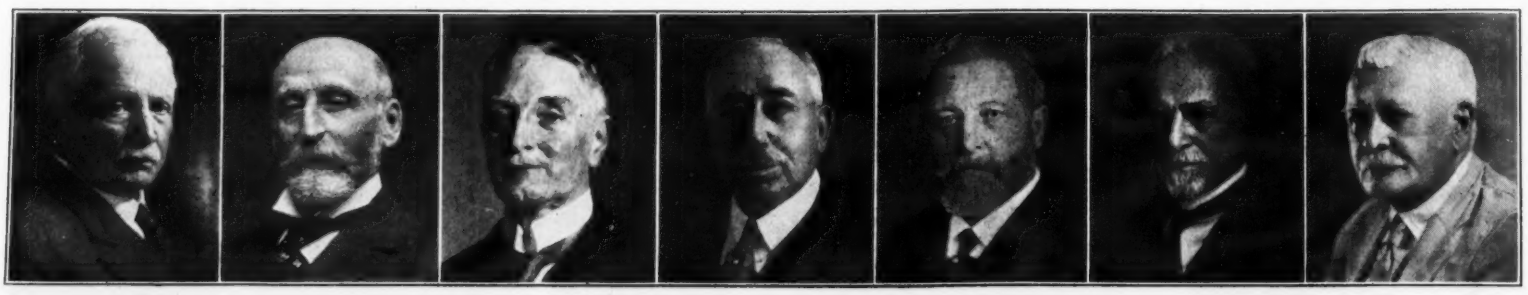
Indanthrene Blue Discoloration

V. R. Krokatnur

It is well known that indanthrene dyed fabrics become redder and brighter on prolonged boiling with water, soap, or steaming. No dye-books or the literature seem to give any reason for such a phenomenon. Production of redder or greener tones at will being commercially desirable, an underlying theory regarding the cause of such a change would be valuable. It is shown that the explanation lies in the oxidation of the hydrazin. Hydrogen gives greener tones.

Thursday forenoon and afternoon, the division of dye chemistry had a symposium on "The Progress of the Dye Industry in the United States During the Past Decade." M. L. Crossley, who presided, gave a brief review of the ten years of progress in domestic manufacture of coaltar dyes and intermediates. C. G. Derrick told of the importance of research in the dye industry, and E. E. Reed discussed the ways in which uni-

(Continued on page 40A)



H. E. Niese | S. A. Goldschmidt | J. B. F. Herreshoff | Wm. H. Nichols | Adolf Kuttroff | G. A. Prochazka | C. E. Munroe

Surviving Founders of the American Chemical Society

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Ready Reference Guide for Sales Executives To Fields for Exploitation of Chemicals And Related Products

(Parenthetical References Are to Patents in the United States or Other Countries, As Designated)

Preserve This List for Reference—Others Will Be Printed At Frequent Intervals

Two Hundred and Twenty-first Installment

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Acetic Ether

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of a film cement (US1596965).

Acetone

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of film cements (US1596965).

Aluminum Chloride

ELECTRICAL.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of an electrolytic paste for dry cells (US1597165).

Aluminum Sulphate

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of insulating compositions (US1597093).

4-Aminophthalic Acid

DYE.—As a starting point in the manufacture of disazo colors (B251637).

3-Amino-5-sulpho-2-oxybenzoic Acid

DYE.—As a starting point in the manufacture of disazo colors (B251637).

Ammonium Bichromate

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—As an ingredient in the preparation of sensitizing solutions (US1597988).

Amyl Acetate

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of a film cement (US1596965).

Amyl Alcohol

EXPLOSIVES.—As a reagent for rendering nitrocelluiose non-explosive so that it may be stored or transported (B252382).

Arsenious Anhydride

CHEMICAL.—As a reagent in the manufacture of menthol from Japanese peppermint oil (B252570).

Boroacetic Anhydride

CHEMICAL.—As a reagent in the manufacture of menthol from saponified Japanese peppermint oil, geraniol from citronella oil, linalool from Shiu oil and benzyl alcohol from a mixture with benzyl acetate (B252570).

Boric Acid

CHEMICAL. — As a reagent in the treatment of a camphor oil fraction to obtain from it terpineol and borneol (B252570).

Butyl Bromide

CHEMICAL. — As a reagent in the manufacture of normal butyl paranitrobenzoate (B252870).

Calcium Sulphate

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of insulating compositions (US1597093).

California Bay Oil

PERFUMERY.—As an ingredient of various perfume preparations and in the manufacture of various cosmetic and toilet articles.

SOAP.—As a perfume in the manufacture of toilet soaps and detergent preparations.

Chloronaphthalene

ELECTRICAL. — As an ingredient of insulating compositions in combination with rubber (B252856).

Copper Powder

CHEMICAL. — As a catalyst in the manufacture of normal butyl para-amino benzoate (B252870).

Copper Sulphate

DYE.—As a catalyst in the manufacture of nitro compounds that dye wool, for example, from 4-aminodiphenylamine-2-sulphonic acid and 2:6-dichloro-3:5-dinitrotoluene (B252390).

1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone

INTERMEDIATES. — As a starting point in the manufacture of the normal methylomegasulphonate derivative (B252992).

Diethylamine

CHEMICAL. — As a catalyst in the manufacture of normal butyl paranitrobenzoate from sodium paranitrobenzoate and butyl bromide (B252870).

Diethyl Phthalate

RESINS AND WAXES.—As a solvent in the manufacture of synthetic resins consisting of ester condensation and polmerization products (B252394).

Ether

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of a film cement (US1596965).

Gentian

PHARMACEUTICAL.—In compounding and dispensing practice.

FOOD.—As an ingredient and starting point in the manufacture of beverages.

Geraniol

PERFUMERY. — As an ingredient in the preparation of various synthetically composed perfumes.

Glue

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—As an ingedient in the preparation of sensitizing solutions (US1597988).

Glycerol

RESINS AND WAXES.—As a reagent in the manufacture of synthetic resins, consisting of ester condensation and polmerization products (B252394).

Hydrochloric Acid

CHEMICAL.—As a reagent in the manufacture of normal butylamino benzoates (B252870).

Magnesium Carbonate

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient in the manufacture of insulating compositions (US1597093).

Orthotolylmeta-aminophenol

DYE.—As a starting point in the manufacture of acid colors of the rhodamine series (B251644).

Oxalic Acid

PAINT AND VARNISH.—As an ingredient of compositions that are used to renovate the surface after paint has been removed (F603360).

Paris Blue

PAINT AND VARNISH.—As a pigment.

INK.—As a pigment.

TEXTILE.—As a color in the dyeing of textile fibers.

Phosphorus Pentabromide

CHEMICAL.—As a reagent in the manufacture of rhodinol (G423544).

Potato Starch

CHEMICAL.—As an ingredient in the preparation of an alkaline starch paste used for the purification of brines.

Sodium Bicarbonate

TEXTILE.—As a reagent of the precipitating bath in the manufacture of rayon from cellulose xanthate (F602711).

Sodium Carbonate

CHEMICAL.—As a reagent in the manufacture of rhodinol (G423544).

Sodium Hydroxide

CHEMICAL.—As a reagent in the manufacture of a synthetic tanning agent from sulphite cellulose waste liquor (G423096).

Sodium Sulphate

TEXTILE.—As an ingredient of the precipitating bath in the manufacture of rayon from cellulose xanthate (F602711).

Tungstic Acid

COALTAR.—As a catalyst in the manufacture of oils and tars by the hydrogenation of coal (B251264).

Urea

TEXTILE.—As an ingredient of finishing preparations. which contain starch, used in the treatment of cotton fabrics.

Xylidylmeta-aminophenol

DYE.—As a starting point in the manufacture of acid colors of the rhodamine series (B251644).

Zinc Sulphate

MISCELLANEOUS.—As an ingredient of compositions employed for treating vegetable fibers that are used in the hair industry (F600476).

International Chemistry Union Program

Seventh Annual Conference at Washington Will Be Followed by Trip to Middle West

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1926.

Nearly three hundred leaders in chemistry throughout the world will gather here next week for the seventh annual conference of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, September 12 to 15. Scientists of the National Research Council and National Academy of Sciences are now busy preparing an elaborate program of papers to be read, discussions, etc., relating to subjects in the chemical field. More than 200 leaders in the chemical field of the United States will attend the conference, and fourteen foreign countries are to be represented by delegates.

The committees in charge are as follows:—

Committee of Arrangements—William J. Hale, chairman; Samuel C. Lind, William McPherson, Harlan S. Miner, James F. Norris, Charles L. Reese, Edward W. Washburn.

Program Committee—Edward W. Washburn, chairman; Paul Brockett, Colin M. Mackall, Clarence J. West.

Finance Committee—Atherton Seidell, chairman.

Entertainment Committee—Charles L. Parsons, chairman; H. C. Fuller, Mrs. M. T. Bogert, Mrs. Mansfield Clark, Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. H. E. Howe, Mrs. Charles L. Parsons, Mrs. Atherton Seidell, Mrs. E. W. Washburn.

Excursion Committee — Donald B. Keyes, chairman; Charles L. Reese, E. R. Weidlein, W. J. Kelley, William P. Putnam, A. H. Hooker, E. M. Billings, W. R. Whitney.

Business Program

Monday, September 13

8.30 to 11 a. m.—Registration of delegates, Reception Hall, National Academy, Research Council Building.

9.30 a. m.—Meeting of the council. Lecture Room, National Academy, Research Council Building.
1. Admission of new countries to the union.
2. Report concernings the affairs of the union.
3. Report concerning the financial situation.
4. Work of the committees.
5. Appointment of a new committee on nitrogen.

11 a. m.—Meeting of the General Assembly, Auditorium, National Academy, Research Council Building.
Addresses of welcome:—
On behalf of the United States, the Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.
On behalf of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. M. T. Bogert, chairman, Section of Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences.
On behalf of the chemists of America, Dr. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society.
Response:—
On behalf of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Prof. Ernst Cohen, president of the union.
Announcements.

12.45 p. m.—Meeting of the chairman and recorders of committees of the union, Lecture Room, National Academy, Research Council Building.

1 p. m.—Luncheon, National Academy, Research Council Building. Admisison by card.

2 p. m.—Scientific session, Auditorium, National Academy, Research Council Building.
1. Address by Dr. Samuel C. Lind, associate director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. Subject, "Chemical Activation."
2. Address by Dr. Paul Sabatier, Doyen dde la Faculte des Sciences de Toulouse. Subject,

5 p. m.—Tea, Terrace, National Academy, Research Council Building. Hostesses—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Charles L. Parsons, Mrs. Mansfield Clark, Mrs. M. T. Bogert, Mrs. Atherton Seidell, Mrs. James F. Norris, Mrs. E. W. Washburn.

7.30 p. m.—Banquet, the New Willard Hotel, Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Admisison by card. Toastmaster, Dr. Marston Taylor Bogert.

Tuesday, September 14

9 a. m.—Committee meetings, Conference Rooms, National Academy, Research Council Building. The following committees will meet:—Reform of Nomenclature in Inorganic Chemistry, Reform of Nomenclature in Biochemistry, Physico-Chemical Standards, Liquid Fuels, Scientific and Industrial Property Rights.

12.15 p. m.—Automobiles leave National Academy, Research Council Building for Mount Vernon trip. Ticket required.

12.30 p. m.—Luncheon at the Little Tea House.

2 p. m.—Departure for Mount Vernon.

2.30 p. m.—Arrival at Mount Vernon. Tour of the house and estate. Brief ceremony at the tomb of George Washington.

4 p. m.—Departure for Washington.

8.30 p. m.—Public lecture by Prince Ginori Conti, president of the Italian Society of General and Industrial Chemistry, Florence, Italy. Subject, "The Utilization of Geothermal Power in Tuscany." Lecture hall of the U. S. National Museum. Seats reserved for delegates up to 8.25 p. m.

9.45 to 11.30 p. m.—Reception to the delegates, to the members of the diplomatic corps of the countries belonging to the union and to other invited guests. Halls of the United States National Museum.

Wednesday, September 15

9 a. m.—Committee meetings.

10.30 a. m.—Closing meeting of the council.
Reports of committees.
Presentation of Volume I of International Critical Tables.
Selection of place for the eighth International Congress.
Adjournment.

Ladies Entertainment Program

Monday, September 13.

8.30 a. m.—Registration.—Ladies accompanying delegates should register as "guests" at the registration bureau. After registration a visit to the exhibition rooms of the National Academy-Research Council building will be found of interest. The Lincoln Memorial in the immediate neighborhood is also worthy of a visit.

11 a. m.—Meeting of the General Assembly. Seats for ladies will be reserved in the gallery. For the remainder of the day see the general program.

Tuesday, September 14

9.30 a. m.—Sightseeing tour of the city of Washington. A special bus will leave the Willard Hotel at 9.30 a. m.

12.15 p. m.—Ladies will join the delegates at the National Academy - Research Council Building. For the remainder of the day, see the general program.

Wednesday, September 15

12.30 p. m.—Ladies will join the delegates at the National Academy - Research Council building. See general program.

Excursion Program

Wednesday, September 15

1 p. m.—Lunch at Georgetown University.

2.30 p. m.—Sight-seeing excursions and visits to scientific bureaus and institutions.

5 p. m.—Excursion party leaves for Wilmington, Del.

7.35 p. m.—Arrive at Wilmington. Proceed to Hotel duPont, where rooms have been reserved.

Thursday, September 16

9.30 a. m.—Leave hotel by automobile or trolley (provided) for ferry direct to dye works of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

12.30 p. m.—Luncheon at dye works.

4 p. m.—Return to hotel.

5.45 p. m.—Leave hotel by automobile (provided).

6 p. m.—Arrive at home of Pierre S. duPont at Longwood. Dinner, followed by play in open-air theatre.

10 to 10.30 p. m.—Return to hotel or direct to train, Baltimore & Ohio station.

Friday, September 17

8 a. m.—Arrive Braddock, Pa. Breakfast on train.

9 a. m. to 12 m.—Inspection of Edgar Thompson Works of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

12 m.—Board train.

1 p. m.—Arrive at Heinz plant, Pittsburgh, for luncheon.

2 to 3 p. m.—Inspection of Heinz plant.

3 p. m.—Bus leaves Heinz plant for Schenley Hotel.

3 to 6 p. m.—Rest period, or inspection of Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Bureau of Mines, University of Pittsburgh and Mellon Institute. (All these places are within walking distance of the Schenley Hotel.)

6.30 p. m.—Banquet and dance at the University Club.

12 p. m.—Departure for Akron, Ohio.

Ladies will be escorted by automobile directly from Braddock to Pittsburgh for sightseeing, and will assemble with the main party at the Heinz plant at noon.

Saturday, September 18

8 a. m.—Arrive at Akron. Breakfast at Hotel Portage.

9.30 a. m. to 12 m.—Visits to the following factories (with alternative of bus ride along lakes):—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.
The B. F. Goodrich Company.
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.
The Miller Rubber Company.
The Quaker Oats Company.
The M. A. Knight Company.

12 m. to 1 p. m.—Luncheon at one of the factories.

1.30 to 3 p. m.—Rest period at Portage Hotel.

3.30 p. m.—Bus leaves hotel for the home of F. A. Seiberling.

4 to 5.30 p. m.—Music and lawn party at the home of F. A. Seiberling.

5.45 p. m.—Banquet at the Portage Country Club.

8.30 p. m.—Departure for Cleveland and Detroit.

Sunday, September 19

7:30 to 8 a. m.—Private cars will meet boat and take guests directly to hotels in Detroit.

2 p. m.—Automobile trip around Detroit.

7 p. m.—Banquet at Hotel Statler.

Monday, September 20

8 a. m.—Leave hotels by private cars and buses for Parke, Davis & Co. plant.

8:30 to 10 a. m.—Visit Parke, Davis & Co. plant

10 a. m.—Leave Parke, Davis & Co. plant for Highland Park plant of Ford Motor Company.

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.—Visit Highland Park plant of Ford Motor Company.

12:30 p. m.—Luncheon at Ford Golf Club as guests of Ford Motor Company.

1:30 p. m.—Leave golf club for River Rouge plant of Ford Motor Company. Visit glass plant, cement mill, paper mill, steel mill, blast furnace plant, foundry, by-product coke ovens.

5 p. m.—Leave by boat from Detroit dock.

Tuesday, September 21

8:30 a. m.—Arrive Buffalo. Breakfast on boat.

9 a. m.—Leave pier on special buses for Niagara Falls.

11 a. m.—Arrive Niagara Falls power house. Special view of operating model of Niagara Falls.

12:30 p. m.—Luncheon.

1:30 p. m.—Gorge Route trip.

3:30 p. m.—Arrive power house.

5 p. m.—Tea at Country Club.

7:30 p. m.—Banquet at Hotel Niagara.

Wednesday, September 22

3:25 a. m.—Arrive Rochester. Sleepers may be occupied until 8 a. m. The forenoon will be spent in visiting Rochester factories and industrial institutions.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at the Kodak plant of the Eastman Kodak Company.

2 p. m.—Tour of the Eastman Kodak plant and research laboratories.

5 p. m.—Automobile tour of the city.

6:30 p. m.—Dinner at the Genessee Valley Club.

8:30 p. m.—Theatre party at the Eastman Theatre.

Ladies Program

The forenoon will be spent in visiting some of the unique civil institutions of the city, followed by luncheon at the Rochester Country Club. After the luncheon there will be an automobile tour of the parks, followed by a garden party and tea at the Oak Hill Country Club.

Hotel facilities will be provided for any of those who desire to rest at any time during the day.

Thursday, Sept. 23

8:30 a. m.—Arrive at Schenectady (breakfast on train previous to arrival). Party met at station by autobuses; thence to General Electric factories. Forenoon spent in visit to factories.

11:30 a. m.—Luncheon at Mohawk Club.

1 p. m.—Visit to research laboratory of General Electric Company; thence in autobuses to station.

3 p. m.—Departure for New York.

Ladies Program

8:40 a. m.—Automobile ride to Saratoga and return to Schenectady.

12 m.—Luncheon at Mohawk Golf Club.

2 p. m.—Automobile ride in Schenectady, terminating at station.

3 p. m.—Departure for New York.

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PAINT AND VARNISH Materials

Ruling Tone Steady wtih Trade Fairly Active —Business Prospects Considered Favorable —August Construction Figures

The ruling tone in the local market for paint and varnish materials last week was steady and there were few developments of importance in the way of price changes. Owing to the Labor Day holidays business failed to show the improvement that some had expected, but there was a fairly well distributed inquiry for the general list of products and in some quarters there was a disposition to take a rather more optimistic view of the trade outlook, an expansion in demand from consumers being expected with the opening up of the fall season.

August construction contracts in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $600,808,000, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was the second largest monthly total ever recorded for these states, which include about 91 percent of the total construction volume of the country. Last month's record was nearly 2 percent under that of August, 1925, the only month that ever exceeded it. The increase over July was 18 percent. Increases in the Central Western States and in the public works and utilities class of construction were largely responsible for last month's high record. The most important items in the August contract record were:—$223,292,100, or 37 percent of all construction, for residential buildings; $125,682,900, or 21 percent, for public works and utilities; $81,342,500, or 14 percent, for commercial buildings; $68,279,000, or 11 percent, for industrial plants, and $42,124,000, or 7 percent for educational buildings.

New construction started in the thirty-seven Eastern States during the past eight months has reached a total of $4,247,808,400, being an increase of 9 percent over the corresponding period of last year. At the end of July the lead over last year was 10 percent. Contemplated new construction reported in August amounted to $571,414,600, this being a 15 percent decrease from the amount reported in the previous month and a 32 percent decrease from the amount reported in August of last year. It will be noted that the amount of contemplated new work reported in August was somewhat less than the amount of contracts awarded, whereas the amount of contemplated work normally exceeds the amount of awarded contracts by a considerable amount.

Building and engineering contracts were awarded during August to the amount of $153,701,200 in New York State and Northern New Jersey. This figure, which was the highest monthly total since April of this year, showed an increase of 39 percent over July of this year. However, there was a decline of 27 percent from August, 1925. Included in last month's construction record were:—$77,337,600, or 50 percent of all construction, for residential buildings; $40,932,600, or 27 percent, for public works and utilities; $12,198,800, or 8 percent, for commercial buildings; $7,296,100, or 5 percent, for hospitals and institutions; $5,368,500, or 3 percent, for industrial buildings; $4,865,400, or 3 percent, for educational buildings, and $3,177,200, or 2 percent, for social and recreational projects.

The total volume of construction contracts let in New England during August amounted to $44,634,500. The above figure exceeded July, 1926, by 8 percent. However, a decrease of 9 percent from August of last year is to be noted. Analysis of the August, 1926, building and engineering record showed the following important items: —$16,151,800, or 36 percent of all construction for residential buildings; $9,200,400, or 21 percent, for commercial buildings; $6,164,500, or 14 percent, for industrial buildings; $4,702,600, or 11 percent, for public work and utilities; $3,838,700, or 9 percent, for educational buildings, and $2,356,000, or 5 percent, for hospitals and institutions.

August construction contracts were let in the Middle Atlantic States (Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and Virginia) to the amount of $61,475,800. There were increases of 26 percent over July, 1926, and 19 percent over August of last year. The more important items in the August building record were:—$26,085,900, or 42 percent of all construction, for residential buildings; $10,281,200, or 17 percent, for commercial buildings; $9,255,800, or 15 percent, for educational buildings; $6,385,200, or 10 percent, for public works and utilities; $4,039,700, or 7 percent, for social and recreational projects; $2,195,500, or 4 percent, for religious and memorial buildings, and $1,950,300, or 3 percent, for industrial buildings.

Construction started during August in the Pittsburgh District (Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky) amounted to $63,528,100. There were decreases of 16 percent from July, 1926, and 19 percent from August of last year. The more important items in last month's building and engineering record were:—$22,875,300, or 36 percent of all construction, for public works and utilities; $18,350,900, or 29 percent, for residential buildings; $7,631,100, or 12 percent, for commercial buildings; $6,378,500, or 10 percent, for industrial buildings; $5,127,800, or 8 percent, for educational buildings, and $1,487,000, or 2 percent, for religious and memorial buildings.

Building and engineering contracts were awarded last month to the amount of $196,030,500 in the Central West (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska). The above figure, which was the highest monthly total on record, exceeded July of this year by 27 percent and August, 1925, by 57 percent. Included in the August record were:—$60,127,500, or 31 percent of all construction, for residential buildings; $39,493,700, or 20 percent, for industrial buildings; $31,837,700, or 16 percent, for commercial buildings; $27,336,800, or 14 percent, for public works and utilities; $14,869,600, or 8 percent, for social and recreational projects, and $14,016,300, or 7 percent, for educational buildings.

The total volume of construction contracts let in the Southeastern States (the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana) during August amounted to $46,104,300. The above figure was 22 percent under July, 1926, and 33 percent under August of last year. The August building record included the following items of note:—$14,774,900, or 32 percent of all construction, for public works and utilities; $12,660,000, or 27 percent, for residential buildings; $6,245,300, or 14 percent, for commercial buildings; $4,390,200, or 10 percent, for industrial buildings; $2,742,400, or 6 percent, for educational buildings; $1,544,300, or 3 percent, for public buildings; $1,464,800, or 3 percent, for social and recreational projects, and $1,176,600, or 3 percent, for religious and memorial buildings.

Price Changes

Price changes during the past week were as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Copper resinate, 1c. per lb.	Butyl propionate, 3c. per lb.
Ethyl lactate, 2c. per lb.	Diamyl phthalate, 11c. per lb.
Shellac, refined, bone dry, 2c. per lb.	
Verdigris, ½c. per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
157.1	157.1	157.1	155.9

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Slab zinc was in fairly active demand and at East St. Louis the market was slightly firmer at the close of the week. There was a moderate trade in pig lead and the market ruled steady. Stocks of zinc at the close of August, according to the American Zinc Institute were 18,164 tons, against 22,986 tons at the close of the previous month. Production of zinc in August amounted to 51,761 tons, against 48,403 tons in the previous month, and 48,226 tons in June. Shipments during August amounted to 56,583 tons, against 51,177 tons in July and 52,400 tons in June.

Lead Prices

Prices posted by the New York Metal Exchange from September 4 to

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September 10, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs				
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton		
	New York	E. St. Louis	£	s.	d.
Monday *	....	....	..	..	..
Tuesday	$0.0875	$0.0860	32	8	9
Wednesday ...	.0875	.0860	32	8	9
Thursday	.0875	.0860	32	8	9
Friday	.0875	.0860	32	8	9

* Holiday.

Joplin Lead Shipments

Shipments of lead from Joplin in the week ended September 4 were as follows:—

	Short tons			
	Aug. 28-Sept. 4	Aug. 22-28	Total to date 1926	1925
Shipments..	2,689	2,649	84,584	87,255

Zinc Prices

Prices posted by the New York Metal Exchange from September 4 to September 10, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs				
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton		
	New York	E. St. Louis	£	s.	d.
Monday *	....	....	..	..	..
Tuesday	$0.0775	$0.0740	34	2	6
Wednesday ...	.0775	.0740	34	2	6
Thursday	.0775	.0740	34	2	6
Friday	.0775	.0752½	34	2	6

* Holiday.

Joplin Zinc Shipments

Shipments of zinc from Joplin in the week ended September 4 were as follows:—

	Short tons			
	Aug. 28-Sept. 4	Aug. 22-28	Total to date 1926	1925
Shipments..	18,431	16,490	572,972	539,643

Pigments

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

Developments of importance were lacking. The prevailing tone was steady in the absence of any material change in basic materials and former quotations generally remained in effect. Business was mainly of a conservative character, but in some lines trades have shown a tendency to broaden, and this is expected to become more pronounced as the fall season gets under way.

White Lead.—Conditions prevailing in the market for white lead did not undergo any marked change last week. A satisfactory movement was reported and the market retained a firm tone. Quotations were as follows:—Dry, white lead, basic carbonate, casks, 10¾c. per pound; white lead in oil, 100-pound kegs, less than 500 pounds, 15¼c. per pound; 500 to 2,000 pounds, 13.73c.; 2,000 to 10,000 pounds, 13.18c. per pound; 10,000 to 30,000 pounds, 12.7c. per pound; car lots, minimum 15 tons, 12.36c. per pound.

White Lead (Basic Sulphate).—A fairly active demand was reported, the movement for the week being of seasonal dimensions. The market was steady at 10c. to 10½c. per pound in casks, according to grade.

Red Lead (Dry, Casks).—Demand continued moderately active and the market retained a steady tone. The daily price record for the week, per 100 pounds, was as follows:—

Monday	$12.00
Tuesday	12.00
Wednesday	12.00
Thursday	12.00
Friday	12.00
Saturday	12.00

Red Lead.—Business showed some improvement and the market remained in a steady position. Quotations were as follows:—Dry, in 100-pound kegs, less than 500 pounds, 15¼c. per pound; 500 to 2,000 pounds, 13.73c. per pound; 2,000 to 10,000 pounds, 13.18c. per pound; 10,000 to 30,000 pounds, 12.7c. per pound; car lots, minimum 15 tons, 12.36c. per pound; red lead in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 pounds, 16¾c. per pound; 500 to 2,000 pounds, 15.08c. per pound; 2,000 to 10,000 pounds, 14.48c. per pound; 10,000 to 30,000 pounds, 13.97c. per pound; car lots, minimum 15 tons, 13.58c. per pound.

Orange Mineral.—The market continued to be characterized by a steady tone with quotations maintained at former levels. American, in casks, 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound; imported, French, tours, 18c. per pound in casks and 19c. per pound in kegs.

Litharge (Commercial, Powdered, Casks).—Demand held up well and the market presented a steady appearance. The daily price record for the week, per 100 pounds, was as follows:—

Monday	$11.50
Tuesday	11.50
Wednesday	11.50
Thursday	11.50
Friday	11.50
Saturday	11.50

Litharge.—A fairly active call was noted and the market continued steady. In steel kegs, less than 500 pounds, 15¼c. per pound; 500 to 2,000 pounds, 13.73c. per pound; 2,000 to 10,000 pounds, 13.18c. per pound; 10,000 to 30,000 pounds, 12.7c. per pound; car lots, minimum 15 tons, 12.36c. per pound; assayers', steel kegs, 16¼c. per pound; casks, 12½c. per pound.

Lithopone.—Some further broadening of business was reported and prices continued steady. Prices were held as follows:—Domestic, bags, car lots, 5⅝c. per pound; 50 tons or more, 5½c. per pound; less than car lots, 5⅞c. per pound; in barrels, car lots, 5⅞c. per pound; 50 or more tons, 5¾c. per pound, and in barrels, less than car lots, 6⅛c. per pound; imported, barrels, ex dock, 5.60c. per pound; ex warehouse, 6c. per pound.

Zinc Oxide.—There was a steady movement into consuming channels on contracts with prices unchanged as follows:—French process, red seal, bags, car lots, 10⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅝c.; barrels, car lots, 10⅜c.; green seal, bags, car lots, 11⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11⅝c.; car lots, 11⅜c.; white seal, barrels, car lots, 12⅜c.; less than car lots, 12⅝c.; commercially lead free, American process, bags, car lots, 7¼c. barrels, car lots, 7½c.; less than car lots, 7¾c.; 5 percent leaded grade, bags, car lots, 6⅞c.; barrels, car lots, 7⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 7⅜c.; 10, 20 or 35 percent leaded grades, bags, car lots, 7⅛c.; less than car lots, 7⅜c.; barrels, car lots, 7⅜c.; less than car lots, 7⅝c.; imported green seal, barrels, ex dock, 9½c. to 10c.; ex warehouse, 11c. to 11½c.; white seal, barrels, ex dock, 10c. to 10½c.; ex warehouse, 12c. to 12½c.; red seal, barrels, ex dock, 9½c. to 10c.; ex warehouse, 10½c. to 11c.; all of the above prices per pound.

Barytes.—There was no material improvement in business so far as the volume of new orders was concerned, but the movement on contracts was well up to the normal for this season and the market was steady. Imported, $27 to $36 per ton in barrels, as to grade; domestic, floated, including barrels, $23 per ton, f.o.b. St. Louis; spot, in barrels, $34 to $35 per ton, as to quantity; Southern, off-color, in bags, $12 to $18 per ton, f.o.b. works.

Blanc Fixe.—The market was steady, with a seasonal call. Quotations were as follows:—Pulp, in bulk, $56 per ton; dry, in barrels, carlots, 4c. per pound; less than carlots, 4¼c. per pound; all f.o.b. works.

Asbestine.—Demand was fairly active and the market continued steady, with sellers quoting $14.50 to $18 per ton in bags, f.o.b. mills, and $25 per ton in bags, ex-warehouse, New York.

Dry Colors

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

The prevailing tone was ready and there were few developments of interest in the way of price changes. Demand for carbon black was good and the market retained a steady tone. Other blacks were in routine request.

Blacks

The market was steady. A good demand was reported for carbon black, while other blacks met with a routine inquiry. According to a report from New Orleans the Commissioner of Conservation of Louisiana recently signed an order cutting the consumption of natural gas by the seventeen carbon black plants in the Ouachita Paris field 31,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, or from 275,000,000 to 244,000,000 a day, for the next six months, ending March 1, 1927. For the six-month period following that another 31,000,000 cubic feet per day cut will be made. The reductions, Dr. Irion said, will be allocated among the companies according to their investments and units in operation.

Leading sellers were quoting the market on the following basis, prices being per pound in barrels, unless otherwise specified:—Bone, powdered, 5½c. to 11c.; iron oxide, 4c. to 5c.; iron oxide, c.p., 10c. to 13c.; carbon gas, standard rubber, ink and paint qualities, 8c. to 9c.; prompt shipment, f.o.b. works in bags; carbon black, spot, New York, 12c. to 13c.; lithographic ink qualities, 22c. to 30c.; medium varnish quality, 16c. to 26c.; highest varnish quality, 40c. to 55c.; charcoal, willow, powdered, 7c. to 9c.; common, 5c.; drop, 6c. to 10c.; ivory black, bulk, 12c. to 30c.; lampblack, commercial, 9c.; velvet, 12c.; bluestone grinders, 18c. to 20c.; litho, 25c.; special high grade, 50c.; mineral blacks, bags, $30 to $32 per ton.

Blues

An increase was noted in the volume of inquiries and the prospects for a broadening of business in the near future were considered encouraging. The market was steady.

Spot quotation, per pound, in barrels, were as follows:—Bronze, 32c. to 35c.; celestials, 10c. to 15c.; Chinese, 32c. to 35c.; Milori, 32c. to 35c.; Prussian, 32c. to 35c.; soluble, 32c. to 35c.; ultramarine, 8c. to 35c.

Browns

Business showed a tendency to broaden, inquiries being received more numerously. The movement on contracts held up well and the market had a steady tone.

Quotations per pound, in barrels, unless otherwise noted, were as fol-

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Greens

Verdigris was somewhat stronger, the movement to consumers showing expansion. Prices were ½c. higher at 17½c. to 18c. per pound. Chrome grades underwent improvement in request, the tone being very steady throughout the period. Commercial, grinders' and jobbers' came in for a better movement and prices were about firm. Fair buying of limeproof was reported, prices showing stability.

Quotations in effect last week, per pound in barrels, unless otherwise noted, were as follows:—Chrome, light, c.p., 28c. to 31c.; medium, 29c. to 32c.; dark, 31c. to 33c.; chrome, oxide, imported, kegs, 37c. to 48c.; domestic, kegs, 31c. to 38c.; commercial, 7c. to 10c.; grinders', 8c. to 10c.; jobbers', 6½c. to 7c.; limeproof, kegs, 9¼c. to 15c.; verdigris, casks, 17½c. to 18c.

Reds

Demand showed a broader movement, consumers being more disposed to purchase in liberal quantities. The improvement in sales volume was particularly noted in staple shades. Vermilion was much firmer, owing to strengthening in the quicksilver market on spot and the higher prices for that article in London.

Prices per pound in barrels, unless otherwise specified, were as follows:—Alizarin lake, concentrated, kegs, $1.50 to $2.10; carmine, No. 40, 11-pound tins, $5 to $5.10; amaranth lake, kegs, 50c. to $1.50; crocus martis (purple oxide), 3c. to 5c.; eosin, kegs, 65c. to 75c.; Indian red, American, pure, 10c. to 15c.; American, ordinary, 7c. to 9c.; English, pure, 11c. to 13c.; English, ordinary, 8c. to 10c.; oxide red, copperas, casks, 4c. to 14c.; domestic earth, 2c. to 4½c.; Spanish imported earth, 3c. to 4c.; Para toner concentrated 100-pound lots, kegs, 80. to 90c.; commercial 10 percent red, 13c. to 14c.; purple lake, kegs, $1 to $2; rose pink, 15c. to 25c.; lake, 20c. to 30c.; toluidin toner, kegs, $1.75 to $1.85; tuscan red, 15c. to 40c.; Venetian red, 1½c. to 5c.; vermilion quicksilver, English, kegs and barrels, $1.40 to $1.45; American, 15c. to 25c.

Yellows

Fair demand and moderate volume of sales prevailed in light chrome. Light, medium and dark were less prominent in transactions. French ochre was steady, recent improvement in sales being maintained firmly and prices showing freedom from downward tendency. A slightly wider call for Dutch pink was reported and the article was firm.

Leading sellers were quoting the market, per pound (in barrels unless otherwise noted), as follows:—Chrome, c.p., light, medium and dark, ton lots, 17c. to 19c.; Dutch pink, 8c. to 10c.; iron oxide, natural, 2¼c. to 6¼c.; precipitated, 8c. to 12c.; French ocher, washed, extra light, casks, 3¼c. to 3½c.; light, casks, 3c. to 3½c.; light medium, casks, 2¾c. to 3c.; medium, casks, 2¾c. to 3c.; dark, medium, casks, 2¾c. to 3c.; dark, casks, 2½c. to 2¾c.; domestic ocher, strong, 1¾c. to 2½c.; medium, 1¼c. to 2c.; golden ocher, 5½c. to 7½c.; zinc, yellow, 23c. to 26c.

Colors in Oil

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Steady undertones prevailed in this group, though the movement gained little after the holiday early in the week. Fair buying has been noted against future requirements, as most buyers look forward with confidence to excellent business in the fall. An excellent movement of goods from the manufacturers of oil colors has been made against the business booked to protect future needs.

Quotations, per pound, named by manufacturers last week were as follows:—Coach black in Japan, 48c. to 50c.; in oil, 32c. to 34c.; drop black, 32c. to 34c.; lampblack, 44c. to 45c.; Chinese blue, 60c. to 65c.; Prussian blue, 60c. to 65c.; ultramarine blue, 46c. to 48c.; imitation cobalt blue, 52c. to 54c.; sienna, Italian, burnt or raw, best grades, 30c. to 32c.; umber, Turkey, burnt or raw, best grades, 25c. to 27c.; Vandyke brown, genuine, 27c. to 29c.; chrome green, c.p., 48c. to 50c.; chrome green, commercial, 25 percent, 27c. to 29c.; Indian red, 31c. to 32c.; Tuscan red, 41c. to 43c.; Venetian red, 17c. to 20c.; chrome yellow, 40c. to 42c.; French ocher, 21c.; foregoing prices covering colors in one-pound cans; prices, ½c. per pound lower in five-pound cans, all in cases.

Metal Leaf

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Following the holiday sellers found a rather large accumulation of orders and most factors were of an optimistic turn of mind, owing to the betterment of the movement to consumers and the generally firm position of all prices. Changes in prices were lacking, the tone being firm at all times.

Driers

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Conditions in the paint trade at the moment did not favor extensive purchases of the driers. Consequently there was little activity in the market last week. Prices disclosed practically no changes. Resinates continued in a fairly firm position because of the high cost of the raw material. However, absence of any demand of consequence offset this. Copper resinate advanced 1c. to 18c. per pound. Manufacturing costs accounted for this.

The lead resinates continued to move in fair volume, and some interest was shown manganese oxide. Other divisions of the market were without feature, trading thoroughly routine and only small lots wanted.

Spot quotations, per pound, in barrels, were as follows:—Aluminum, oleate, fused, 18c. to 19c.; palmitate, precipitated, 27c. to 28c.; resinate, precipitated, 15c. to 15¼c.; stearate, precipitated, 23c. to 25c.; calcium, linoleate, 25c. to 26c.; resinate, precipitated, 15c. to 15¼c.; stearate, precipitated, 24c. to 24½c.; cobalt acetate $1 to $1.12; carbonate, $2 to $2.10; hydrate, $2.65; linoleate, solid, 44c. to 46c.; linoleate paste, 42c. to 45c.; resinate, fused, 14c. to 22c.; resinate, precipitated, 40c. to 42c.; copper oleate, precipitated, 27c.; resinate, precipitated, 18c.; stearate, precipitated, 25c.; lead linoleate, solid, 24c. to 26c.; resinate, precipitated, 18c. to 18½c.; resinate, fused, 11¼c. to 13¾c.; manganese borate, c.p., 22c. to 23c.; borate, technical, 15c. to 18c.; linoleate, 20c. to 22c.; oxide, 85 percent, 5c. to 5¼c.; resinate, fused, 10c. to 11c.; resinate, precipitated, 14½c. to 15c.; sulphate, anhydrous, 8¼c. to 8½c.; zinc resinate, precipitated, 15½c.; resinate, fused, 11c. to 12c.; stearate, precipitated, 22½c. to 23c.

Other Paint Materials

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Buying was generally for prompt requirements and there were but occasional instances in which consumers attempted to cover needs for the more distant futures. Prices were firm in the main, there being little tendency toward shading. Stocks of most articles were about normal.

Casein.—Sellers of domestic material reported being well sold up and hence the consuming trades, as a whole, are being forced to fill their needs from stocks of the imported article, which are not large and are generally held in firm hands. Fair demand is reported, with ready buyers reported numerous for any domestic material available. Prices were as follows:—Imported, fine ground, 17c. to 19c. per pound; domestic, 20-30 mesh, 16c. to 17c. per pound; 80-100 mesh, 17c. to 19c. per pound; all in bags.

China Clay.—A moderate amount of inquiry was present in the market last week. This involved prompt shipments and also booking of requirements on contracts for later delivery. Prices were very steady. Quotations were as follows:—Imported, bulk, $15 to $25 per ton; powdered, in barrels, 3c. to 3½c. per pound; domestic, lump, f.o.b. point of production, $12 to $15 per ton; powdered, in barrels, 1¾c. to 2½c. per pound.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buyers purchased this article about as needed. Trading was strictly routine and showed little tendency to broaden. Sellers quoted the deordorized grade at 21c. per gallon in barrels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Demand for varnish and paint makers' naphtha continued fairly active during the past week, but most of the material moved in tank wagon quantities. The price per gallon was:—Tank cars, 16¼c.; tank wagon, 23c.

Varnish Gums

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

The recent betterment of demand continued an influential factor in keeping prices fairly steady. The volume of orders and the size of inquiries have both shown satisfactory improvement, and this was said to be due to the probable expansion of operations on the part of varnish and lacquer manufacturers.

Copals.—Limited consuming requirements kept East Indian bold to a steady position at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Manila bright amber was noted at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, and the interest of buyers was confined to hand-to-mouth quantities. Selected fine Pontianak remained at 24½c. to 25½c. per pound, the recent decline being followed by resistance to further decline. Arrivals of copal gum at Antwerp from the Belgian Congo during July were light and aggregated only

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1,119 tons as compared to 2,126 tons in June. Prices declined slightly during the course of the month, quotations opening on July 1 at 21 to 24 shillings per 100 kilograms, and closing on July 31 at 21 to 22 shillings per 100 kilograms. The following tables give exports of copal gum from and imports into Belgium for March, 1926, as well as the totals for the first quarter of the calendar year.

Imports

Origin.	March, 1926. Kilos.	First three months, 1926. Kilos.
Belgian Congo	27,913	77,820
France	....	....
Great Britain	2,144	3,306
Holland	12,585	41,972
Other countries	1,236	2,703
Totals	43,872	125,801

Exports

Destination.	March, 1926. Kilos.	First three months, 1926. Kilos.
Germany	5,859	16,786
United States	....	....
France	5,400	63,032
Great Britain	14,580	32,932
Holland	4,850	19,690
Other countries	1,195	18,323
Totals	31,884	155,613

Dammars.—No. 3 Singapore retained a stronger undertone throughout the past week and sellers failed to entertain orders at less than 9c. to 9½c. per pound. No. 1 was somewhat unsettled, the undertone being easier under an expansion in offerings on the basis of 32c. to 32½c. per pound. Batavia seeds were unchanged at 17½c. to 18½c. per pound. Interest in other grades was routine and prices were held unchanged. Exports of dammar from Java during January-May, 1926, inclusive, amounted to 1,317 metric tons, against 732 tons for the corresponding period last year. The principal destinations of the 1926 exports were:—

	Kilos.
United States, Atlantic Coast	926,022
France	53,790
France—orders	13,781
Japan	43,033
Germany	24,313
Belgium	10,233
Singapore	120,834
Holland	43,406
Holland—orders	26,466
Great Britain	27,382
Spain	18,360

Kauris.—Small demand and stocks adequate to meet requirements in excess of the present volume of trade was the general report in this group last week. Some rather interesting advices were received from the U. S. consul at Auckland, Australia. According to the consul, although the Kauri Gum Control Board authorized by legislation was to have been organized and to have begun operations April 1, 1926, it had not come into existence by the middle of July, nor had the trade any definite information as to the intentions of the government. The uncertainty as to the actual establishment of the control board has resulted in the upset of the credit system and in a tendency to make shipments as rapidly as possible to avoid its anticipated jurisdiction. Dealers fear that the entire surplus stock held by the government and valued at $250,000 may be released unexpectedly and hence values are depreciating. Production has fallen off; production figures are based upon receipts and carry an element of error in that they include stocks held by diggers and country merchants which are claimed to represent a considerable proportion of present receipts. Receipts during June amounted to 362 tons, making a total of 2,216 tons for the first six months of 1926, with comparative figures for 1925 and 1924 amounting to 2,744 and 2,802 tons, respectively.

Window Glass

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Expiration on August 31 of the guarantee against price decline, which protection went into effect June 14 last on behalf of one of the leading manufacturers of flat glass, was a feature that was followed by the same producer now guaranteeing his prices against his own decline up to the date of shipment on all A and B quality single and double strength flat glass. Business has picked up slightly since the first of the month, but only a fair volume of business is reported by jobbers from their warehouses. They are said to be carrying stocks of sufficient size to take care of immediate requirements.

Lacquer Materials

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Good buying of different lacquer materials was reported during the week. There were several changes in prices in the different groups of materials. Bases, however, were steady and no changes occurred in any of the nitro-celluloses or in cellulose acetate. The latter was $1.40 to $1.60 per pound. Regular nitrocellulose was 40c. per pound at works; and low viscosity solutions were 50c. to 55c., depending on grade.

Diamyl phthalate has been considerably reduced by leading sellers, following gain in supplies incident to more facile production. The prices on this were 36c. to 40c. per pound, 11c. less than formerly quoted. A slight advance has been made in the price of ethyl lactate. Quotations were 2c. higher at 44c. to 46c. per pound.

Butyl propionate was quoted 3c. less by leading sellers, prices ranging from 34c. to 36c. per pound. The market was along active lines and demand for this material was considered quite good.

Glues

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Leading sellers reported a fairly good demand for glues last week. No particular variety appeared to be in any special demand, but buying was well spread out over the whole list. Prices disclosed no changes. Steady conditions have been apparent in this section for some time and there was little expectation of any changes at the moment.

Spot quotations per pound in barrels (unless otherwise noted) were as follows:—Extra white, 19½c. to 29c.; medium, white, 18c. to 24c.; hide cabinet, high grade, 16c. to 23c.; hide cabinet, low grade, 15c. to 17c.; common bone, 12c. to 14c.; French, 19c. to 24c.; fish liquid, $1.80 to $2.25 per gallon.

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Naval Stores

Narrower Changes in Southern Markets—Rosin More Active—Fair Demand for Turpentine —Receipts Continue Liberal

A rather better inquiry was noted for rosin in the local market last week, though there was no snap to business. Turpentine was in fair demand, while purchasing of minor products was of a conservative character. The ruling tone here was steady and changes in prices were narrower here and in the south. At the week-end turpentine in the local market was slightly lower, while rosin was moderately higher.

Primary markets remained closed Monday in observance of Labor Day. Business in turpentine on other days of the week was fairly active, though purchasing was still of a conservative character. Some inquiries were received in southern centers from British and Continental interests, but the aggregate volume of business closed with foreign buyers was apparently not of important dimensions and in the local trade few seem to expect any material improvement in the demand from abroad at this period as considerable turpentine was reported to have been purchased in this country earlier in the summer for subsequent shipment.

The general statistical position did not show much change last week. Stocks in London are smaller than a year ago, but it is predicted by some that as a result of shipments from this side of the water English statistics will in the not distant future take on a more bearish appearance in comparison with last season.

Receipts in primary centers in the south were rather liberal last week and according to some there are no indications of a falling off in the movement as weather conditions in recent weeks have been mainly favorable. At the close of August, stocks at Savannah, Jacksonville and Pensacola were practically the same as last year.

Sentiment in local trade circles was more optimistic somewhat concerning the business outlook. At this time last year the Savannah market was more than 20 cents a gallon higher than it is now and it is contended that the relative cheapness of the price is certain to be reflected sooner or later in an increased consumption, especially as reports in regard to the condition of general trade in this country have latterly been more cheerful.

Dark rosins met with a better inquiry at times than the paler grades. Stocks at Savannah showed an increase, receipts being liberal, while clearances were smaller. Supplies at the ports as well as in the interior, however, are considerably smaller than a year ago and stocks abroad are also regarded as small. The outlook for foreign trade is considered good, despite the high prices prevailing.

Sentiment regarding domestic requirements is also more bullish than recently as stocks in the hands of consumers in industries in which the use of rosin is extensive are believed to be small.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Receipts, Shipments, Stocks

April 1 to August 31, 1926

	Turpentine		Rosin	
	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.
Savannah				
Receipts	86,767	86,726	270,499	272,919
Shipments ..	73,154	70,128	240,704	222,774
Stocks	18,225	18,657	64,325	101,483
Jacksonville				
Receipts	56,686	62,396	205,647	203,247
Shipments ..	44,633	48,394	224,148	207,026
Stocks	31,840	30,170	47,915	84,092
Pensacola				
Receipts	23,056	24,120	72,424	73,958
Shipments ..	16,743	19,114	70,343	89,274
Stocks	8,864	9,616	19,696	16,672
Total				
Receipts	166,503	173,242	548,570	550,124
Shipments ..	134,530	137,636	535,195	519,074
Stocks	58,929	58,437	131,936	202,247

(Note.—Included in above—"Receipts from other ports"—Turpentine, last year, 385 barrels; rosin, this year, 7,326 barrels; last year, 3,350 barrels.)

Summary

Receipts, 5 months, turpentine, 3.7 percent decrease; rosin, 1.0 percent decrease.

Shipments, 5 months, turpentine, 2.0 percent decrease; rosin, 2.3 percent increase.

Stocks, against August 31, 1925, turpentine, 492 barrels increase; rosin, 70,311 barrels decrease.

Note:—Percentage comparison for receipts and shipments are made on net receipts and shipments. This is done to avoid counting receipts from other ports twice.

Change in Stocks Since April 1

	Barrels 1926-27.	1925-26.
Turpentine	31,973 increase	35,606 increase
Rosin	13,375 increase	31,050 increase

Turpentine

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

The local market for turpentine showed irregularity last week in company with Southern quotations. Changes from day to day were confined within moderate limits. At one time the trend was downward with a firmer tone prevailing later on. Quotations at the close of the week were 92½c. to 94½c. per gallon against 94½c. to 95½c. per gallon at the close of the previous week.

There was not much snap to business here, but a fairly active demand was noted at times. The movement of turpentine from the interior to seaboard markets continued rather liberal and at times stocks showed a tendency to increase, but there was little change for the week.

Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10, 1926.

Changes in turpentine prices were narrow, the market having a steady tone. There was a fair demand. Following is a record of the week:—

	Price per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	$0.86½	414	390	1,361	17,663
Monday*	...	...	...	...	....
Tuesday	.85½	551	524	1,579	16,608
Wednesday	.85½	617	2,074	102	18,580
Thursday	.86½	500	90	407	19,073
Friday	.85¼	407	538	265	19,346

*Holiday.

Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 10, 1926.

Demand for turpentine was fairly active and the market had a steady tone. Receipts were rather free. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	$0.86½	260	413	168	31,681
Monday*	...	...	...	...	....
Tuesday	.85	615	1,236	261	32,656
Wednesday	.85	246	116	218	32,554
Thursday	.86½	500	634	1,394	31,361
Friday	.85¼	300	364	50	31,665

*Holiday.

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Buying of turpentine was only fairly active and the volume of business done was not large, owing chiefly to the fact that the bulk of the business came from jobbers. Paint and varnish houses took only small quantities, but were fairly steady buyers. Ruling prices per gallon on less than car lots were:—Five-drum lots, 91c.; single drums, 95c.; five-barrel lots, 96c.; single barrels, $1.

London and Liverpool

Following were the quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool for the week:—

	Per cwt. in barrels London. s.	d.	Liverpool. s.	d.
Saturday	65	6	64	0
Monday	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	63	6	66	6
Wednesday	64	9	66	6
Thursday	64	3	66	6
Friday	64	0	65	0

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London September 9 were 15,521 barrels, against 14,694 barrels September 2 and 13,732 barrels August 26. Comparative details of stocks and deliveries as of August 21 follow:—

	Barrels 1926.	1925.	1924.
American	15,768	30,011	33,413
French	385	345	5
Totals	16,155	30,356	33,418
Delivered this week	1,984	1,327	1,689
Since January 1....	73,829	63,727	64,964

Rosin

Business in the local market for rosin was somewhat more active last week. Consumers did not show much disposition to purchase far ahead, but in some quarters an increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received from moderate quantities. Prices were steady or firm much of the time, quotations at the week-end ranging from $14.75 to $17.60 per unit against $14.55 to $17.50 at the close of the previous week.

A good inquiry was reported in Southern markets from domestic buyers. Export trade was quieter, but any falling off in the demand from

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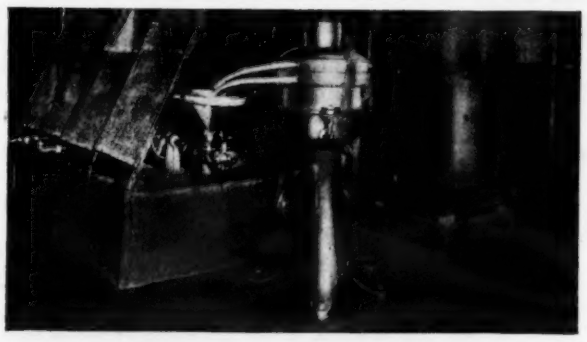

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abroad is not expected to prove of long duration. Receipts continued liberal.

Closing rosin prices at New York, in barrel units of 280 pounds each, were as follows:—

	Last week.	Preceding week.
B	$14.75	$14.55
D	15.00	14.85
E	16.00	15.85
F	16.25	16.00
G	16.25	16.00
H	16.25	16.05
I	16.25	16.20
K	16.25	16.25
M	16.25	16.40
N	16.85	16.75
W.G.	17.25	17.25
W.W.	17.60	17.50

Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10, 1926.

The market for rosin was steady, changes in quotations being within small limits. There was a good inquiry. Following is a record of the week:—

	Barrels				
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$12.55	...	$12.55	$12.55	$12.75	$12.75
D	12.95	...	12.90	12.90	13.00	12.75
E	13.95	...	13.75	13.90	14.00	14.00
F	14.05	...	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.10
G	14.10	...	14.00	14.05	14.25	14.15
H	14.15	...	14.10	14.10	14.25	14.20
I	14.35	...	14.25	14.15	14.25	14.25
K	14.35	...	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
M	14.50	...	14.30	14.30	14.25	14.25
N	14.90	...	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.75
W. G.	15.35	...	15.25	15.35	15.25	15.25
W. W.	15.60	...	15.50	15.60	15.90	15.60
Sales	1,260	...	2,124	1,938	1,529	1,009
Receipts	1,417	...	1,556	6,395	3,301	1,612
Shipm'ts	2,757	...	497	2,061	2,075	115
Stocks	63,967	...	66,026	69,350	70,586	71,483

Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 10, 1926.

A good inquiry continued to be reported for rosin and the market was steady, with narrow changes in prices. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels				
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$13.00	...	$13.00	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90
D	13.25	...	13.00	12.90	13.00	12.90
E	14.00	...	14.00	13.90	14.00	14.00
F	14.20	...	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.00
G	14.25	...	14.05	14.05	14.25	14.10
H	14.30	...	14.10	14.10	14.25	14.25
I	14.35	...	14.10	14.10	14.25	14.25
K	14.40	...	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
M	14.50	...	14.30	14.30	14.25	14.30
N	15.00	...	15.00	14.80	14.80	14.80
W. G.	14.35	...	15.35	15.35	15.25	15.25
W. W.	15.60	...	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60
Sales	628	...	778	1,248	1,394	1,100
Receipts	1,466	...	3,904	280	2,071	2,641
Shipm'ts	1,713	...	2,000	2,420	333	2,126
Stocks	48,291	...	50,195	48,055	49,793	50,208

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

A moderate amount of small-lot jobber buying and some immediate-needs purchasing by paint and varnish makers relieved what had been a dull situation in rosin in this market. New inquiries from large users indicated that there still is some contract business to be had here. Forward buying, while fairly active shortly after peak production had been reached at primary centers, has not been what sellers expected it would be. Ruling prices per unit of 280 pounds at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $15.25; D grade, $15.50; G grade, $16.65; M grade, $17; W. W. grade, $18.10.

London

Following were the quotations per cwt. in barrels on rosin in London for the week:—

	Common. s.	d.	Water white. s.	d.	Type G. s.	d.
Saturday	34	0	37	0	34	0
Monday	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	34	0	37	0	34	0
Wednesday	34	0	37	0	34	0
Thursday	34	0	37	0	34	0
Friday	34	0	37	0	34	0

Liverpool

Quotations on common rosin during the week were as follows:—

	Per cwt. In barrels. s.	d.
Saturday	22	6
Monday	..	..
Tuesday	22	6
Wednesday	22	6
Thursday	22	6
Friday	22	6

Other Naval Stores

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Pine Oil.—The market for pine oil retained a firm tone and quotations were maintained at former levels, sellers quoting 70c. to 72c. per gallon. There was a fairly active demand.

Pitch.—A somewhat better inquiry was noted, but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. Offerings continued light and the market remained firm, quotations ranging from $9 per barrel upward, according to grade.

Rosin Oil.—Demand was fairly active and the market remained steady with first rectified mantained at 80c. per gallon, second 85c. and third 90c.

Tar.—Consumers did not show much disposition to purchase ahead, but there was a fairly active demand and in the absence of any increase in offerings the market was steady. Kiln burned, $15.50 to $16 per barrel; retort, $16.50 to $17.

Glassie Is Reappointed To Tariff Commission

Henry H. Glassie, whose term as a member of the Tariff Commission expired September 8, was reappointed temporarily the same day by President Coolidge.

Minnesota Paint Co. Is Victor in Trademark Suit

Exclusive right to use the name "Minnesota" as a trade mark on its products has been granted the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company, Minneapolis, by Federal Judge Joseph W. Molyneaux in a decision enjoining the M. H. S. Paint Manufacturing company, Minneapolis, from infringing the trademark. A portion of the decision follows:—

The court holds that it ought to be and does hereby grant an injunction, perpetually enjoining the defendant, the M. H. S. Paint Manufacturing Company, its officers, agents, employes and privies, from using the trademark "Minnesota," or words so nearly resembling plaintiff's trade-mark, "Minnesota," as to be liable to cause confusion in the trade and to mislead the public, and from using the labels heretofore referred to as being attached to the complaint, marked plaintiff's exhibits D and E, and from infringing upon plaintiff's trade-mark rights in iny way.

That this court ought to and does grant an injunction perpetually enjoining the defendant, the M. H. S. Paint Manufacturing Company, its officers, agents, employes and privies, from competing unfairly with plaintiff in any manner whatsoever, and from representing in any manner whatsoever that the goods of defendant are in fact the goods of plaintiff; and that an accounting be had under the direction of this court, requiring the defendant, the M. H. S. Paint Manufacturing Company, to account for and pay over to plaintiff all profits that have been received by the defendant from all sources in the business obtained and done by it by reason of defendant's unlawful and wrongful use of plaintiff's trade-mark, and by reason of defendant's infringement upon plaintiff's registered trade-mark, and by reason of the aforesaid acts and doing of the defendant in violation of plaintiff's rights, together with all of plaintiff's damages suffered by reason of said acts of defendant, and any increase thereof as directed by this court under the statute because of defendant's wanton and deliberate violation of the plaintiff's rights in the premises, and that plaintiff recover the costs and disbursements of this action.

Robinette Urges Members To Attend Paint Meetings

A message to the trade from R. B. Robinette, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, is published in the September issue of the bulletin issued by the three national paint and varnish organizations as follows:—

We are well into the last half of 1926, and as an industry, we have much to be thankful for. While the volume of business done during the early months of 1926 was not up to our expectation, the volume in recent months has been very satisfactory, resulting in a total for the year to date which shows a gain over the same period in 1925.

The week of October 11th, the time selected for our conventions at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., is fast approaching, and before we realize it we shall be gathered together again for the annual conference of the paint and varnish industry.

Many matters having to do with our future progress and welfare, as well as reports of what has been accomplished during the present year, all of which are of vital importance to every member, will be considered.

These annual gatherings afford an unusual opportunity for an exchange of ideas and experiences which are of inestimable value to us all, to say nothing of the pleasure and enjoyment of the social contact that such an occasion brings about.

It seems to me to be particularly fitting that trade organizations such as ours, operating in the public interest and devoted to the promotion of our business along ethical and constructive lines, should meet at the nation's capital.

Decide now to avail yourself of this opportunity to visit Washington and to assist by your presence in making this the most instructive, the most constructive, and the greatest gathering that our industry has ever held. Be sure to bring the ladies along, as there is much in Washington that will be of interest to them, and ample provision is being made for their entertainment and comfort.

New York Paint Club To Meet September 16

The Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York will hold its first dinner meeting of the season at 6.30 p. m, Thursday, September 16, at the Hotel Biltmore, this city. The guest for the evening will be the famous London barrister, Sir Frederick McGill,who is now here on a diplomatic mission.

A special committee appointed to draw resolutions to be submitted by the club at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, will report at this meeting.

In a letter to members asking the cooperation of members in making his administration a success, H. G. Sidford, president, lists as assets of the club the exchange of information and ideas for the betterment of the industry as a whole, and acquaintances and friendships which make impossible the building of business spite fences, drifting without clearly defined purpose, pointless programs, and lack of attendance of principals at meetings are listed by Mr. Sidford as unsaleable merchandise which waste time and energy.

The 1926-1927 yearbook of the club has been distributed to members. It contains a comprehensive record of the progress of the club, together with lists of members, officers and committees.

British Lithopone Imports Are Not Shared in by U.S.

No official estimates of the British production of lithopone are available, but an unofficial estimate given to the Board of Trade in 1921 placed consumption chiefly in the paint and varnish, linoleum and rubber industries at 35 to 40 thousand long tons. The only large domestic manufacturer is believed to furnish about two-thirds of the quantity consumed. The balance is practically all imported from the continent. In recent years the Netherlands has been the chief source of supply, but the recently formed "Lithopone Syndicate" is expected to make German competition more severe, according to C. G. Isaacs, assistant trade commissioner, London.

The continental lithopone is generally regarded as lower in quality than that of domestic manufacture and sells at considerable lower prices. The European production has been estimated at 130,000 long tons.

A detailed statement of British imports of lithopone is given below; exports are small:—

	Hundredweights				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Germany	47,238	21,439	41,788	57,696	61,526
Netherl'ds.	75,773	40,625	113,976	127,037	145,590
Belgium	86,178	75,429	37,235	31,920	26,544
United States	54,814	768	84	213	80
Other foreign countries	6,472	10,867	2,349	15,203	16,196
British possessions	....	....	....	....	5
Totals	270,475	149,128	195,432	232,069	249,941

Trigg Heads Congress Of American Industry

A Congress of American Industry was opened September 7 in the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, and will be continued until September 24. On the latter date, Ernest T. Trigg, president of John Lucas & Co., who is chairman of the congress, will deliver an address on "The Future."

The purpose of the congress is to show: Advantages of our system of government, privileges afforded to our people, industrial progress resulting therefrom, and to exchange ideas that will establish confidence and co-operation; resulting in perpetuity of purpose.

An exhibit has been arranged that will portray in part the industrial progress of the United States during 150 years—1776 to 1926—in conjunction with the congress. This is in ten distinct episodes, each illustrating a period of fifteen years. The various phases of industry are introduced as they became a part of the industrial life of the country. The exhibit shows the habits of the early settlers and their industrial procedures which are so unlike those of today.

Cincinnati Paint Golfers

C. A. Rich, president of the Rich Pump & Ladder Company, won the ninth golf match staged by the Cincinnati Paint Club at the Western Hills Country Club, Cincinnati, Sept. 2, with a low net score of 71. Mr. Rich was presented with a silver cigarette case, the prize donated by the club for the occasion. The next match will be played at the Hyde Park Country Club, September 15, and at that time arrangements will be made for staging the annual tournament to be held next month.

Abrasives Output in 1925

The total quantity of natural abrasives sold by producers in the United States in 1925 was about 194,000 short tons, valued at over $4 000,000, according to the Bureau of Mines. In addition, there were manufactured and sold during the year 88,530 short tons of artificial abrasives, valued at $7,988,930. Detailed figures on natural abrasives sold by producers in the United States follow:—

	1924 Tons.	1924 Value.	1925 Tons.	1925 Value.
Diatomaceous earth	63,163	$693,917	73,030	$922,281
Emery	2,195	19,756	769	5,907
Garnet	8,200	674,176	8,429	712,853
Grinding pebbles and tube-mill lining	2,532	37,429	3,831	50,147
Grindstones	28,991	852,260	28,970	864,637
Millstones, chasers and dregstones	*	30,125	*	22,490
Oilstones, whetstones, hones, scythe stones, and rubbing stones	1,056	258,943	970	272,224
Pulpstones	9,193	814,409	8,370	841,302
Pumice	43,651	190,253	40,380	179,020
Tripoli	28,476	389,409	29,388	434,886

* Quantity not reported by weight.

Raymond Pulverizer Saves $3,539 in Year

A survey of work done by a pulverizing mill installed by the Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Company in the plant of the Ricketson Mineral Paint Company, mortar color manufacturer, Milwaukee, shows a saving of $3,539 in one year, according to Fred Bogk, president of the paint firm. Details of the survey which was made by the A. C. Nielsen Company, engineers, Chicago, have been published in an eight-page booklet which may be obtained from the Raymond company.

James B. Day Expands

James B. Day & Co., maker of shellac, enamels and stains, Chicago, has purchased the 6-story building at 1872 Clybourn street, Chicago, and after the necessary remodeling will combine all its manufacturing in the new plant. This is expected to be accomplished about January 1.

Exceptionally large sales of wood finishing materials during the past year made expansion necessary, and the new building will enable the company to increase its volume materially.

The company was founded twenty-five years ago and during that time has occupied several locations. Its building on Ohio street was outgrown several years ago, making it necessary to take over an additional building nearby. The consolidation into one location with more space will enable it to better serve its customers all over the country.

The Rapid Paint Spray Company is a new organization in Niagara Falls, N. Y., headed by Charles Brass, of 923 Michigan avenue.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Fuel Oil

Postoffice Department

Sealed bids are wanted until September 28 by the purchasing agent, Postoffice Department, Washington, for fuel oil or distillate and fuel oil for use in oil-burning plant.

Gasoline and Oil

Fort Benjamin Harrison Q. M.

Sealed bids are wanted until September 17, under cir. 8, by the quartermaster, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for 8,000 gals. gasoline, 400 gals. lubricating oil and 50 gals. compound transmission lubricant.

Insulating Varnish

Navy Schedule 5958

Bids are wanted September 14 at the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for furnishing 200 gals. insulating varnish for Brooklyn.

Linseed Oil

Navy Schedule 5974

Bids are wanted September 28 at the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for furnishing 62,000 lbs. raw linseed oil for Mare Island; 124,000 lb. for Puget Sound, and 15,500 lbs. boiled linseed oil for Puget Sound.

Ether

U. S. Medical Corps, Sam Houston

Sealed bids are wanted until September 26 by the medical corps, Sam Houston, Texas, for 4,600 tins ether.

Antimony

Navy Schedule 5966

Bids are wanted September 28 at the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for furnishing 11,000 lbs. antimony ingots for Brooklyn and 1,000 lbs. for Puget Sound.

Contracts Awarded

Steam Cylinder Oil

U. S. Engineers, St. Louis

Liberty Bell Oil Company, 4,000 gals. steam cylinder oil, 42c. gal.

Gasoline

Omaha Q. M. Circular 14

Tidal Refining Company, 10,000 gals. gasoline, 10.75c. gal., f.o.b. Drumright, Okla.

West Point Q. M. Circular 11

Standard Oil Company, 7,000 gals. motor gasoline, 13.57c. gal.

Fort Brown Q. M. Circular 2

Pierce Petroleum Corp., 3,200 gals. gasoline, 19c. gal.

Fort Sam Houston Q. M.

Pioneer Oil & Refining Company, 21,000 gals. gasoline, 13.125c. gal.

Jeffersonville Q. M. Circular 14

States Oil Company, Louisville, 10,000 gals. gasoline, 13.45c. gal.

Kerosene

Fort Sill Q. M. Circular 74

Rock Island Oil Company, 3,500 gals. kerosene, 14c. gal.

Machine Oil

U. S. Engineers, St. Louis

Columbia Oil Company, 2,000 gals. machine oil, 33c. gal.

Heavy Oil

Fort Sam Houston Q. M.

Grayburg Oil Company, 2,100 gals. heavy oil, 52c. gal.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, Wilmington, Del.

Hearn Oil Company, 30,000 gals. fuel oil, $2,070.

White Paint

Fort Bliss Q. M. Circular 6

Tuttle Paint & Glass Company, 800 gals. flat white paint, $1.40 gal.

White Lead

Middletown Air Depot

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia, 4,000 lbs. white lead, 11.49c. lb.

Lard Oil

U. S. Engineer, St. Louis

George T. Matthews & Co., 500 gals. winter lard oil, $1.20 gal.

Ether

Brooklyn Q. M. Circular 17

E. R. Squibb & Son, 5,000 tins ether, 10c. tin.

Castile Case Postponed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1926.

Hearing on the Federal Trade Commission's complaint against James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, set for today, has been further postponed to October 4, in this city. The complaint is several years old and involves the use of the word "castile" in labeling and advertising soap not made entirely of pure olive oil.

The Lever Brothers Company has leased space at 145 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass., across the street from its big soap factory. The purpose of the lease has not been announced.

The Dutch Boy Digest

A page of discussion and comment of interest to users of National Lead Company products, digested chiefly from The Dutch Boy Painter and The Dutch Boy Quarterly

Published by National Lead Company MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1926 Manufacturers of Lead Products

Weathering Puts Galvanized Iron In Shape to Paint

Surface So Smooth Paint Does Not Take Hold

Iron to be galvanized is first pickled. This means that it is soaked in a solution of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid which dissolves all the iron oxide (rust) and leaves a pure iron surface. The articles are then washed and thoroly dried before they are placed in the galvanizing bath. The galvanizing bath is simply a kettle of molten zinc covered with a thin layer of sal-ammoniac which acts as a flux. The articles to be galvanized pass thru the liquid flux and unite with the molten zinc. Here they are kept until they reach the temperature of the bath. Then they are removed, allowed to drain, brushed with a wet brush, cooled and washed. The finished articles have received a layer of pure zinc.

The pure zinc surface is quite different in structure from the pure iron surface which it has replaced. Instead of the minute irregularities characteristic of an iron surface, there is a smooth crystalline structure entirely unsuited for successful painting. What the painter knows as "tooth" is a very necessary condition in all metal painting.

There have been many methods of chemical treatment devised to alter this surface so that it will hold paint. No such method, however, has proved itself entirely satisfactory. The best procedure is to permit the iron to weather for six months. Thru a natural process the crystalline surface structure is destroyed and a surface presented that will take a red-lead and white-lead paint very well.

The following formulas may be specified for painting galvanized iron, properly weathered:

Priming Coat

100 pounds Dutch Boy red-lead
3 gallons pure linseed oil
1 pint turpentine

If genuine boiled oil is available, it is better to use one-third boiled oil and two-thirds raw oil in the foregoing formula. If only raw oil is used, add one-half pint drier to every gallon of paint.

The priming coat should be brushed on "close" so that the paint will be forced into every microscopic irregularity of the surface.

Second Coat

100 pounds Dutch Boy red-lead
2½ gallons pure raw linseed oil
1 pint pure turpentine
1 pint pure drier
2 to 4 ounces lampblack-in-oil

The finishing coat may follow the second coat formula or, if a decorative finish is desired, white-lead and colors-in-oil may be employed to secure the color desired. Once the second coat is applied, the treatment becomes identical with regular metal painting and the procedure is the same.

Write for Publications They Will Be Sent Free

If you would like to be put on our mailing list to receive free of charge the Dutch Boy publications which contain items of interest to you, write your request on your letterhead and mail to our nearest branch. For list of branches, see bottom of this page.

Lead Used To Sheathe Wire Cables

Metal Forced Around Wires By Hydraulic Pressure

The average man who uses the telephone does not realize what an important part lead plays in it. One of several such roles is the covering of lead that protects the wires against moisture and oxidation.

The snug-fitting lead sleeve which covers the outside of telephone cables is put on by a very unique method. Instead of pulling the wires thru a lead pipe, which might seem a logical method, the lead, in a plastic state, is forced thru a die and around the wire core. So intimate is the contact that the cable might be said to be embedded in the lead.

Molten lead is run into the cylinder of the die block in which a plunger works. The lead is then allowed to cool to a maximum of 400°F., at which temperature it is no longer molten but soft enough for easy molding. The piston, with the help of a hydraulic ram, forces the lead around a tapered cylinder. Thru the hollow of this cylinder, and thru the die at its point, the cable of wires is drawn. As the cable emerges where the point of the tapered cylinder connects with the die, the lead completely envelops it, making a covering of a thickness equal to the space left between the cable and the die walls. On account of the squeeze going thru the die, the lead is pressed tight around the cable, and they emerge as one solid piece. The force required to push the lead coating thru the die is 30,000 pounds to the square inch; or, in case the lead has been hardened with 3 per cent. of tin or a little antimony, 40,000 pounds are needed.

To sheathe the cables that are made up of wires carrying currents for electric light and power, pure lead is selected; but for telephone-wire cables it is the custom to use lead that has been hardened with 3 per cent. of tin or 1 per cent. of antimony to give greater stiffness. This is not necessary, as a rule, in the power cables, as these are made of heavier copper wires than are employed in telephone cables. The power cables are, therefore, strong and stiff enough not to require any hardening of the lead sleeve.

How to Prevent The Bleeding of Stain thru Paint

Two Coats of Pure Shellac Usually Effective

When old work that has been previously stained is painted over in white or a light color it frequently develops a pinkish tinge. This fault, known as "bleeding" of the stain, is sometimes a difficult one to correct. The cause of the trouble can be traced to the solubility of certain stains in the oil vehicle with which the paint pigment is mixed. It is in no way due to the pigment used. And the only way that bleeding can be prevented when painting over these oil-soluble stains is by carefully sealing the stain. This can usually be done with two coats of shellac, as free from rosin as can be obtained. Pure shellac contains no substance in which the stain is soluble.

When the shellac is dry, a flat paint composed of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil should be applied. If no bleeding occurs within a reasonable time, the work can be finished in the manner desired. If two coats of shellac prove ineffective, apply successive coats of shellac and paint until the bleeding stops.

Causes of the Creeping of Varnish

Plenty of Time Needed Between Coats

The creeping of varnish is caused by the under coat's being softer than the subsequent coat. It may be brought about by dampness in the wood occasioned by an unnoticed leak.

Plenty of time should be allowed between coats, for if the first coat is not thoroughly dry, the second is kept soft and consequently the third coat is bound to crawl.

Regardless of how good a quality of varnish is selected, a quick change to cold weather in the late fall or winter may chill the varnish so that it becomes too thick for the first coat on raw wood, and then it should be made to flow by thinning with pure spirits of turpentine, but only in the case of the first coat. It is also a good practice to remove the stopper from the new varnish can a few hours before the contents are to be used.

The best preventive of creeping is to see that each coat of varnish is thoroughly dry and hard before another coat is applied. When it does show a tendency to creep on account of the sweating-out of moisture, go over the surface with a moist chamois. This will very often stop it without the necessity of rubbing with pumice and water.

Cypress Wood Demands Great Care in Painting

Likely to Cause Light Spots In Paint Film

Painting cypress wood often presents difficulties owing to the tendency of the paint to become lighter in appearance in some spots than in others. The characteristics of the wood account for this, since certain parts of the grain are hard and compact while others are very porous. This causes the paint to be strongly sucked into the porous parts. Even three coats of paint applied to cypress will often show spots and streaks which are invariably much flatter and lighter in shade than the remainder of the job.

This is a difficulty which is rather hard to prevent, but our experience has shown that certain methods of treatment give fairly satisfactory results in most cases. It is necessary for the porous places to be thoroly satisfied with the oil in the priming coat, allowing it to oxidize and become hard before the other coats are applied. If this is not done, the oil from subsequent coats also penetrates the pores of the wood.

For the oil to oxidize properly, the priming coat should stand for two to three weeks in good drying weather so that it may become perfectly hard. This is sure to give much better results than when the second coat is applied over a priming coat which has dried for only a few days.

One way to largely overcome the trouble is to use a priming coat of red-lead, linseed oil, turpentine and drier. The sealing qualities of red-lead paint are much better than those of most paints and excessive absorption will usually be prevented by its use. When a light color is desired in the finishing coat, it will probably be necessary to apply two additional coats of paint to properly cover the red-lead.

LEWIS Linseed Oil

Under this brand we manufacture raw, boiled and double-boiled linseed oils—pure, well settled and carefully filtered.

We also make the following special oils:

"SH" Oil adapted for making special printing ink varnishes, enameled leathers and linoleum.

"AAA Refined" Oil of the right character for making clear varnishes and white printing inks.

"SPC" Oil, cold pressed raw linseed oil of clear light color, used to give a durable high gloss for exterior painting.

"Heavy Bodied" and "Air Treated" Oils of high specific gravity. Used straight for making printing inks and plate oils. Also used in the manufacture of preparations having a linseed oil base.

From our ample stocks we can fill your orders promptly.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.
437 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Any additional information desired on any of the subjects discussed on this page will be furnished gladly upon request.

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AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY

Producers of ALINCO WATER WHITE Linseed Oil

297 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

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FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL

Buenos Aires Flaxseed Continues to Weaken —Argentine Shipments Smaller—Further Increase in Visible—Oil Easier

Trading in domestic flaxseed markets was fairly active last week, with prices irregular. Buenos Aires continued to display weakness, the market there being 4¼c. per bushel lower at the close of the week. Weather and crop accounts from the American and Canadian northwest continued conflicting. There was a moderate movement of old crop seed. A fair cash demand was reported from crushers.

Shipments from Argentina were smaller than in the previous week. Exports to the United States were 204,000 bushels, making a total since January 1 of 13,732,000 bushels against 7,080,000 in the same time last year. Shipments to all countries last week were 992,000 bushels against 1,580,000 bushels in the previous week and 1,204,000 bushels last year; since January 1, 52,519,000 bushels against 27,180,000 bushels.

Linseed oil was easy and a further small decline occurred in prices. There was a steady movement on contracts, but new business was quiet. Cake and meal remained steady.

The monthly government flaxseed report was published on Friday. It put the indicated crop as of September 1 at 19,300,000 bushels against 19,100,000 bushels in the previous month and a production last year of 22,007,000 bushels.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon, and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Sept. 10, 1926.

Sellers were in the ascendant in the flaxseed market here during the last week, quotations showing net losses extending from 1⅜c. to 3¼c. Trading was comparatively light with buyers generally holding back for developments in the crop situation and the linseed oil market. Specialists here are generally of the opinion that the seasons domestic crop will approach closely to 22,000,000 bushels as the recent rains over Minnesota and North Dakota are believed to have been of great benefit to the late sown seed. Substantial shipments of flaxseed have been absorbed by Minneapolis crushers during the last two weeks and the trade down there is reported to be getting filled up for the time being. That was taken to be indicated in a shipment of 32 cars of seed being made from down there to a Duluth operator to be handled here.

A lot of 110,000 bushels of flaxseed was loaded out of an elevator here this week for delivery to a crusher at Toledo and with that seed out of store stocks on this market will be cut down to around 226,000 bushels. A heavier movement from the country this way is expected to start in almost immediately and dealers are sanguine on the score of handling a tonnage during the season fully equal to last year. On the present line-up of quotations domestic flax can be laid down from here at Buffalo at slightly under the cost of Argentine seed down there. Operators are watching the foreign situation closely as upon the ability of the European markets to absorb Argentine flaxseed will be measured the extent of those imports into this country.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.36¾	$2.33¼	$2.37¼
*Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	2.37	2.35⅝	2.37
Wednesday	2.37⅛	2.35⅝	2.37¼
Thursday	2.40¼	2.38½	2.39⅝
Friday	2.38½	2.38¾	2.39½

* Holiday.

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending September 10, 1926, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Saturday	9,685	53,440	....	....
*Monday	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	23,484	21,082	....	....
Wednesday	23,173	37,438	....	121,105
Thursday	....	....	....	....
Friday	16,583	....	5,866	....
Totals	72,925	....	5,866	....
Previous	173,260	107,926	175,881	104,480
From Aug. 1 to Sept. 10	252,051	410,495	181,747	....
In store (public w a r e houses), Sept. 7	337,000	228,00	....	....

Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1926.

Flaxseed receipts have been very liberal of late, but crushers took offerings steadily without reducing prices much as compared with futures. Over Labor Day there was a rather heavy accumulation on track, and premiums dropped ½c. before the offerings were cleaned up, but today the market was up again on account of small receipts.

Weather conditions were clear enough for a few days to permit of considerable threshing and this brought on the movement that appeared on the market after the holidays. Most of the time it has been too wet to work in fields and as result offerings on spot and to arrive are very limited now.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at 1c. to 2c. over September, arrive at September to 1c. over, according to the size of the lots. Top price is being paid for full car lots.

Considerable of the seed delivered on September contracts was taken by a local cash house for outside crushers and was shipped out of town. Most of the crushers are more interested in oil crop seed because of the higher oil content. There is perhaps 1 percent more oil in the old seed as compared with new.

Elevator buyers are still taking offerings showing liberal dockage, paying 2½c. over for 15 percent dockage and 4c. over for 20 percent. Seed with heavy dockage content is not showing up as freely as expected.

Farm selling during the past week has been very light on account of weather conditions holding up threshing operations. Storage tickets are taken for a fairly large proportion of the flax deliveries to interior elevators.

Local storage space is becoming somewhat scant on account of the liberal quantity of oats being carried by elevator companies. However, there is plenty of private storage space available as yet and mills are crushing considerable of the seed they buy so there is not likely to be a glut accumulation for the time being.

Trade in futures is very light. Country hedging pressure is very moderate. Buying against cars sold out in the cash department is sufficient to take care of most of the fresh country offerings.

Crop conditions up to the beginning of the present week averaged good, but frost is forecast for North Dakota and Canada tonight and considerable damage is expected if it develops. However, the bulk of the crop is out of danger. Frost will probably make the government estimate of output more nearly correct.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.33½	$2.33½	$2.36½
*Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	2.33½	2.32½	2.35⅝
Wednesday	2.33¾	2.33	2.36½
Thursday	2.38¼	2.37	2.39¾
Friday	...	2.36¾	2.39¾

* Holiday.

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending September 10, 1926, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Saturday	113,100	109,810	30,240	53,040
*Monday	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	213,200	422,560	18,480	29,920
Wednesday	47,190	131,120	54,950	126,100
Thursday	55,770	92,380	39,250	46,800
Friday	57,200	110,260	14,139	46,800
Totals	486,460	866,130	157,059	302,665
Previous	309,400	430,000	89,040	148,240
From Sept. 1	795,860	1,297,030	246,099	450,960
In store (public w a r e houses)	....	193,077	....	....

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York during the week ended September 10 were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
Saturday	....	25,344
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	....	....
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	1,500	....
Friday	....	....
Totals	....	25,344
Since January 1	12,000	10,582,519

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed for the week ended September 10 were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	6,000	....
Monday	1,000	....
Tuesday	7,000	....
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	....	....
Friday	4,000	....
Totals	18,000	....
Since January 1	1,388,000	7,000

Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10, 1926.

The market for flaxseed had a fairly steady tone and changes in quotations were generally rather narrow. Weather and crop reports of late have been more favorable. The movement of old crop seed continues moderate. Demand for cash seed of late has been fair. Business in linseed oil is still reported as quiet.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.04¾	$2.06½	$2.04¼
Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	2.05¼	2.07	2.05½
Wednesday	2.03¾	2.05	2.02½
Thursday	2.06¾	2.08	2.05
Friday	2.08¼	2.09½	2.06¾

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KELLOGGS & MILLER AMSTERDAM, N.Y. MANUFACTURERS OF AMSTERDAM BRANDS PURE LINSEED OIL

We manufacture the following:

Raw — Refined — Boiled
Olden-Raw — Special Varnish — Double-Boiled
Unbreakable-Raw — Pale-Boiled
Heavy-Bodied Raw — Heavy-Bodied-Boiled
Cleaned and Ground Flaxseed
Oil Cake — Oil Meal

KELLOGGS & MILLER
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
Warehouse Stocks in All Principal Cities in the East
Tank Cars Shipped From Amsterdam
ESTABLISHED 1824

KELLOGG'S SUPERIOR VARNISH OIL
ANALYSIS

CHEMICAL analysis determines purity, but it is not sufficient to indicate quality. Destructive chemicals may bleach an oil just as white and more economically than harmless ones; in such cases, chemical analysis supplies no information.

In other words, the complete refining process used cannot be determined by analysis; only prolonged comparative tests will furnish the answer as to quality.

Very careful tests have proven conclusively that the presence of traces of soap in the film, as a result of alkali-refining, contributes immensely to the after-yellowing of the film. Kellogg's Superior Varnish Oil is purely alkali-refined. THE NEUTRALIZED OIL, HOWEVER, IS THOROUGHLY WASHED AND VACUUM-DRIED BY A PATENTED PROCESS.

Hence, this source of trouble is absolutely eliminated from Kellogg's Varnish Oils.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, Inc.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Will Increase Your Sales

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Selling problems of today demand keener merchandising, keener selling ideas — the dressing up of commercialism to attract customers for every product. Lithographed Cans are cutting down sales resistance for many companies—products that were failures, packed inside a beautifully lithographed Heekin Can have proved instant winners.

There is a Heekin Can for every need — every product.

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Anticipating the need for attractive, selling ideas for lithographed cans, a special department in which the foremost artists, lithographers and engravers of the country are to be found, each day is designing a new lithographed label for someone — maybe a competitor. This service is without cost to you. Send us your idea, let us point the way for you.

Write for Complete Information

Eventually you will use lithographed cans exclusively, for quicker sales will result. We are glad to assist you, with complete information and prices — no matter what your requirements may be. Write us today.

HEEKIN CANS

The Heekin Can Co.

New, Sixth and Culvert Streets **Cincinnati, Ohio**

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

For the week ended Sept. 3 and for the season from August 1:—

Stock in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,973,529
Interior elevators	15,362
Country elevators, August 27	36,714
Vancouver	34
Total	2,025,639
Last year	876,256

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	3,096
Interior elevators	1,441
Country elevators	5,019
Vancouver	....
Total	9,556
Last year	64,635

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	88,172
Interior elevators	3,901
Country elevators, rail	7,771
Vancouver	....
Total	99,844
Last year	14,408
Total movement at Fort William and Port Arthur from Aug. 1 to date:—	
Receipts this season	61,666
Receipts last season	66,890
Shipments this season	488,066
Shipments last season	578,450

Buenos Aires

Linseed prices were irregular, changes being within moderate limits. The market closed at a decline. Exports were small and there was a further increase in the visible supply.

PRICES

Opening flaxseed prices for the week on October contracts were as follows:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.70	$2.08¼
Monday	...	2.08
Tuesday	1.66½	2.08
Wednesday	1.67	2.07½
Thursday	1.66	2.13
Friday	1.65	2.10¼

EXPORTS

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year
United States	204,000	752,000	380,000
United Kingdom	20,000	384,000	44,000
Continent	196,000	236,000	540,000
Orders	572,000	208,000	240,000
Totals	992,000	1,580,000	1,204,000

Exports from January 1 to September 10, in comparison with last year, were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	13,732,000	7,080,000
United Kingdom	4,376,000	2,008,000
Continent	20,046,000	13,136,000
Orders	14,365,000	4,956,000
Totals	52,519,000	27,180,000

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Bushels.
Last week	5,000,000
Previous week	4,400,000
Last year	4,000,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	88,000	76,000	76,000
Continent	236,000	24,000	264,000
Totals	324,000	100,000	340,000

	Bushels	
Since April 1—	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	944,000	4,456,000
Continent	2,724,000	4,599,000
Totals	3,668,000	8,655,000

London

Quotations on Calcutta flaxseed in London during the week were as follows:—

	Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	17	10	0
Monday	..	..	..
Tuesday	17	5	0
Wednesday	17	5	0
Thursday	17	5	0
Friday	17	5	0

Hull

Hull prices on flaxseed during the week were as follows:—

	Per ton	
	La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£15½	£17½
Monday	..	..
Tuesday	15¼	17
Wednesday	15½	17⅜
Thursday	15½	17⅜
Friday	15½	17⅜

Antwerp

Following are the quotations on flaxseed in Antwerp for the week:—

	Per 100 kilos. francs.
Saturday	270
Monday	...
Tuesday	265
Wednesday	265
Thursday	265
Friday	270

Linseed Cake and Meal

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

An increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received for cake, but there was apparently little increase in sales. There was a moderate request for meal. In the local market offerings of the latter product were light and the price was nominal at $49 per ton. Cake was quoted at $39 per ton.

Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1926.

Demand for linseed meal is slack and some accumulation of supplies is reported. Buyers are not taking important quantities for immediate shipment because of the vast improvement in pasturage conditions coincident to liberal rainfall. There is a good inquiry for fall and winter shipment offerings, but where the sellers want a premium over spot values the buyers will not bid premiums. If the sellers were willing to accept bids they could sell a lot of meal for October-forward shipment around $43.50. They are asking several dollars more and expect a good demand to develop, especially if an early frost deteriorates the quality of corn sharply. In all events the crushers are inclined to wait for developments before making important commitments for later delivery. In the meantime the market for immediate delivery is slightly oversupplied. Quotations on car load lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, $43.50 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ending September 10, 1926, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1926.	1925.
Saturday	648,500	686,465
*Monday	.....	.....
Tuesday	512,420	567,266
Wednesday	431,855	1,196,305
Thursday	743,620	907,179
Friday	451,610	753,695
Totals	2,788,005	4,110,910
Previous totals	1,364,390	3,976,415
Totals to date	4,152,395	8,087,325

* Holiday.

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Manufacturers of poultry and cattle food mixtures, who have been out of the linseed meal market for months, began buying in active fashion early in the week, and several thousand tons of material were sold. In addition, jobber buying, influenced largely by the activity of the manufacturing consumers, took a sudden spurt. Most of the material moved during the week, however, went direct to the manufacturers. Ruling prices per ton were:—Car lots, $45; less than car lots, $48.

Linseed Oil

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

The local market for linseed oil was a quiet affair last week and there were few developments of interest. The tone continued easy and at the week end crushers quoted 11.2c. per pound for oil in carload lots, cooperage basis, and 10.4c. per pound in tank cars. These quotations covered September-December delivery.

A steady movement was reported into consuming channels on unfilled contracts but new orders were received in a comparatively small volume, large consumers being disposed to await further developments. In some quarters there was a disposition to look for an improvement in business after the publication of the September government report on the flaxseed crop.

The government estimate was published late on Friday and put the indicated crop as of September 1 at 19,300,000 bushels or 200,000 bushels more than indicated in the August report.

A further decline of 4¼c. per bushel occurred in flaxseed prices in Buenos Aires. Port stocks in Argentina continued to increase, the gain for the week being 600,000 bushels. Exports for the week were smaller. Shipment to all countries since January 1 amount to 52,519,000 bushels or 25,339,000

(Continued on page 40)

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Cottonseed Oil Cake Meal

Refined Oil Lower After Early Irregularity —Government Crop Report Better Than Expected—Offerings of Crude Light

The principal event of the week in the market for cottonseed products was the publication of the semi-monthly crop report from the Department of Agriculture. This appeared on Wednesday and was more favorable than expected. It had a depressing effect on refined oil futures, causing selling by local and other traders. Southern markets were quiet, with prices generally steady. Offerings of crude oil were light.

The total transactions in refined oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for four business days of the week were 29,700 barrels. The net result of the week's fluctuations was a moderate decline on most months. Cotton futures were fairly active. On Friday October closed at 17.39c., December 17.56c., and January 17.61c., showing a decline of about $1 per bale as compared with the closing quotations of the previous Friday.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

A steady tone prevailed in Southern markets for cottonseed, cake and meal last week. Business was rather quiet, though a fair inquiry was noted for meal in some sections. The movement of seed is reported to be backward in comparison with last season, however, and no material improvement in trading is expected until the receipts increase. Offerings of old crop product were generally light.

Quotations on seed were still generally nominal. In the Southwest nominal quotations were $31 to $32 per ton. Meal and cake were also more or less nominal in that section at $28 per ton for 43 percent. Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast ranged from $26 to $28 per ton. In the valley 8 percent cake was $29 to $29.25 per ton and 8 percent meal, $32 to $32.25 per ton.

Atlanta

ATLANTA, Sept. 10, 1926.

Cottonseed products have remained steady during the week with only light trading. The reports put out by the government on Wednesday affected the attitude of the market on futures, while the market fluctuated sharply in both directions. Trading interests is largely centered on the future crop. Varying estimates of dealers old in the game have added to the speculative feature of the market. Cotton picking is in progress. The first harvest is disappointing. While weevils were not felt on the bottom crop, they have been a factor on the late cotton. On account of boll rot many bolls are not opening. The cotton flea has also proven worse than was anticipated. These bullish factors are being offset by good fruiting weather for the past two weeks in view of the cessation of rains.

The quotations of the market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, 11c. per pound.
MEAL.—Seven percent, $26.50 to $27.50 per ton, mill points.
HULLS.—Loose, $9.50 to $10 per ton.
LINTERS.—First cut, 5c. to 7c. per pound; mill run, 3¼c. to 4c.; second cut, 2¾c. to 3c.

New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8, 1926.

Cottonseed products were rather quiet during the week, but offerings were light and the ruling tone was steady. Sellers appear to be more bullish in their views owing to indications that the new cotton crop will probably be smaller than was expected a while back. Damage from weevil and other pests has increased of late and there are many complaints of poor fruiting and disappointing yields. Prime seed, nominal; prime crude oil, 11c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, in barrels, 13c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b.; soap stock, 50 percent T.F.A., loose, 2c. per pound, f.o.b.; cake, 8 percent ammonia, $29 to $29.25 per ton; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $32 to $32.25 per ton; hulls, $8 per ton; linters, first cut, 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures continued quiet last week. There was a holiday on Monday and speculative operations on other days of the week were on a comparatively small scale, many being disposed to curtail operations pending further developments in the crop situation. The market showed irregularity with the fluctuations generally confined within moderate limits, the ending being at a decline for the week.

Local and other traders were disposed to sell on the semi-monthly report from the Department of Agriculture. This was better than had been expected, the report pointing to a crop on September 1 of 15,166,000 bales. This compared with 15,248,000 bales in the previous report, showing a decrease for the period of only 82,000 bales. Many in the trade had expected that the figures would be reduced fully 250,000 bales and some had predicted a reduction of 400,000 to 500,000 bales. The indicated crop in Texas was 5,000,000 bales as compared with a production last year of 4,165,374 bales. The condition of the crop over the belt on September 1 was 59.6 percent against 63.5 percent August 16, and 56.2 percent September 1 last year.

In the cotton market the publication of the report was followed by general selling and a sharp decline in prices. The Chicago market for lard futures displayed weakness at times.

The weekly government weather and crop report was regarded by many as rather more favorable than recent preceding reports. It stated that temperatures during the week were generally above normal and rainfall was mostly moderate, although there were heavy to excessive falls in a few sections. In general, the crop made very good progress in most of the more eastern sections of the belt, poor to fair in most central districts, and poor generally in the west.

In the Carolinas and most of Georgia the week was rather favorable, with some improvement reported in the condition of the crop, though considerable insect damage was reported in parts of Alabama and Mississippi. In Tennessee progress was poor with many complaints of insects and shedding. In Louisiana progress ranged from poor to fair with considerable insect damage reported in places. Too much rain fell in Arkansas and Oklahoma and progress was poor. Texas sent many complaints of shedding, rot, weevil and worms, while showers interfered with picking.

On the other hand, there were occasional upturns in prices in company with cotton and lard futures. Developments in the cotton market are being closely watched in oil trade circles. The former commodity is sensitive to weather and crop news, especially of an unfavorable character. It was stated in the semi-monthly government report that if developments during the remainder of the season are unfavorable for the crop as in the last three years of greatest decline in the last ten a total production of about 14,100,000 bales might be expected.

Crop reports from private sources here and in the south issued during the week showed reductions in the indicated yield of anywhere from 300,000 to 500,000 bales as compared with preceding reports from the same sources. Excessive rains occurred east and west of the Mississippi River. In the southwest night temperatures were abnormally low.

The crop is still late. The report from the Census Bureau on the ginning seemed to make that clear. The quantity of cotton ginned for the season to September 1 was only 694,877 bales. This compared with 1,886,399 bales in the corresponding period last year, 949,494 two years ago, 1,142,660 in 1923 and 806,189 in 1922.

Offerings of new crop crude oil were generally light. Products which compete with cottonseed oil in some cases were stronger. Sales of crude corn and coconut oils were reported at higher prices. A fairly active demand was noted for lard compound. Tallow was steady at the advance reported in the previous week, with the offerings light. Supplies of many oils and fats appear to be rather small. The weight of the hogs received in western markets, although still greater than last year, has latterly shown a tendency to diminish. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended September 4 averaged 273 pounds. This compared with 286 pounds in the previous week.

Advances in prices were only temporary, however, the market on Friday closing at a net decline for the week of 8 to 33 points, as compared with the final quotations of the previous Friday.

Following is a record of the market for the week:—

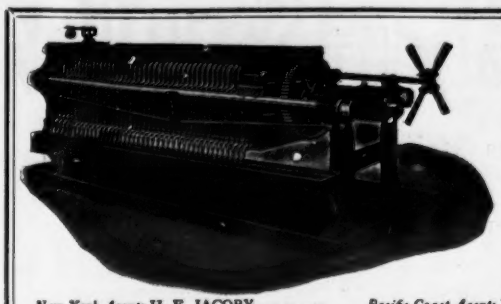
Monday, September 6, 1926
HOLIDAY

Tuesday, September 7, 1926

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Barrels.
January	10.85	10.85	10.79@10.85	100
February	..	..	10.80@10.88	...
March	..	..	10.89@10.96	...
April	..	..	10.90@10.99	...
September	12.92	12.75	13.00@13.10	300
October	12.08	11.75	12.05@——	3,000
November	11.10	10.85	11.09@11.06	2,000
December	10.80	10.72	10.80@10.85	300
To'al sales				5,700

Spot (prime summer yellow)—12.75@13.50.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—Nominal.
Valley—Nominal.
Texas—Nominal.

(Continued on page 38)



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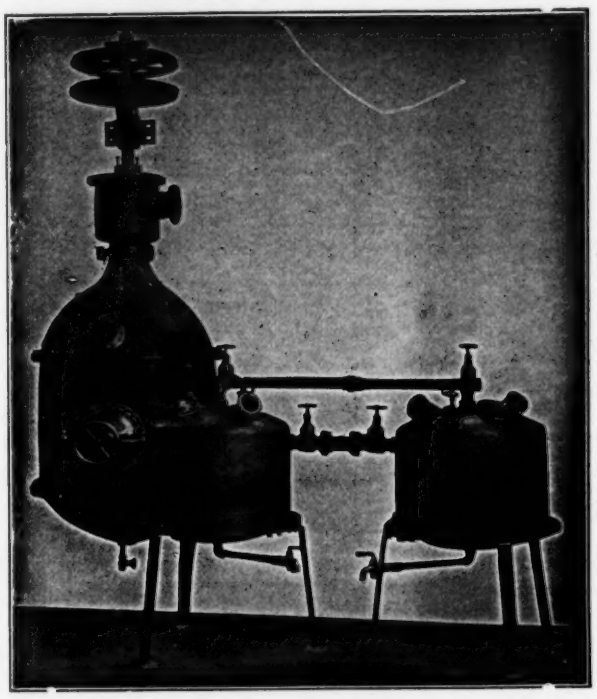

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Industrial and Oil Securities

Bullish Forecasts Fail to Prevent Lower Values —Oil Board Report Vies with Increasing Output in Bearishness

In spite of talk of this imminence of the strongest bull market in the history of stock trading, industrial securities in chemical, oil and related lines, with few exceptions, were quoted at lower values as a result of last week's trading. No new records were made in either direction, although several stocks got pretty close to their low mark for the year.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, is illustrated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's average price of 20 selected representative industrial issues, as follows:—

September 10	110.76
September 3	111.15
August 27	109.89
August 20	109.69

Closing quotations follow:—

	1925 High.	1925 Low.	1926 High.	1926 Low.	Close Sept. 10.
Ahumada Lead	12⅝	7⅛	9¼	7½	..
Air Reduction	115	86¾	145½	107¼	130¾
Allied Chem.	115¾	80	143¾	106	134¾
pfd.	121¼	111	122¾	118¾	122
Am. Ag. Chem.	29⅞	13½	34⅜	15	15⅞
pfd.	82½	36½	96½	51	53⅛
Am. Can, pfd.	121⅞	115	126⅞	121	..
common	..	..	63¼	38⅞	55⅞
Am. Chicle	62	37	51	37⅛	38
Am. Cyan. "A"	..	..	..	..	•38
"B"	..	..	47	35¼	•38
A. D. S.	6¾	4¼	10⅜	4½	9½
Am. Linseed	59¼	20	52¼	28¼	37⅞
pfd.	89	53	87	75	77½
Am. Home Prod.	..	..	26⅜	24⅝	25⅝
Am. Metals	57⅝	45⅝	57⅜	47	51½
pfd.	118	110	119	115	..
Am. Smelting	144½	90⅜	152	112¼	147⅝
pfd.	115¼	105½	120¼	112⅞	..
Am. Zinc	12½	7⅞	12¾	5¼	7⅜
pfd.	44⅞	24⅞	48¼	20	..
Anaconda	..	..	51⅞	41½	49½
Archer-Dan.	46	26	44⅜	35¾	40½
pfd.	105	90½	105	100	104
Armour. Del., pf.	100	90¼	97⅜	90¼	94
Atlas Powd.	60	45	60	54	..
Calla. L. & Z.	4⅝	1¼	2⅝	1½	1¾
Celluloid Corp.	50¼	18⅝	26	15	•16
pfd.	97	65	75	51	•68½
Certainteed	58¾	40¾	49½	37½	44⅛
Columb. Carbon.	62¾	40¾	69⅞	55⅜	65½
Coca-Cola	173	80	164⅞	128	161
Com. Sol. B.	189	80¼	174	118¼	169½
Cont. Can.	93½	60	92½	70	80¼
pfd.	118	114	126	117	..
Corn Prod.	42⅜	32⅜	48⅜	35⅝	45
Coty, Inc.	60½	48	60⅝	44½	52
Davison	49⅜	27⅞	46⅜	27⅛	35⅛
Devoe, Ray, "B"	..	..	101½	40	..
A	90¼	52	103	33⅞	36⅜
Du Pont	271¼	113¼	314½	193⅛	306½
deb.	104⅜	90	107½	100⅜	..
Eastman	118	104⅞	123	106⅝	121¼
Glidden	26½	12½	25⅜	15⅜	20
Gold Dust	51	37	56⅜	41½	50¼
Heyden	3	1⅜	3¼	1	..
Hercules, pfd.	..	..	..	..	•114
Household Pr.	47¼	34½	48⅜	40	43⅝
Int'l. Agri.	24⅝	7½	26⅛	13¼	14
prior pfd.	85	40	95	80	81½
Int'l. Nickel	48½	24¼	46½	32⅜	36⅜
Lambert Co.	..	..	62⅜	39½	59⅛
Lehn & Fink	44½	36¼	41¼	30⅜	36
Mathieson	107¼	51	106⅜	62½	80
Merck	..	..	..	..	•53
Nat'l. Lead	174	138½	174⅜	138	158
pfd.	118⅜	114¼	120	116	..
N. J. Zinc	214½	181	214½	180	192
Owens Bot.	60⅝	42⅜	81⅜	53⅜	79½
Park & Til.	35½	25	28⅝	19⅜	20
Pratt & Lam.	56	40	60⅝	51	..
Proc. & Gam.	..	..	163	142½	..
Prophylactic	46	59¼	47	42	..
Royal Bak.	221	182½	218	141	138
pfd.	105	100	103	99¼	•100½
Sher.-Wil.	43½	42½	108	107	..
St. Joe Lead	52½	36⅜	48⅛	36⅝	43
Stan. Pl. Glass.	16	5⅜	10⅞	4⅜	6¼
Sterl. Prod.	82	62¼	90	75	..
Silica Gel	35	11¼	22⅜	11¼	..
Swift & Co.	120	109	117⅜	110	..
Tenn. C. & C.	15¼	7⅝	16	10⅞	11
Tex. Gulf Sul.	121½	87½	173	119½	168
United Cigar	115½	80¼	109¾	83⅛	98½
United Drug	162½	100⅞	168	134	165¼
pfd.	96½	52	59	55½	..
Union Carbide	87	65	92¼	78	90¼
United Dye, pfd.	..	..	58	58	..
U. S. Ind. Al.	97¼	72½	79¾	45⅜	78⅛
pfd.	113	102	106	99⅛	..
Va.-Car. 6 pc. pr.	..	..	69	39	..
7 pc. pr.	..	..	98½	85½	91¾
new	23½	8½	25½	10	12¼
Vick	43⅜	41	52⅜	44⅜	46⅜
Vivaudou	28⅜	7¼	32⅞	25⅝	31
White Rock	49¾	35	38⅝	26	27¾
Wilson, pf., new.	..	..	61⅝	42	58
Wrigley	57¼	45½	56¾	47	53

• Bid.

Oil Securities

Some folks were scared by the prediction of the Federal Oil Conservation Board that known fields were good for but six more years. Others foresaw low prices because of the present great output of wells. In consequence, most oil stocks lost in value over the past week. Galena Signal directors passed a dividend, and that stock made a new low for the year. Buckeye Pipeline was bid under. Creole Syndicate bought well in South America, and its stock scored a new high.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, is illustrated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's average price of 20 selected representative oil issues as follows:—

September 10	54.46
September 3	55.01
August 27	53.98
August 20	53.44

	1925 High.	1925 Low.	1926 High.	1926 Low.	Close Sept. 10.
Associated	46½	22	59⅛	44¾	..
Am. Maracaibo	..	..	14½	5	5⅜
Anglo-Am.	26⅜	18	19¾	16⅜	18⅜
Atl. Lobos, pfd.	4½	1⅜	4⅜	3⅜	..
Atl. Ref.	117⅜	95½	128⅜	97	111
pfd.	117⅜	113½	118½	115¼	..
A.G.W.I.	60	31	56¼	35¼	42⅜
Barnsdall, A.	32⅜	18⅜	33½	23	28½
B	28⅜	16	29½	23	26
Borne-Scrym.	240	205	297	226	297
Buckeye P. L.	72	53½	59½	46	•46
Cal. Pet.	32⅞	23¾	38⅛	30⅝	32⅞
Carib. Syn.	10¼	3	22⅛	9¼	16⅜
Chesebrough	74⅜	48¼	75¼	65	75
Cities Service	43	35	44⅜	37½	44⅜
pfd.	85	80¼	89⅜	82⅜	89½
Cont., v.t.c.	31½	27⅜	25⅞	19½	•20⅜
Crescent P. L.	17⅛	10½	16	14	•15
Creole Syn.	14⅜	8¼	15⅞	10	15⅞
Cumb. P. L.	156	128	137	107¼	•112
Eureka P. L.	90	61	63⅜	47¾	•48
Freeport-Tex.	9⅜	8	34½	19⅝	27
Galena	68½	23½	32⅛	16⅜	18¾
Gen. Asphalt.	70	42½	91⅞	50	86⅝
pfd.	109	86½	139	94¾	134
Gen. Pet.	59	42	70¾	49½	..
Gulf Oil	92	42¼	94¾	82	89⅜
Houston	85	59	72	50¼	61½
Humble	95	42¼	99⅝	52	60
Illinois P. L.	154½	127	144½	131	134½
Imperial	39¼	27	38⅜	29⅞	36⅞
Indep. O. & G.	41⅜	13½	34	19⅝	27
Inter. Pet.	35⅜	22⅛	35¼	28⅞	33⅜
Indian Ref., ct.	14¼	6	12¾	8	9
Indiana P. L.	84	57½	70	58	•57
Kirby Pet.	5⅞	2¼	3¾	1½	2
Lago Pet.	11⅜	4½	13	8½	..
Maracaibo	35½	20¼	28¼	20⅜	22⅜
Marland	60	32⅜	63⅜	49¼	58⅜
Mex. Seab.	22½	9	13⅜	6	11
Midcontinent	37⅜	25⅜	37	28	31¼
pfd.	94¼	93	100	90	..
Mid. States	3¼	⅝	2½	⅞	..
Mount. Prod.	26¼	18⅜	26	23¼	25½
Nat. Transit.	25⅜	16½	20¾	13⅜	•14
North. P. L.	86	67½	80½	68	•72
Ohio Oil	75¼	60¾	67⅜	55⅜	60⅜
Pan-Am.	83⅝	50⅝	76½	56⅞	67⅝
B	84½	60¼	78⅜	56⅞	68⅛
Pan-Am. W. "B"	..	..	46	34	36
Panhandle	..	..	32	4½	17⅜
pfd.	..	..	99¼	51	83
Pennok	28¼	16	22⅜	14⅝	..
Phillips	47⅛	36¼	52⅜	40	50¼
Pierce Oil	3⅜	1¼	1⅞	⅝	⅝
Pierce Pet.	8¼	4⅝	7	2¼	3⅝
Prairie P. L.	126⅜	106	127	122½	•124
Prairie Oil, new.	65½	45⅞	60¼	48	52¼
Prod. & Ref.	32⅝	12½	17½	11	..
Pure Oil.	33⅜	25⅛	31	25⅝	27
Red Bank	44½	16	38	14½	26
Royal Dutch	57⅜	48¼	57⅝	40⅝	51⅝
Salt Creek	35	24	36	29⅛	32
Shell Union	28⅝	21⅝	30½	24	29⅝
pfd.	106½	99¼	114	103	..
Simms Pet.	28½	17⅜	28⅝	16	18⅝
Sinclair	24⅞	17	24⅞	19⅝	21
Skelly Oil	32½	21¾	37½	26⅞	35
Solar Ref.	259	200	212	185	•203
South. P. L.	103	63	73	61½	..
South Penn, new	..	..	50	34½	•37
S. O. Cal.	67¼	51½	63⅝	52½	61½
S. O. Ind.	70⅜	59½	70½	61½	64
S. O. Kan.	46	30¼	36½	19⅝	22½
S. O. Ky.	137	114¼	124⅝	112⅜	•124½
S. O. Neb., new.	..	..	51⅛	42	46⅝
S. O. N. J.	47½	38⅜	46⅝	40¼	43⅝
pfd.	119	116⅜	119¼	115¼	115⅝
S. O. N. Y.	45⅜	40	47¼	39½	32⅝
S. O. Ohio	369	338	362	262½	•302
pfd.	123	116	120	116½	117
Superior	6¼	2½	4¼	1	2
Swan & F.	27	12	21	16½	•17½
Texas Co.	55	42⅜	58	48	54⅜
T. & P. C. & O.	23⅝	10⅞	19½	12⅛	15
Tidewater	36⅞	30½	39¼	30	31
pfd.	101	99⅜	103	90	92
Transcont.	5⅞	3½	5½	3	4½
Union Tank	134	94	113	84¼	112½
Union Calif.	43⅜	33	57½	37¼	52¼
Vacuum	109½	80¼	109⅝	95	99⅛
Venez. Pet.	4⅞	1⅜	10	4¼	6½
White Eagle	31⅜	25½	29⅜	25¼	26⅝
Woodley Pet.	7	3⅞	9½	4⅜	9¼

• Bid.

Financial Notes

PENICK & FORD, LTD., for the year ended June 30, shows a net income of $807,539 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal, after 7 percent preferred dividends, to $1.37 a share, on 424,965 shares of no par common stock. In the preceding twelve months the net reached $1,215,765, or $2.24 a share on 433,773 shares of common stock.

WOODLEY PETROLEUM COMPANY reports for the quarter ended June 30, net profit after depletion, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., of $72,372, or 72 cents a share on the 249,459 shares of $10 par stock.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY has declared an extra dividend of ½ percent on the common stock, the regular quarterly of 1 percent on the same stock, and the regular quarterly of $1.50 on the preferred, payable October 1 to stock of record September 15.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY has declared an extra dividend of $1, besides a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable October 15 to stock of record September 30. The last quarterly dividend was $1, but in the third quarter in the last two years an extra payment of $1 was declared.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY has declared an extra dividend of 20 cents, in addition to the regular quarterly of 30 cents, both payable October 1 to stock of record September 11.

GULF OIL CORPORATION has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable October 1 to stock of record September 20.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY conversion privileges for $6,850,000 of 6½ percent 3-year gold notes expire September 30, 1926, although the notes do not mature until October 1, 1927. Almost $6,000,000 of these securities have been converted thus far into common stock at par.

GALENA-SIGNAL OIL CO. directors meeting at Franklin, Pa., September 3 passed the usual quarterly dividend of 2 percent, due September 30, on the 8 percent cumulative preferred stock. The board stated that its action was taken to conserve the cash position of the company and that policies have been adopted in the operation of the various subsidiaries to meet the conditions now prevailing with a view of increasing earnings and resuming dividends.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 percent, payable September 25 to stock of record September 15.

SALT CREEK CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable October 1 to stock of record September 15.

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO. has declared regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents each on the class A and class B common, and 1¾ percent each on the first and second preferred, all payable October 1 to stock of record September 20.

OKLAHOMA MUTUAL GAS CORPORATION issues of $2,100,000 7 percent cumulative preferred stock and $6,000,000 6½ percent convertible sinking fund gold debentures was offered and sold last week by New York brokers.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable October 1 to stock of record September 15.

V. VIVAUDOU, INC. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable October 15 to stock of record October 1.

MARLAND OIL COMPANY has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 on its class B stock, placing it on an $8 basis. The dividend is payable October 1 to stock of record September 20.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY stockholders have authorized a split-up of the capital stock on a four for one basis and exchange of four new shares of no par for one present share of $10 par.

TEXAS CORPORATION stock which may be issued in exchange for Texas Company stock has been admitted to unlisted trading privileges by the New York Curb Market, on a when, as and if issued basis.

LONE STAR GAS CORPORATION reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $2,165,963, after charges equal to $0.41 a share on 900,000 shares of $25 par issued.

Cottonseed Oil Cake Meal

(Continued from page 37)

Wednesday, September 8, 1926

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
	Cents per lb. in bbls.			
January	10.76	10.51	10.64@10.68	1,400
February	...	...	10.65@10.70	...
March	...	...	10.65@10.82	...
April	...	...	10.65@10.90	...
September	13.00	12.71	12.79@12.83	1,000
October	12.06	11.71	11.75@11.84	3,300
November	11.10	10.80	10.93@10.92	1,100
December	10.88	10.60	10.70@——	500
Total sales				7,300

Spot (prime summer yellow)—13.25.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—Nominal.
Valley—Nominal.
Texas—Nominal.

Thursday, September 9, 1926

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
	Cents per lb. in bbls.			
January	10.61	10.55	10.55@10.57	1,900
February	...	...	10.57@10.62	...
March	10.70	10.65	10.64@10.66	300
April	...	...	10.65@10.70	...
September	...	...	12.70@12.84	300
October	11.75	11.65	11.71@11.67	4,900
November	10.81	10.80	10.70@10.90	300
December	10.68	10.61	10.61@——	800
Total sales				8,500

Spot (prime summer yellow)—13.00.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—Nominal.
Valley—Nominal.
Texas—Nominal.

Friday, September 10, 1926

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
	Cents per lb. in bbls.			
January	...	...	10.34@10.38	...
February	...	...	10.30@10.45	...
March	10.50	10.45	10.50@10.45	500
April	...	...	10.45@10.55	...
September	12.60	12.55	12.55@——	200
October	11.67	11.58	11.40@11.38	6,300
November	10.65	10.55	10.50%10.55	900
December	10.52	10.38	10.38@10.39	800
Total sales				8,200

Spot (prime summer yellow)—12.50.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—Nominal.
Valley—10.00.
Texas—Nominal.

Saturday cottonseed oil prices will be found on page 2.

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Prime crude cottonseed oil was not freely offered in this market during the past week, and while inquiry was quite active throughout most of the period, buyers' price views were sharply lower. These factors combined to hold actual business down to a minimum. Prime crude oil was quoted at 10¾c., b.d, for prompt shipment in tank car lots, and at 10½c. for the first half of September. All-September oil was quoted at 10c., bid, and October shipment was quoted at 9¼c., asked. Prime summer yellow bleachable oil was offered at 13¼c. per pound for prompt shipment in tank cars, and good off-summer yellow fig oil was nominally quoted at 12⅞c. Ruling prices per pound on refined, deodorized, edible cottonseed oil, were:—Barrels, car lots, 13⅜c. to 14¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 15c. to 15¼c.

Hull

Following are the quotations on cottonseed oil, in barrels, in Hull, England, for the week:—

	Refined, per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude, per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	40	6	35	0
Monday	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	40	6	35	0
Wednesday	40	0	35	0
Thursday	40	0	35	0
Friday	39	6	34	6

Cottonseed Freights Are Cut to $15 in Georgia

ATLANTA, Sept. 7, 1926.

Intra-state freight rates on raw cotton seed have been reduced one-third, or to a flat rate of $15 a car, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway in the immediate future, according to James A. Perry, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission.

The reduced rates will be in effect while green cotton seed is being moved, or until the last of September, and other railroads in the state are expected to make similar reductions.

The reduction followed a complaint registered by the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association with the public service commission, stating that the freight rates on green cotton seed were too high. Mr. Perry presented the matter to the railroads, the Atlantic Coast Line being the first to comply with his request for a reduced set of rates on this commodity.

The $15 rate applies to a standard car of 30,000 pounds of cotton seed and to any point in the state.

Cotton seed crushers are much pleased with the reduction in freight rates, as it will mean a considerable saving to them in freight charges paid on this product during the season.

Cottonseed in the Courts

Recent judgments under the food and drugs act include the following:—

14110. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. vs. 373 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.

14142. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. vs. 600 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.

14174. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. vs. 800 Sacks and 900 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.

14189. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. vs. South Texas Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25.

Cottonseed Probe Begins

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1926.

Field work in the cottonseed cost investigation being conducted by the United States Tariff Commission has been begun at Mooresville, N. C., by a crew of ten experts, economists, accountants and enumerators, headed by F. H. Shelledy. Later on, the work of gathering figures on the cost of producing cottonseed will be extended to other districts in the cotton belt, ranging southward to the Gulf of Mexico and westward to Texas and other States.

Field work in the peanut cost investigation of the Tariff Commission has been extended into the production of Spanish type peanuts in Georgia and Alabama, with W. C. Funk heading a crew.

South Africa Caustic Trade of U. S. Gains

Imports of caustic soda into South Africa average about 3,000 short tons per annum. The bulk of the business has been, and still is, in the hands of British manufacturers, although American participation has been gradually increasing and is now an important factor. The following statistics indicate the steady increase in American importations:—

	Pounds From United States.	Pounds From Great Britain.
1922	237,076	6,479,170
1923	623,391	5,001,844
1924	1,271,455	4,981,087
1925	1,741,808	4,294,192

The current selling prices of American caustic soda are giving British firms considerable anxiety as they cannot meet the American quotations except at a serious loss. The situation is causing a further trend towards American importations and it is expected that the American share of the 1926 importations will show a considerable increase over 1925, according to Trade Commissioner Perry J. Stevenson, Johannesburg.

Ramsay Fellowship Awards

The Ramsay Memorial Fellowship Trustees have made the following awards of new fellowships for 1926-27:—

British Fellowship of £300, tenable for two years, to R. F. Hunter, M.Sc., Ph.D., for work of Imperial College, London.

Glasgow Fellowship of £300, tenable for two years, to J. D. Fulton, M.A., B.Sc., for work at the University of Manchester.

Swedish Fellowship of £307 7s. to Gunnar Hagg for work at University College, London.

Swiss Fellowship of £300, tenable for one year, to Dr. Max Brunner, for work at the University of Cambridge.

The trustees have renewed the following fellowships for the same session:—G. A. Elliott, B.Sc.; T. Corlett Mitchell, B.Sc.; D. McKay Morrison, M.Sc., Ph.D.; W. G. Burgers (Netherlands Fellowship); Dr. Ekonomopoulos (Greek Fellowship); Dr. P. Misciattelli (Italian Fellowship); and Erik Rudberg (Swedish Fellowship).

Miscellaneous Oils

Wood Oil Stronger on Chinese Political News —Coconut More Active and Firmer—Tallow Steady—Fish Products Maintained

There was no material broadening of business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week, but inquiries for moderate quantities were received more numerously in some quarters. Offerings were light, as a rule, and the prevailing tone was steady. Changes in quotations during the week were about evenly divided between advances and declines.

Among the vegetable products, China wood oil was firmer, sales being reported here and on the Pacific Coast at higher prices. There was an increased demand, interest in the situation on the part of consumers being stimulated by political developments in China. The Hankow market was firm, with offerings light for shipment.

Coconut oil was firmer, with a better inquiry, sales being reported here and on the coast at an advance. Crude corn oil was firmer, influenced by the strength of competing products. Rapeseed oil was in fair demand and steady. Shipments of rapeseed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to August 25 were about 70,000 tons smaller than in the same time last year. Perilla oil was quiet and slightly easier, owing to keener competition among sellers.

Tallow was steady at the advance noted in the previous week. There was a fairly active demand and offerings were generally light. Lard showed irregularity, changes in prices being moderate. A somewhat better demand was reported from domestic buyers, while export trade was fair.

A further advance occurred in oleo stearin. Grease was in moderate request, with prices slightly easier in some instances. Red oil and stearic acid met with a good inquiry and prices ruled steady. Lard and neatsfoot oils were fairly active, with prices irregular, changes being within narrow limits, as a rule.

Fish oils were steady or firm, with a rather better inquiry noted for some products. Cod oil continued firm in the Newfoundland market. Weather conditions along the Atlantic Coast were somewhat better for menhaden fishing, but bullish reports continued to be received in regard to the production of oil.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
China wood oil, spot, bbls., ¼c. per lb.	Grease, house, ⅛c. per lb.
Pacific Coast, tanks, ½c. to 1c. per lb.	yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Coconut oil, spot, bbls., ¼c. per lb.	Lard, 50c. to 60c. per 100 lbs.
Pacific Coast, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.	Lard oil, extra winter strained, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Corn oil, crude, tanks, mills, ⅛c. per lb.	Neatsfoot oil, pure, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Olive oil, foots, ⅛c. per lb.	extra, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Poppy seed oil, 10c. per gal.	Oleo oil, No. 2, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Stearin, oleo, ¼c. per lb.	No. 3, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.	Perilla oil, spot, bbls., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from 23 typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
144.9	144.9	144.9	159.3

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

Demand for most oils was still of a conservative character, but in some quarters an increase was noted in the volume of orders received. Prices were steady or firm as a rule.

China Wood. — Local and Pacific Coast markets had a firmer tone last week and the tendency of prices was upward, though so far as the local market was concerned there was little change in quotations. There was a better demand, however, and on the Pacific Coast sales were reported in tank cars for last quarter of the year delivery at 14¾c. to 15c. per pound, showing an advance of about 1c. Here occasional sales were reported on spot in cooperage at 17½c. per pound, an advance of ¼c. Offerings were light on spot, and the same was true of September deliveries. The Hankow market was firm with offerings light. Developments in the political situation in China were unfavorable, and they had a stimulating effect here and on the Pacific Coast. At the close of the week quotations were as follows:—In barrels, spot, 17½c. to 17¾c. per pound; September - October arrival, 16¾c., nominal, per pound; tanks, spot, 16½c., nominal, per pound; September-October arrival, 16c. per pound, nominal.

Coconut. — The inquiry for coconut oil was rather more active and domestic markets were firmer, sales being reported here at an advance of ¼c. and on the Pacific Coast at a rise of ⅛c. Offerings were light here throughout the week, with sellers demanding 10⅞c. to 11c. per pound for oil in cooperage. For tank cars 9⅞c. per pound was demanded. On the coast, 9¼c. per pound was quoted for oil in tank cars, prompt shipment, and 9c. to 9⅛c. per pound for future delivery. Supplies in some quarters appear to be light. There was little change reported in the Far Eastern situation. Quotations prevailing at the close of the week were as follows: — Ceylon grade, tanks, Pacific Coast, 9¼c. per pound; Manila, tanks, Pacific Coast, 9¼c. per pound; Ceylon grade, spot, barrels, 10⅞c. to 11c. per pound.

Corn.—Crude corn oil was firmer in the West with a somewhat better inquiry, though few transactions were reported owing to the smallness of offerings. Sellers demanded 10¼c. and upward per pound, f.o.b. mills in tank cars, and some business was reported to have been closed on that basis, showing an advance of ½c. per pound.

Olive.—There was not much snap to business in olive oil, but a fairly active demand was reported for denatured in a jobbing way. Offerings were light and the market remained firm at $1.25 to $1.30 per gallon in cooperage. There was a moderate demand for edible oil and the market was steady at $2 to $2.25 per gallon in barrels. Foots met with a fair demand, and the market was firmer at 8⅝c. to 8¾c. per pound, against 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound in the previous week.

Palm.—A somewhat better inquiry was reported for palm oil, and the market was steady with offerings light on spot and for shipment. Lagos was quoted at 8¾c. per pound, and Niger at 8½c. per pound. Palm kernel oil was steady at 10⅛c. to 10⅜c. per pound, with a moderate demand.

Perilla. — The market was easier owing to a lack of demand of importance and keener competition among sellers. Offerings were noted at 12¾c. per pound, though some sellers demanded 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Spot supplies appear to be moderate.

Rapeseed.—There was a fairly active demand for refined in a jobbing way, and the market was steady at 84c. to 92c. per pound in cooperage. Shipments of rapeseed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to August 25 were 61,875 tons against 131,375 tons in the same time last year.

Soya Bean.—Demand was light, but there was no increase in offerings and the market remained steady. On the Pacific Coast sellers quoted 10½c. to 10⅝c. per pound in tank cars.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York during the week ended September 9, in pounds, were as follows:—

	Oil cake.	Oil Meal.
Friday	4,207,200	....
Saturday	181,500	....
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	....	....
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	1,605,000	....
Totals	5,993,700	....

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Market leaders were in fairly active demand, but offerings, while somewhat more freely made than during the previous week, were light. Refined, edible oils, however, were considerably more active and firm in tone.

COCONUT OIL.—Prime crude oil was in moderately active demand throughout the week and considerable oil was sold in tankcar lots at 9¼c. per pound for September-October delivery. The same price was asked in all instances in which inquiries were made for September-December shipment in sellers' tanks. Refined, deodorized, edible coconut oil was active. Ruling prices were:—Barrels, car lots, 11½c. to 11⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11⅝c. to 12c. per pound.

CORN OIL.—Refiners and manufacturers of food products took corn oil in active fashion throughout the week and a large number of sales of prime crude at 10¼c. per pound in tank cars for first half of September shipment were reported. Later shipment was generally quoted at 10c. On a number of purchases immediate shipment was asked. Refined, deodor-

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Office and Warehouse
563 Greenwich Street New York City

ized, edible corn oil was in active demand and ruling prices were:—Barrels, car lots, 13¼c. to 13½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 13¾c. to 14c. per pound.

CHINA WOOD OIL.—Oil was taken in barrels when it was available, but little demand for tankcar lots existed. Offerings were meager throughout most of the week. September-December shipment oil was offered at 14¼c. per pound in sellers' tanks, and at 13¼c. for January-February shipment. Oil in barrels was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, spot, for less than car lot quantities.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Food manufacturers continued to take oil in small quantities. Oil in sellers' tanks was quoted at 10¼c. per pound for September shipment. Oil in barrels, car lots, was quoted at 11c. to 11¼c. per pound, and barrels, less than car lots, 11¼c. to 12½c. per pound.

PEANUT OIL.—Virtually all quotations on peanut oil were nominal ones and little business was done, save in edible oil. Basic prime crude was quoted at 12¾c. per pound in sellers' tanks for prompt shipment. Ruling prices on refined, deodorized, edible peanut oil were:—Barrels, car lots, 15c. to 15¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 15½c. to 16¾c. per pound.

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6, 1926.

The miscellaneous oil market was quiet during the week and comparatively little business was transacted. Prices were generally maintained.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—This market is nominally 7¼c. to 7⅝c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific coast ports in bulk in bond, with no interest being shown in bulk shipments. Barreled oil San Francisco is scarce, with last prices offering at 11¼c. per pound, duty paid. Refined and deodorized soya bean oil is selling in small lots at 12½c. per pound, with carload lots at 12¼c. per pound, duty paid. The recent slight recovery in refined cottonseed oil has stimulated demand for refined soya bean oil.

CHINA WOOD OIL.—This oil remains quiet but steady at 14c. per pound for oil for September-October positions and 13¾c. per pound for deliveries during the following three to four months. Spot barreled oil, San Francisco, is still comparatively high at 15¼c. per pound. No offerings have been made recently from Hankow, although the market there is understood to be a full 1c. per pound above prices ruling in this market.

PERILLA OIL.—Inquiries were noted during the week on small lots, which sold at 12¾c. per pound in barrels, San Francisco. Otherwise this market is very quiet.

RAPESEED OIL.—The market remains nominally 9⅝c. per pound, duty paid, in barrels or tank cars, Pacific coast. This market has been declining slowly but steadily for some time.

COCONUT OIL.—Routine trading has been done in this oil at around 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast ports. The technical position of copra is a little stronger, with bids of 5¼c. per pound going unfilled. The London market on copra has strengthened a little to £27 2s. 6d. per ton, but the market generally is a little lethargic.

LUMBANG OIL.—This oil is nominally 10c. per pound in drums, San Francisco.

TEA OIL.—No further business has been reported since the last sale at 15c. per pound, duty paid, Pacific coast ports.

SESAME OIL.—A little interest is still being shown in this oil, but buyers in this country will not pay more than 10½c. per pound, which is below the price at which this oil can be produced in the Orient under present conditions.

SARDINE OIL.—Several reduction plants are coming into production this month, and sardine oil of good quality is pretty freely offered at 48c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific coast points. Most of the buyers, however, are indicating lower prices, and no large volume of business has been closed.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.—The Hankow market is still suffering from difficulties in gathering this tallow, and prices range from 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, which is about 1c. per pound higher than buyers can afford to pay in this country.

Copra

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

The Pacific Coast market for copra continued quiet and there was little doing here in the absence of any increase in offerings. Quotations were nominal at 5⅝c. per pound spot, and 5¾c. per pound Pacific Coast. There was no change reported in the primary situation.

Fatty Acids

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

A good inquiry was reported for stearic acid and red oil and prices were steady. Vegetable products were quiet and nominal.

Red Oil.—Prices were maintained at former levels with a good inquiry reported. Distilled, tank cars, 9c. per pound; cooperage, 9¾c. per pound in carload lots, and 10c. to 10¼c. per pound in smaller lots. Saponified, 9¼c. per pound in tank cars. In barrels, 10c. to 10½c. per pound as to quantity.

Stearic Acid.—The situation lacked new features of importance. A good demand was reported and the market remained steady. Double pressed, 13c. per pound in carload lots, and 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound in less than carloads; triple pressed, 15c. per pound in carloads and 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound in smaller quantities.

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Offerings of fatty acids were light for virtually all varieties during the past week and little business was done, even in the more easily sold soap materials. Ruling prices per pound were:—No. 1 corn oil fatty acids, double distilled, 8½c.; loose coconut soap stock, barrels, 12¾c. to 13c.; coconut soap stock, tank cars, 8c.; soya fatty acids, less than car lots, 13½c. to 14c., nominal; cottonseed fatty acids, barrels, car lots, 8c., asked; settled cottonseed soap, 60-62 percent fatty acids, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4c. per pound.

Stearic acids shared the dullness of the general market, but were in fairly good supply. Ruling prices were:—High grade double pressed, 12¾c. to 13¼c., triple pressed, 15c. to 15¼c.

RED OIL.—Routine takings constituted the sole activity in this market. Ruling prices per pound, in barrels, were:—Saponified, 10c. to 11c.; distilled, 9¾c. to 12c.; acidless, 9¾c. to 10c.

Fats and Greases

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

Demand from domestic buyers was somewhat more active and a moderate export trade was reported in some products. The ruling tone was steady.

Grease. — Demand from domestic buyers was moderate. Foreign trade continued quiet. Prices were unchanged to ⅛c. per pound lower. House, 7⅝c. to 8c. per pound; white, 8½c. to 11½c. per pound; yellow, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound.

Lard.—An improvement was noted in the inquiry from domestic buyers. There was a fair export demand. Prices were unchanged to 50c. per 100 pounds lower. City $15 per 100 pounds; compound, $14.50 to $15; middle Western, $15.10 to $15.15; prime Western, $15.20 to $15.25.

Stearin.—Oleo was in fair demand and firmer, with sales at 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound, showing an advance of ¼c.

Tallow.—The market had a steady tone throughout the week. Demand was fair, while offerings from producers and second hands were light. Sales were noted at 8½c. per pound for extra, f.o.b. works. There was no auction in London last week.

Domestic Receipts

Receipts at New York week ended September 10, in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	7,000	....	....
Monday	....	....	....
Tuesday	19,815	....	100
Wednesday	34,271	....	....
Thursday	4,450	....	100
Friday	5,306	....	200
Totals	120,842	....	400

Exports

Exports from New York during the week ended September 9 included the following:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	263,600	....	....	200,000
Saturday	704,550	....	....	....
*Monday	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	2,716,659	3,600	....	1,058,000
Wednesday	....	....	....	....
Thursday	126,000	....	....	....
Totals	3,810,809	3,600	....	1,258,000
Prev. week	9,043,524	....	....	1,079,200
Last year.	14,508,529	....	....	938,400
Since Jan1—				
This yr.	297,608,394	89,600	571,000	25,707,700
Last yr.	313,830,895	195,600	1,104,000	49,217,788

* Holiday.

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Buying interest in cash lard during the past week was for the most part narrow and light. Cash interest sold in the futures market, and there was also some long liquidation from other sources. Buying by commission houses for Eastern and foreign connections was fair at intervals throughout the week, but when selling pressure began to be felt the market lacked support. Weakness in hogs and grain inspired most of the selling of future, and the increase in lard stocks during August also was a factor of no small importance. Cash lard displayed a corresponding weakness on virtually all the breaks in futures.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, September 4, to the close on Friday, September 10, is shown in the following table:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Friday.
Cash	$14.57	$14.75	$14.58	$14.75	$14.70
Sept.	14.57	14.75	14.42	14.72	14.70
Oct.	14.67	14.82	14.47	14.80	14.75

TALLOW.—Demand, which was light throughout the week, was, however, fully equal to offerings. As during the previous week, edible and fancy tallows were the articles most in demand, but even these never at any time could have been called active. What added strength was apparent in the market was traceable chiefly to the tightness of supply. Ruling prices per pound in tierces were:—Edible, 9¼c. to 9½c.; fancy, 8¾c. to 9c.; prime packers, 8¼c. to 8¾c.; No. 1 packers, 7¾c. to 8c.; No. 2 packers, 7c.; No. 1 renderers, 7¾c. to 8c.; prime country, 8¼c. to 8½c.; No. 1 country, 7¾c. to 8c.; No. 2 country, 6¾c.; B country, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound.

GREASE.—Buyer interest in grease was slightly more active in this market, and centered chiefly choice white material. Offerings of virtually all varieties, with the exception of house and garbage grease, were strictly limited, and the market in a number of cases was largely nominal. Buying by manufacturing users was more active than it has been for some time, and this activity was a big factor in overcoming an undertone of weakness early in the week. Ruling prices per pound in tierces, unless otherwise stated, were:—Pigs' foot grease, barrels, 9¾c. to 10c.; choice white, loose, 8¾c. to 9c.; export choice white, barrels, 10¼c.; A white grease, 8c. to 8¼c.; B white, 7¾c. to 8c.; crackling grease, 7¼c. to 7¾c.; yellow, 7⅝c. to 7⅞c.; brown, 6¾c. to 7c.; house grease, 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; garbage grease, 6¼c.; bone naphtha grease, 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

STEARIN—Stearines were largely inactive throughout the week, with nothing but small routine takings to relieve the dullness of the situation. Ruling prices per pound in barrels were:—Prime oleo stearin, 12¼c.; lard stearin, 17½c. to 18c., nominal; tallow stearin, 13c. to 13½c.; A white grease stearin, 8¾c. to 9c.; B white grease stearin, 7¾c. to 8c.; yellow grease stearin, 7½c. to 7¾c.; extra oleo stocks, 11¼c. to 11½c.; No. 2 oleo stocks, 10¾c. to 11c. per pound.

Liverpool

Quotations on refined American lard in Liverpool were as follows, per cwt., during the week:—

	Spot.	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	76 6	76 6	77 0	73 0
Monday	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tuesday	76 0	75 3	76 0	72 3
Wednesday	76 0	75 0	76 0	72 6
Thursday	76 0	75 3	76 0	72 9
Friday	76 0	75 6	76 0	72 9

Quotations per cwt. on Australian tallow in Liverpool were as follows during the week:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	45 3	43 9
Monday	.. ..	.. ..
Tuesday	45 3	43 9
Wednesday	45 3	43 9
Thursday	45 3	43 9
Friday	44 6	43 3

Animal Oils

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

The prevailing tone was steady and changes in prices were generally narrow. There was a moderately active demand from domestic buyers.

Degras.—A somewhat better inquiry was noted and the market retained a steady tone. Offerings were light. Domestic crude was maintained at 4¾c. to 5c. per pound and imported at 4½c. to 5⅝c. per pound.

Lard.—There was a somewhat better demand from domestic buyers in a jobbing way. Export trade was quiet. The market was steady, with prices unchanged to 25c. per 100 pounds lower. Prime $17 per 100 pounds; extra winter strained $12.75; extra $12.50; extra No. 1, $11.75; No. 1, $11.50; No. 2, $11.25.

Neatsfoot.—Demand was moderate, with prices unchanged to 25c. per 100 pounds lower. Pure, $15.75 per 100 pounds; extra, $11.75; No. 1, $11.50; cold pressed, $18.25.

Oleo.—The market was steady, with prices unchanged to 25c. per 100 pounds lower. Demand was fair. No. 1, $12.50 per 100 pounds; No. 2, $11.50; No. 3, $10.75.

Tallow.—Business was routine with the market steady at $11.50 per 100 pounds for acidless.

Movement of Oleo Products

Exports of oleo oil and oleo stock receipts at New York during the week ended September 9 were as follows:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts. By rail. Tierces.
Friday	1,251	100
Saturday	...	...
Monday	...	1,125
Tuesday	2,135	1,139
Wednesday	...	785
Thursday	90	384
Totals	3,476	1,433

Fish Oils

(Detailed prices current—page 3)

A somewhat better inquiry was noted, but business was apparently of a conservative character, as a rule. Prices were generally steady or firm.

Cod.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone. An increase was noted in some quarters in the volume of inquiries received, though business was still apparently of a conservative character. Quotations were maintained at 60c. to 62c. per gallon for spot oil in cooperage. There were no new developments in the primary situation, the Newfoundland market being firm.

Menhaden.—The market for refined oil continued to present a steady appearance. Demand from consumers was somewhat more active in a jobbing way. Light pressed was quoted at 65c. to 67c. per gallon in cooperage. Crude was quiet and steady. The weather was rather more favorable for fishing, but bullish reports continued to be received concerning production.

Sperm.—Demand for sperm oil was routine and the market retained a steady tone. Natural, 81c. to 83c. per gallon f.o.b. New Bedford in cooperage; bleached, 84c. to 86c.

Whale.—The market for refined oil continued to be characterized by a steady tone. Demand was fair, while offerings were light. Natural winter was maintained at 78c. per gallon in cooperage on spot, bleached 80c. and extra bleached 82c. per gallon. Crude was quiet, with offerings light and quotations nominal.

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

Activity in fish oils was confined entirely to small-lot purchases by manufacturing consumers, and little inquiry was noted. Ruling prices per gallon were:—Cod, domestic, spot, barrels, 70c. to 75c.; Newfoundland, spot, barrels, 70c. to 75c.; menhaden, pressed, spot, barrels, 70c. to 75c.; unpressed, spot, barrels, 65c. to 68c.; whale, natural, gallons, 80c. to 85c.; sardine, Pacific coast, sellers' tanks, 48c. to 50c.; herring, Pacific coast, sellers' tanks, 45c. to 48c.; salmon, Pacific coast, sellers' tanks, 45c. to 48c. per gallon.

London

Following were the quotations on sperm oil in London for the week:—

	Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	27	0	0
Monday	..	..	..
Tuesday	27	0	0
Wednesday	27	0	0
Thursday	27	0	0
Friday	27	0	0

Because of a shortage of necessary primary materials and credits, the chemical products commission of the Russian Soviet has reduced by 21 percent its program for the manufacture of superphosphates. According to this new schedule, the tonnage for the year 1925-26 is to be cut to 98,600 metric tons, according to Trade Commissioner Daniel J. Reagan, Paris.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL

(Continued from page 36)

bushels more than in the same time last year.

Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1926.

Demand for linseed oil is not very active, yet the crushers manage to do quite a little business right along. At earlier prices the buyers did not overbuy and at present many of them are averaging up. There is a fairly active car lot demand for immediate shipment and the averaging concerns larger lots for deferred shipment mostly. Crushers are operating steadily and may increase the number of presses in use very shortly. Shipping instructions are mostly prompt and there are no symptoms of an overbought condition insofar as the immediate situation is concerned. Most of the buyers apparently need the oil due them on maturing contracts.

There is no heavy buying of oil for future delivery. The downward trend in grain values no doubt is the cause of buyers holding back. However, the domestic production of seed is far below requirements and the bearish influence of the remaining Argentine surplus will soon wane if fresh crop news from Argentina does not become more favorable.

Quotations on coopered car lots f.o.b. Minneapolis are 11.3c. per pound. Warehouse lots quoted at 11.7c. per pound and tank car lots, 10.5 per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ending September 10, 1926, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1926.	1925.
Saturday	878,637	539,077
*Monday	....	....
Tuesday	562,507	834,356
Wednesday	736,308	632,556
Thursday	457,556	414,150
Friday	479,917	487,488
Totals	3,114,925	2,907,727
Previous totals	1,689,348	1,072,826
Totals to date	4,804,273	3,980,553

* Holiday.

Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1926.

With many of the larger industrial consumers in this market covered on their linseed oil requirements for the remainder of the year as a result of their activities over the past three or four weeks, contract business was extremely slow during the past week. Some jobber inquiry was noted early in the week, but actual buying from that source was negligible. Warehouse deliveries were moderately active to a number of smaller users. Ruling prices per pound were:—Tank cars, 10.4c.; cooperage, car lots, 11.2c.; warehouse deliveries, 11.6c.

Antwerp and London

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwtrp and London during the week were as follows:—

	Antwerp, per 100 kilos. francs.	London, Hull oil, per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	550	32	9
Monday	...	..	..
Tuesday	535	31	6
Wednesday	535	31	9
Thursday	535	31	6
Friday	550	31	6

Soya Standards Revised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1926.

Revised United States standards for the grading and marketing of soya beans have been issued by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, effective this month. The revised standards include certain slight changes in last year's standards resulting from further studies of various phases of the industry during the past season. The department declares that adoption of the standards and their use by all agencies engaged in handling the beans "will greatly facilitate the marketing of this commodity."

Acid Effect on Leather To Be Subject of Study

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1926.

Active work begins this month at the Bureau of Standards in a study of the effect of acid on leather. Bureau experts think it will be necessary for them to undertake the tanning of hides and leather before making tests to develop the action of acid on leather. Otherwise, they cannot be sure what condition the leather they use is in or what treatment is has been subjected to, it is said. Sulphuric acid is the chief one to be considered in the tests at the bureau. Negotiations are proceeding with Baltimore tanneries with a view to their tanning leather without the use of acid ror use of the bureau in its investigation. The work of the bureau is expected to continue all year.

Heroin Resolution Adopted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 196.

Announcement has been made through the office here of Representative Porter of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, of the receipt of a cable from him stating that at a conference of the committee on social and humanitarian questions in Geneva, Switzerland, preliminary to the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, the following resolution offered by Mr. Porter was adopted, suggesting to the several groups of the union that action be taken by their respective governments for the prohibition of heroin:—

The Interparliamentary Conference recommends for the consideration of the groups of the union the enactment of effective laws or regulations prohibiting the manufacture and distribution of heroin.

The Interparliamentary bureau is requested to transmit the present resolution to the groups of the union and to all the governments and parliaments of the world.

American Chemical Society's Jubilee

(Continued from page 22)

versities can be of service to the industry. Some thoughts on the protection necessary for, and extended to, the dye industry in the United States were presented by Grinnel Jones.

Fifteen papers, in all, were contributed to the symposium, including the following:—

Anthraquinone Synthesis

K. H. Klipstein

(a) The Anthracene Process. Efforts to develop the anthraquinone vat dye industry demanded a source of supply of anthraquinone. Only one process had found general application on an industrial scale, the chromic acid oxidation of anthracene. Among other steps in the process, the preliminary purification of the anthracene and the recovery of the by-product chromium sulphate after oxidation were outstanding difficulties which would have had to be met by the American manufacturer. (b) Chemistry of the Synthetic Process. The year 1877 marked the discovery by Friedal and Crafts of the use of anhydrous aluminum chloride in promoting reaction between certain types of organic compounds. By the use of this catalyst, phthalic anhydride and benzene reacted to give orthobenzoylbenzoic acid, which could easily be condensed to anthraquinone. Later Heller and Schulke determined the ideal conditions under which orthobenzoylbenzoic acid could be produced by this method. Dr. Gregg Dougherty explains the reaction, together with T. M. Lowry's ideas concerning intramolecular ionization. The aluminum atom in aluminum chloride, having only six electrons in its outer shell, tends to share two electrons belonging to some other atom or molecule, as benzene or an aliphatic chloride, which becomes polarized or internally ionized. Neutralization follows, with elimination of hydrogen chloride and the formation of, for example, a homologue of benzene. A detailed application of the theory to the information of orthobenzoylbenzoic acid was given. (c) Commercialization of Synthetic Anthraquinone. The difficulties inherent in the anthracene process, together with the availability of phthalic anhydride and anhydrous aluminum chloride, as a result of the development of Gibbs' air oxidation process for the anhydride and of certain processes for the chloride, made it inevitable that the American industry should turn to synthetic anthraquinone. A brief description of the steps of the process was given.

Vat Color Progress in U. S.

O. M. Bishop and J. H. Sachs

A brief account was given of the development and manufacture of vat colors in the United States from the early beginning up to the present time. The difficulties encountered and the chief obstacles which for a time retarded progress are pointed out, and the main factors which have contributed largely to the overcoming of these obstacles and to successful development and manufacture were discussed. A section was devoted to the reduction of the colors to a physical state suitable for use in the various forms of application in the trade. A resume was given of the different types of vat colors now produced in this country, some specific brands being mentioned. A few pertinent points in connection with their synthesis and manufacture were noted. Finally, a brief prospective was taken of the future problems and prospects of this important branch of the dyestuffs industry in the United States.

Food Color Developments in U. S.

W. C. Bainbridge

The advent of coaltar colors made available for the coloring of prepared and preserved foods many desirable shades, and these colors soon found a wide application in this field. The indiscriminate use of these products without thought to their purity or toxic properties forced government legislation in 1907 that resulted in the adoption of the "Certified List of Permissible Food Colors." From 1907 to 1914 the production of these colors consisted primarily of the purification of crude dyestuffs of German origin. The advent of the World War terminated this order of things, and the manufacturers of these products were called upon to meet the Herculean task of production from domestic basic raw materials. Only intermediates and dyes of the highest possible state of purity could be considered. American ingenuity and perseverance did not falter, and the result was that the crisis was squarely met. The industry was placed on a firm foundation, and can now boast of a greater and superior line of products of truly American manufacture.

Coaltar Products in the Rubber Industry

D. H. Powers

The importance of organic compounds as "accelerators" for the vulcanization of rubber has increased tremendously in the past ten years. The dye industry at first supplied intermediates for these organic accelerators, later manufactured some of the accelerators themselves, and now is not only furnishing practically all of the intermediates and some of the most widely used accelerators, but is also developing new and more active accelerators. A recent development is the prevention of the deterioration of rubber by the addition of organic "antioxidants." A study has been in progress of the effect of organic compounds on the rate of aging of rubber, and a product is now being supplied which prolongs the life of rubber goods manyfold. Previous to the adaption of organic dyestuffs to use in rubber products, a very limited number of inorganic colors were available. With this development of dyestuffs, a wide variety of shades, using relatively small percentages, and stocks of superior physical properties, may be obtained. Not only is the dyestuffs industry developing further uses for organic compounds; it maintains thoroughly equipped research laboratories which offer to the rubber industry technical advice and service in all lines.

Fertilizer Chemistry

Meeting Tuesday and Thursday, the division of fertilizer heard and discussed seventeen papers relating to the manufacture, analysis, and application of plant foods. Among these papers were the following:—

Nitrogen Fixation

J. A. Almquist

Of the three principal sources of combined nitrogen, namely, Chilean nitrate, by-product ammonia from coke and gas production, and the products of atmospheric nitrogen fixation, the latter is now the most important in that it supplies almost one-half of the world's supply of inorganic nitrogen. Most of this nitrogen is fixed by the synthetic ammonia process which, by its rapid growth since 1914, has reached a production more than double the combined output of the older arc and cyanamide processes. The nitrogen fixation industry still centers in Germany, where it now more than supplies both the chemical and agricultural needs of that country. Expansion in other countries, including the United States, is also proceeding rapidly. Since fertilizers offer the largest permanent market for fixed nitrogen the industry is working toward the development of suitable fertilizer salts. The salts which seem destined to satisfy the need for real concentrated fertilizers are characterized by a high nitrogen content, and in some cases contain other elements of plant food as well.

Phosphoric Acid Determination

W. H. Ross and A. R. Merz

The authors recommended that the official method for the analysis of phosphates be retained unchanged as a routine method, but that the directions given in the "Official Methods" for this determination be made more explicit by changing the words, "nearly neutralize with strong hydrochloric," to read "neutralize with dilute hydrochloric acid, using brown thymol blue, or litmus, as indicator"; and that the words, "burn first at a low heat and then ignite intensely until white or grayish white," be changed to read "burn carefully below redness until the filter paper is destroyed and then ignite, preferably in an electric muffle furnace, at approximatey 1,000° C. to constant weight."

Potash Muriate for Tobacco

F. B. Carpenter and A. H. Allen

After comprehensive study of the alleged injurious effects on tobacco of fertilizer containing chlorine, with a view of determining to what extent chlorine is present in tobacco products and the consequences of its presence, the authors made the following principal deductions:—

1. Cigars contain more chlorine than is generally supposed.
2. The average smoking tobacco contains less chlorine than cigars.
3. Excessive amounts of chlorine are not desirable, but a relatively large percentage does not necessarily produce a bad burn.
4. Chlorine may injure the burning quality, but it is seldom that tobacco contains enough to do serious harm.
5. There is no evidence to support the popular notion that small amounts of chlorine in fertilizers will injure the quality of the tobacco grown and the existing prejudice against fractional percentages of this element is not justified.
6. The chlorine content of tobacco grown in different localities varies. This would appear to be due in part, at least, to the variation in the amount present in the soil.

Hydrochloric Acid Extraction of Phosphate Rock

E. J. Fox and C. W. Whittaker

Potassium sulphate may be obtained from potassium chloride and sulphuric acid by a method similar to that now used for the production of hydrochloric acid from sodium chloride. The by-product hydrochloric acid from this process may be used in the manufacture of dicalcium phosphate for fertilizer purposes. The several advantages claimed for this procedure are:—

1. Production of potassium sulphate, which is more valuable than potassium chloride.
2. Production of dicalcium phosphate, which has a much higher percentage of plant food than acid phosphate.
3. Production of calcium chloride, which is a third valuable product not obtained in present practice in either the phosphate or potash industry.

The only raw material needed other than that already used in the potash and phosphate industries is a small amount of limestone which is used to precipitate the phosphates as dibasic phosphate from a solution obtained by treating phosphate rock with hydrochloric acid.

Gas and Fuel Chemistry

S. W. Parr, chairman of the division of gas and fuel chemistry, presided at the first sitting of the division, which was held Tuesday forenoon in Bennett Hall. Seven papers were presented. Studies in gaseous explosions were reported by several of the speakers, the phenomenon of detonation getting practical attention. The following abstracts are of interest in this connection:—

Methane Oxidation in Presence of an Antiknock

S. C. Lind and D. C. Bardwell

Some previous theories have involved the assumption that the "anti-knock" effect is due to the suppression of gaseous ionization during flame propagation. Since, however, the assumption of any influence of ionization in flame propagation itself has a doubtful basis (cf. recent symposium on "Explosive Reactions in Gaseous Media" of the Faraday Society), it appeared of interest to examine the influence of an anti-knock (selenium diethyl) on the rate of oxidation of methane under the influence of radon, a reaction known to be brought about at ordinary temperature by the ionization produced by the alpha-rays (Lind and Bardwell, paper before section of physical and inorganic chemistry). The reaction is one of complete oxidation:—$CH_4+2O_2=CO_2+(2H_2O)$. With a mixture containing 1/1000 mole of selenium diethyi, the rate of oxidation was about the same (within 2 percent as that without any, while with 1/100 mole the rate was 20 percent faster, and with 1/20 mole was about 5 percent faster. This indicates that the function of anti-knock does not consist in suppressing a reaction proceeding through ionization.

The second and third sittings of the division, held Thursday afternoon and Friday forenoon, respectively, were devoted to a symposium on "The Processing of Coal." Professor Parr presided and spoke on "Future Trends in Low Temperature Carbonization." In spite of unfavorable economic factors in this country, he expected some "fittest" among them several processes would eventually prove commercially practicable. A resume of the features which are most likely to make for such success was given by the speaker.

Some other contributions to the symposium, that are of interest here, were the following:

Light Oils from Utah Coal

B. L. Brown and R. B. Cooper

The oils in the gas obtained from the low temperature (700 deg. C.) distillation of Castlegate Utah coal were recovered by refrigeration with liquid air. These oils, beginning with the 5-carbon atom compound, were found to be petane (chiefly isopentant), 8 percent; amylenes, 30 percent; hexanes (cycloparaffins of 6-C atoms 8.5 percent), 10 percent; hexenes, 17 percent; heptane (including a small amount of cycloparaffins), 7 percent; heptenes, 5.5 percent; cyclic C_7 olefines, 3.5 percent; octanes, largely cyclic C_8 paraffins, nonanes, largely cyclic, 7.5 percent, and octenes, cyclic and higher olefines, 9.5 percent. In the course of the work there were prepared 1:2-dianilinobutane whose hydrosulphate melts at 158 deg. and a dianilino derivative of pentane whose hydrosulphate melts 249 deg. C., and a dianilino derivative of hexane whose hydrosulphate melts 230 deg. C., none of which was found in the chemical literature.

Tar of New Type from Illinois Coal

S. R. Church

Four samples of tar were obtained from two grades of Illinois coal in the two-stage process developed by Professor Parr. As planned for this test one of the runs on each coal was made at a maximum retort temperature 100 deg. higher than the other run. Consideration of the properties of the tars disclose that they are commercially valuable in that the oils and pitches obtainable by the ordinary methods of tar refining will meet the generally accepted specification requirements; e. g., the creosote meets all requirements of American Railway Association No. 1 grade. Although produced at temperatures considerably below those prevailing in conventional gas retorts or by-product ovens, these new tars, to a surprising degree, possess the characteristics of the most desirable types of high temperature tar. On the other hand, they differ sharply from the tars resulting from all of the so-called "low temperature carbonization" processes in Europe and the United States, so far as these have been examined by the author or disclosed in the literature. An important feature of the new tars is their high content of tar acids, falling in the boiling range of phenol and cresols, and not in the higher boiling range characteristic of low temperature tars.

S. P. Burke and S. Caplan discussed the cause of the red color of aqueous extracts and emulsions of low-temperature tar oils. The coloring constituend they found to be extractable, completely and selectively, with aqueous borax solution. It was found to consist of a large number of orthodihydric phenols, ranging from homologs of catechol to orthodihydroxy derivatives of naphthalene homologs. Of this large number of compounds the one occurring in greatest amount was isolated and identified as a new homolog of catechol, 3:4- or 3:6-dimethylcatechol.

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

Future trends in the various major divisions of industrially applied chemistry were discussed at the Tuesday forenoon and afternoon sittings of the division of industrial and engineering chemistry. The field of cellulose chemistry was given particular attention in the matter of utilization of the waste products of cellulose operations and with respect to the development of fabricated cellulose textiles and of lacquers. Several papers had to do with the petroleum industry and its products, one of these being the following:—

Automotive Fuels of the Future

A. C. Fieldner and R. L. Brown

It is felt that the future will see increased production of crude oil through improved and more scientific methods, continued marked improvement in refinery and cracking methods, and further changes in chemical composition, with increase of anti-knock qualities so as to permit use in cars with higher compression engines. Passenger automobiles will become more efficient in fuel consumption. The augmenting of the gasoline supply when necessary will come from among alcohol from the fermentation of vegetable matter or from its synthetic production from the ethylene in coal and oil, gases, the distillation of oil shale and the cracking of shale oil, the carbonization of coals and lignites, the hydrogenation of coals and the direct catalytic synthesis of alcohols, hydrocarbons, and liquid combustible mixtures from combustible gases from coals. Ultimately coal (including lignite) and oil shale must be the source of automotive fuels. While all of the sources and processes may contribute, those which will furnish motor fuel as a direct product are alone capable of supplying the country's ultimate needs. Thus, it appears that shale oil production liquefaction by hydrogenation of coal and motor fuel synthesis from combustible gases (from coal) must form the backbone of our future supply.

The fertilizer industry got attention in two of the papers presented at the Thursday afternoon sitting of the division. Abstracts of these papers follow:—

Economic Aspects of Texas Potash

J. W. Turrentine

The discovery of potash deposits in Texas gives rise to the hope that here may be developed a potash industry of national importance. These deposits, of which at present very little is known aside from the bare fact that they exist, are presumably comparable in origin and possibly chemical composition with the great German deposits which before the war supplied the world with potash. The incomplete data so far available fail to reveal a workable deposit, but amply justify the thorough exploration of this field recently provided for by the Congress.

The isolation of the Texas potash field with respect to the American fertilizer market imposes a severe handicap, represented by high freight rates, to its commercial development. This can be overcome, it appears, by pipeline transportation of concentrated potash brines from the mines to the nearest seaport for chemical refining there and shipment therefrom by water routes to the markets of the Middle West, the Gulf States and the Atlantic Southeast. While the potash salt discovered in the Texas deposits is quite adaptable to fertilizer use without refining, its low concentration in potash as mined will prohibit its transportation by rail any great distances. In that form, however, it will be available for fertilizer use in sections of the great agricultural areas of the Southwest, now entirely devoid of supplies of cheap potash.

The treatment of these salts by simple and inexpensive chemical processing will easily convert them into potash compounds of increased potash content, thereby greatly reducing transportation costs and placing them in a much more advantageous position for meeting the formidable competition of the cheap German-French potash.

The potash industry, formerly essentially a mining industry, is now very largely a chemical industry, a transformation brought about through the necessity for raising the potash content of the final product to the highest possible percentage in order to reduce transportation charges and to make full use of waste materials for the manufacture of merchantable by-products to share the costs of the refining processes. The Texas potash industry, when it develops, will prove no exception. Its success, as is the case in all other potash industries, will depend on the ingenuity of the chemist. That he will be equal to his task appears quite probable.

Potash from Greensand

C. W. Whittaker and E. J. Fox

Glaucosil, a siliceous adsorbent derived from greensand, was studied as to its ability to adsorb the vapors of benzene, carbon tetrachloride, xylene, and water. The results show that its activity compares favorably with that of other adsorbents and its use in solvent recovery is thereby indicated.

Other papars, before this division, that are of interest here were the following:—

Wood Tar Cracking

J. C. Morrell and Gustav Egloff

Two types of wood tars were cracked, one obtained from the treatment of sawdust from Douglas fir, and the other obtained from light wood, the general term for the stumps, knots, and limbs of resinous pine wood found in the South Atlantic States. Statistics show that approximately 25 percent only of the standing tree is converted into lumber, and that nearly 75 percent remains in the form of limbs, stumps, tops, etc., or at the mill in the form of sawdust, shavings, etc. Hence, it is in the interests of conservation to find suitable methods of converting this waste product into more suitable products, the line of attack considered here being the conversion of such waste wood products into motor fuels, solvents, paint thinners, and the like.

Furfural from Oat Hulls

C. S. Miner

Experiments were reported on the effect of the liquid-solid ratio in influencing yields, the data indicating that a low liquid-solid ratio is desirable from the standpoint of increased yields and decreased steam consumption.

Leather and Gelatin Chemistry

Tanning operations formed the chief topic of discussion at the three sittings of the division of leather and gelatin chemistry. One paper along another line was the following:—

Water-Resistant Animal Glue

F. L. Browne and C. E. Hrubesky

Although animal glue can be rendered insoluble by treatment with formaldehyde, it has been difficult to make use of this reaction for preparing a practicable water-resistant glue for woodworking, because the reaction takes place so rapidly that the mixture gels before it can be applied to the surfaces to be joined. However, by using instead of formaldehyde one of its polymers or compounds which depolymerizes or hydrolizes slowly, it is possible to introduce a sufficient quantity of available formaldehyde to render the glue water-resistant and still keep it fluid long enough to apply it by means of the customary machinery of the glue room. The working life of the glue can be further extended by the addition of small amounts of certain acids.

A formula giving a degree of water resistance comparable with the best casein glues is prepared as follows:—A grade of animal glue suitable for woodworking is soaked in such a proportion of cold water as it required by its grade and is then "melted" in the glue pot. Paraformaldehyde of 50 mesh fineness and oxalic acid are then added in the proportions respectively of 10 percent and 5 percent of the weight of dry glue taken. As soon as the oxalic acid has dissolved, the glue is ready to use and will remain in a suitable condition for application for seven to nine hours at a temperature not exceeding 45 degrees centigrade.

Paint Chemistry

Two sittings were held by the section of paint and varnish chemistry. J. R. MacGregor, chairman of the section, presided at the first sitting, Thursday forenoon, at which the following subjects were presented by the respectively designated chemists:—

Linseed Oil Boiling Data

J. S. Long, C. J. Knauss and J. G. Smull

Linseed oil was heated at 293 deg. C. in vacuo and in nitrogen. Samples were withdrawn at intervals and determinations made of the molecular weight, hexabromide number and iodine number. In separate experiments linseed oil was heated with S, Se and Te; samples withdrawn at intervals and the molecular weight determined. S, Se and Te evolved as volatile sulphides, selonides and tellurides were caught in ammoniacal $CdCl_2$, and the S, Se and Te determined by titration.

Linolenic acid was prepared, converted to the hexabromide, and heated with zinc dust and glycerin. The product is a glyceride. Its ultimate analysis corresponds to the monoglyceride of linolenic acid. Constants were determined. This product was heated at 293 deg. C. in air and in nitrogen. Samples were withdrawn at intervals and the molecular weight, hexabromide number and iodine number determined. The data thus determined indicate that at least two different types of reactions occur when linseed oil is heated. The data permit drawing some deductions as to the mechanism of these reactions.

Linseed Oil Values with Driers

W. L. Evans, P. E. Marling and S. E. Lower

A comparison during drying of the acid values and iodine numbers of linseed oil containing different driers was made in a series of experiments with respect to the relationship between the acid value and iodine number of a drying film and use of different driers it was found:—

1. The acid value of film is an increasing function of the time.
2. The iodine number of the film is a decreasing function of the time.
3. The acid value of the film is an increasing function of the concentration of the drier.
4. The iodine number of the film is a decreasing function of the concentration of the drier.

Linseed Oil Break and Foots

G. S. Jamieson and W. F. Baughman

For the quantitative determination of the break (and foots) in linseed oil the authors used a procedure based on the Wesson method for the determination of the total quantity of neutral glycerides and fatty acids as soap in crude oils. Briefly, the method is as follows:—

Transfer 10 grams (accurately weighed) of the sample to a 500-cc. separatory funnel, using in all 50 cc. of petroleum ether, and agitate thoroughly with 10 cc. of a 14 percent potassium hydroxide solution. Add 25 cc. of 50 percent alcohol, shake, and let stand until the layers separate. Withdraw the alcohol alkali solution to a 200-cc. separatory funnel and extract three times with 20-cc. portions of petroleum ether which are added to the main petroleum ether solution. Wash this solution three times with 15-cc. portions of 50 percent alcohol, adding the washings to the alcohol-alkali solution. Distill the petroleum ether and heat the residue of neutral oil in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide to constant weight. Calculate the percent of neutral oil. Evaporate the alcohol from the alkali solution; add 75 cc. of water, and acidify with hydrochloric acid. Heat until acids collect at the top of the solution. Cool until the fatty acids solidify. Filter and wash with water until free from chlorides. Dry and dissolve fatty acids in petroleum ether, collecting them in a weighed flask. Remove the solvent and weigh. Calculate the percent of fatty acids. Deduct the percentages of neutral oil and fatty acids from 100 to obtain the percent of break, or break and foots.

Eight oils were examined, and the break ranged from 0.25 to 0.67 percent. Duplicate analyses were in good agreement with each other.

Congo and Manila Gum Esters

W. T. Pearce, Robert Carlson, C. L. Rydstrom

Results were reported of a series of experiments upon the preparation and properties of the esters of congo and manila resins. The production of varnishes of low acidity from them was described. A number of pigments were ground in these varnishes, and the change in consistency upon standing was shown.

Acrolite, a New Synethetic Resin

James McIntosh

Acrolite is a synthetic resin made by condensing glycerin and phenol. Reaction can be carried out in pressure autoclaves or in glass flasks. The initial resin can be carried to the infusible, insoluble stage by a one-step process or by a two-step process. The addition of a hardening agent to fusible resin speeds up polymerization. The commercial forms of Acrolite are varnish, molding powder and laminated sheet.

China Wood Oil Changes in Storage

F. W. Hopkins

A large amount of China wood oil received in December, 1925, was found to have turned to a semi-solid. The oil was heated and drawn in tankwagon to storage tanks. The following is an analysis of the oil when received:—

Color	Brown
Odor	Characteristic
Appearance	Clear
Sp. Gr., 15 deg. C.	0.9410
R. I., 25 deg. C.	1.5185
Acid	4.86

Brown's heat test, 11½ minutes.

Two months later it was noticed that a spongy-like polymer had formed at the top of the tank to a depth of 6 to 8 inches; the oil at the bottom of the tank was a semi-liquid, and an analysis of the oil drawn from the bottom and heated is as follows:—

Color	Brown-yellow
Odor	Characteristic
Appearance	Cloudy, opaque
Sp. Gr., 15.5 deg. C.	0.9414
R. I., 25 deg. C.	1.5127
Acid	6.20

Brown's heat test, 9½ minutes.

Samples from the top of the tank and from the bottom gate were sent to one of the leading experts on China wood oil in the paint and varnish industry, and the analysis is as follows:—

Sample from top of tank, 45 percent oxidation products, of alpha and beta ealeostearin; 55 percent of alpha ealeostearin and olein. Sample from bottom gate, 87.5 percent alpha ealeostearin and olein, 12.5 percent beta ealeostearin.

After getting in touch with several large varnish manufacturers we drew the following conclusions from their responses and from a large amount of data which we had obtained:—

1. That there was a catalyzer present in the tanker, such as sulphur, and the tanker not being quite full, there was a sufficient amount of air present to oxidize the top, and the ealeostearin formed at the top was insoluble in the oil at the bottom. We found that by skimming this oxidized product, in twenty-four hours about two or three more inches formed, which appears like a reproducing action in the presence of air.

2. It has been found that when a tung nut of high oil content has been pressed at a very high pressure, the oil, after standing a year in a closed can, formed a considerable amount of beta ealeostearin, and when there was a small amount of the oil poured from the can, so that there was an air space at the top, about a month later the oxidized products formed such as the polymer at the top of our tanks.

3. That this oil was struck by the sunlight when it was in its original baskets in China, and after being in a tank for several months, which is heated, the formation of the beta ealeostearin was increased, and that, in the presence of air in the tanker, the oxidation products of the two acids started a formation on top.

Not only has oil of this nature been received by the paint and varnish industry, but by other industries which use China wood oil. At the writer's suggestion a large manufacturing concern which had been experiencing trouble with its China wood oil tested for sulphur, of which a small trace was found. Previous shipments were also examined, but no sulphur could be found. The spongy-like oxidized products of alpha and beta ealeostearin were removed from the tops of our storage tanks, and the remaining semi-liquid heated to a temperature of 300 deg. F., and drawn from the tanks. This oil can be used very satisfactorily in the manufacture of varnish by the addition of a small amount of drier other than that which the formula calls for.

Conclusion:—A test of the oil, or series of tests, should be compiled by the various societies interested in the paint and varnish industry, so that such a condition could be detected when the general analysis is made of a sample.

Furfural as a Solvent

J. P. Trickey

The properties of furfural and its deriatives with special reference to their applicability to the manufacture of lacquers have been studied. It has been found that all the furfural derivatives studied, both liquid and solid, have decided solvent action on the cellulose esters. Tests of the solubilities of certain of the gums used in lacquers were also reported.

Classification of Paint Pigments

J. H. Calbeck

The author discussed theoretically the sedimentation methods for the classification of paint pigments presented by Dr. Oden in Alexander's "Colloidal Chemistry" (Vol. I, p. 861), and also by Dr. Svedborg, such as appears on page 136 in his recent Colloidal Monograph on celloidal chemistry, and also by W. J. Kelly as presented in his paper before the second national symposium on colloidal chemistry and appearing in micrographs describing that symposium on page 29.

In our preliminary work we tried a number of the different methods described by these authors and others, and have worked out a gravimetric sedimentation method for the determination of particle size and distribution of red lead, orange mineral and lead pigments. After a description of apparatus a summary of the results obtained was given. An interpretation of these results was attempted, comparing them with microscopic methods and also elutriation methods, such as employed in the Thompson classifier. An interpretation of the results was attempted to show the relation between the results obtained and the oil absorption, paint consistency and sagging.

Pigment Particle Size and Yield Value

Henry Green and G. S. Haslam

It has been assumed that yield value is a function of the following factors only:—Interfacial area per unit area, number of particles (points of contact) per unit area, pigment vehicle ratio, and wetting. The relationship of yield value to each of these factors has been studied. All results of experiments involving particle size were obtained with zinc oxide and raw linseed oil. The particle size was varied by using various mixtures of a coarse and fine grained material. Interfacial area and points of contact were also varied in that manner. Wetting was varied by using materials of different wetting properties. It is hoped that the various empirical relations presented here can eventually be combined, giving a theoretical equation showing the exact relationship between yield value and the factors involved.

Determining Particle Size of Pigments

G. F. A. Stutz and A. H. Pfund

A description was given of an apparatus developed to measure the average particle size of a pigment. The amount of light transmitted by a suspension of the pigment is photometered and used as a measure of the particle size of the suspended material. The instrument is calibrated for zinc oxide by using an absolute method of particle size determinations. The particle size of a white pigment at which its opacity is a maximum was determined as being 24 microns. It was shown that this particle size corresponds to a maximum opacity regardless of the refractive index of the suspending medium.

The second sitting of the section, Thursday afternoon, was devoted to a symposium on "Particle Size, Distribution and Its Function in Paints and Enamels." F. A. Breyer presided.

Members of the section had a dinner meeting with the Paint and Varnish Superintendents' Club of Philadelphia, Thursday evening at the Hotel Walton.

Petroleum Chemistry

Some twenty-seven papers were presented before the division of petroleum chemistry at its four sittings. Among these contributions were the following:—

Starting Properties of Motor Fuels

W. G. Lovell and J. D. Coleman with T. A. Boyd

One of the most important properties of a motor fuel is the ease with which engines may be started on it. The starting characteristics of any given fuel are a complex function of its physical and chemical properties and of the temperature of its mixture with air. Hence, the starting characteristic is a property which cannot be determined accurately from conventional distillation curves or from dew points and similar measurements.

Ease of starting may be determined directly in an engine, of course, when proper means are provided for controlling conditions. But since a large amount of equipment is needed for such a test, an attempt has been made to devise a laboratory method of determining the readiness with which an explosion may be obtained with any given fuel at the temperature desired. This method consists in measuring directly the air-fuel ratio necessary to produce an explosive mixture at any given temperature. It has been applied to the testing of a considerable number of fuels of widely different properties over a broad temperature range, and has been found to yield results that are comparative with those obtained in starting tests on actual engines.

Turbine Oils Evaluation

T. H. Rogers and C. E. Miller

The deterioration which turbine oils undergo in service is due to oxidation. This oxidation had been studied and a test was developed in which the oil suffers in relatively short time changes which parallel those in actual service. Oxidation was carried out at 210 degrees F. in the presence of iron, and determinations of acidity, Herschel demulsibility and sludging time served as the criteria in evaluating the quality of the oil. Comparisons between laboratory tests and the test runs in plant turbines were given.

Lubricating Greases

James McKee

The author compared ingredients used a decade ago and those utilized today and noted the different stages of development, such as the elimination of non-lubricating materials. Economical changes in manufacturing methods now produce superior finished greases. He defined proportions of materials used and described manufacturing methods employed in making calcium and sodium-base greases.

Recent research has brought radical changes in plant construction and fatty materials. Pressure action on regular fats hastens saponification. Specific treatment of fats reduces quantity without altering finished grease consistencies. Over 300° C.M.P. lubricants are produced from pure fats and paraffin oils. How ordinary fats are being replaced advantageously by petroleum fatty acids was told.

Oil in Paraffin Wax

S. H. Diggs and C. C. Buchler

For refined and semi-refined waxes the index of refraction (140° F.) of the sample is determined. Approximately 50 gm. is filtered through 50 gm. of Attapulgus clay and the index of refraction of the "oil-free" filtrate is obtained. This value represents the zero percent oil point of a curve of index of refraction versus percent oil. A wall chart has been constructed having a movable brass arm shaped to this curve and pivoted at the 100 percent oil point. The movable end is set at the zero percent oil point as determined above, and the percent oil corresponding to the index of refraction of the sample is read directly from the lower edge of the arm.

Composition of Gasoline

J. B. Hill, L. M. Henderson and S. W. Ferris

Gasolines obtained from different sources have been fractionally distilled and each 2.5 percent primary cut assayed. Their average boiling range was about 6° C., but in individual cases the boiling ranges were less than 3° C. Curves have been drawn showing the 50 percent boiling point of successive fractions plotted against their specific gravities and refractive indices. These curves have been compared with similar curves for pure hydrocarbons. The values for pure naphthenes lie closer to the points obtained with gasoline derived from a naphthenic crude than those obtained from gasoline of a paraffinic crude. There are, however, sharp peaks and troughs in all the gasoline curves and the breaks fall in similar positions for each sample irrespective of source—whether California, Midcontinent or Pennsylvania crudes. Certain fractions of each gasoline are far more naphthenic than neighboring cuts. The fractions falling on the peaks and in the troughs of these curves have been refractionated and examined chemically and physically.

Rubber Chemistry

Many of the papers that were presented before the division of rubber chemistry had to do with the future supply of rubber and the possibility of synthesizing a practicable substitute. Of more direct interest here were the following:—

Organic Polysulphanides as Accelerators

M. C. Reed and C. E. Boord

In view of current belief that accelerators are converted during vulcanization into derivatives so far unidentified, which in turn give rise to active sulphur, derivatives of typical accelerators were prepared and their accelerating power determined. The derivatives prepared included polysulphides and thioguanidines, and by determining their relative accelerating power evidence was obtained for or against their probable formation from the corresponding bases during vulcanization. Indications were that during vulcanization diphenylguanidine and piperidine form polysulphides, whereas triphenylguanidine reacts otherwise.

Rubber Linings for Acid Leaching Tanks

H. A. Depew

Laboratory tests show that properly compounded rubber mixtures offer a satisfactory resistance to sulphuric acid up to 50 percent concentration and to concentrated hydrochloric acid, though not to nitric acid. There was little to choose among the pigments incorporated in the mixture, even acid-soluble substances like zinc oxide and whiting resisting attack. Zinc oxide has other properties, however, which render it particularly favorable. The laboratory results were confirmed on a large scale, for an acid leaching tank lined with a rubber mixture containing 35 percent zinc oxide was in satisfactory condition after exposure for nine months to 20° Be. sulphuric acid at 60° C. Mixtures containing reclaimed rubber can also be compounded to give satisfactory resistance to acids.

Seized Spirits Transport Must Be by Bonded Firm

Transportation of seized spirits bought at forfeiture sales, for denaturation or redistillation, is limited to bonded express companies under T. D. 3924, issued by the Treasury Department September 3, which applies the provisions of the recent T. D. 3916 to such transportation from the place of purchase to the place of delivery. The older T. D. permits wholesale druggists and retail druggists to use their own facilities in the transportation of medicinal liquor from the distillery to the drug house, but would require the distiller's agent to utilize the services of a bonded commercial express carrier in performance of such transportation.

Canadian Drug Purchases Are $16,335,304 in Year

Canada, with an estimated population in 1924 of 9,227,000 inhabitants, consumes annually $16,335,304 worth of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, of $1.77 worth (wholesale value) per capita, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Richards, Ottawa. Of the latter amount $1.37 represents manufactures in Canada and $0.40 imports from other countries, principally the United States and the United Kingdom.

In 1924 there were 104 plants in Canada manufacturing medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations. Their products were valued at $13,350,347. In 1925, 120 plants manufactured products worth $13,843,154. The production is centered in Ontario where 66 plants in 1924 employed $9,779,555 capital and had an output worth $8,617,695. Quebec was second with 28 plants, capital of $2,756,992 and production of $2,996,562; and Manitoba third with 6 plants, capital of $2,535,955, and production of $1,537,100.

Canadian imports of drugs, medical and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States and its two principal competitors for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 to 1926, inclusive, were as follows:—

	1925.	1926.
United States	$1,161,859	$1,400,780
United Kingdom	993,281	1,119,116
France	341,969	315,795
Other countries	120,132	156,459
Totals	$2,617,241	$2,992,150

Canada annually exports approximately $500,000 worth of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and this trade has remained more or less stationary for the past few years. Practically all the exports are shipped to other British possessions throughout the world, principally to the United Kingdom. A good business is also done with the British West Indies, Newfoundland, and New Zealand.

N.W.D.A. Entertainment

Convention Amusement Program Is Varied

The entertainment program in connection with the National Wholesale Druggists' Association convention, September 26 to 30, at French Lick Springs, Ind., follows:—

Sunday, September 26

Between the hours of 4 and 5 on Sunday afternoon the French Lick Springs orchestra will render a special concert in the hotel lobby.

In the evening the Schubert Quartette of Indianapolis artists will entertain with a special program. These artists are individually and collectively well known and their services are in demand, especially before convention audiences.

Monday, September 27

The golf tournament will begin promptly at 1:30 p.m. Foursomes should be arranged in advance so as to avoid delay in starting. This handicap tournament is open to both active and associate members registered at the convention. The maximum handicap will be thirty strokes. Members are urged to register for the tournament by sending in the handicap cards properly filled out. Cards may be filled out on arrival if they have not already been sent in.

At 3 p.m. there will be a bridge party for ladies on the mezzanine floor of the hotel. Handsome prizes have been provided, and this occasion will offer a fine opportunity to get acquainted.

At 8:30 p.m. the reception to President and Mrs. W. E. Greiner will take place in the convention hall. Following the reception there will be a cotillion, led by H. T. McConnell of Chicago.

Tuesday, September 28

Mrs. Helen Warrum Chappell, soprano, and Fred Newell Morris, baritone, will entertain in the lobby of the hotel with a special selection of songs at 11 a.m.

A group photograph will be taken of the convention delegates at 12:30 p.m.

At 1 p.m. there will be a luncheon bridge for ladies only at the French Lick Country Club. Automobiles will be waiting at the hotel entrance at 12:30 p.m.

At 8:30 p.m., in the convention hall, Miss Cyrena Van Gordon, leading mezzo-contralto of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will entertain with grand opera selections. Baldwin Allan-Allen, baritone, with Roger MacGregor at the piano, will render a special program of Scotch selections.

A feature motion picture, "Beau Geste," will follow the musical program.

At 11 p.m. a buffet supper will be served.

Wednesday, September 29

The Scotch singers, Baldwin Allan-Allen and Roger MacGregor, will give another concert between 11 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. in the hotel lobby.

Preceding the harvest dance at 9 p.m. on Wednesday the guests will climb aboard the hay racks en route to the scene of festivities. Costumes will be provided for all and without charge. The racks will be well padded with straw; the roads are smooth; the distance is not far. The wagons leave the hotel at 8:30 p.m. Costumes will be standard, gingham aprons and sunbonnets for the ladies and overalls and straw hats for the men, and should be secured from J. W. Johnson at the hotel and returned to him the following morning.

Added entertainment features on this evening will be an old-time fiddler from Orange County, Ind., W. H. Elmore, who won a Henry Ford contest in Louisville among 1,600 contestants. Mr. Elmore is the proud possessor of two gold medals. He will be accompanied on the guitar by Jake Graf, who has achieved a considerable reputation in the Middle West as an accompanist. There will be square dances, Virginia reels, colored cake walkers and the Charleston.

Thursday, September 30

Thursday morning will be free. Those who like may rest or walk or swim or ride. The many attractions caused the committee to feel that an open morning would be appreciated by most guests.

There will be a putting contest for the ladies on a miniature nine-hole course at 3 p.m. in front of the hotel. This will be known as the Ladies' Tourney. Tiny fountains mark the holes in which fountains play. Experience on the links is quite unnecessary in this event. All ladies attending the convention are cordially invited to participate.

At 6:30 p.m. the day's activities will give way to a convention feature which the committee is pleased to refer to as "Indiana Night." This event will be a test of Hoosier hospitality. It will be entirely informal. The fried chicken dinner will be served family style. The atmosphere will resemble as nearly as possible that of the old-fashioned Hoosier home. The food for this event will have the expert attention of "Pop" Vance and his good wife, long experienced in the art of preparing appetizing foods for Hoosier consumption.

To add to the merriment, Miss Alma Clausen and Dave O'Malley, both of Chicago, have been engaged to keep everyone in good humor. In fact, they have guaranteed to do it.

The atmosphere of Hoosierdom will be further enhanced by Judge William A. Hough's recital of Riley's verses and by "Bill" Herschell's selections from his own compositions.

Dry Unit Now Will Send Back Whisky Prescriptions

Treasury decision 3887, approved July 2, 1926, has been so modified by T. D. 3926 as to provide that retail druggists or pharmacists doing business in states whose statutes require that physicians' prescriptions shall be kept by the druggists or pharmacist for a given number of years, shall forward to administrators, with the transcript of record of sales, Form 1455A, all filled and cancelled prescriptions for liquor, Form 1403, which after being checked and cancelled by administrators, will be returned to the druggist or pharmacist. Cancelled prescriptions, Form 1403, forwarded by druggists and pharmacists in states not having such statutory requirement will be retained in the office of administrators.

Oil Board Reports

(Continued from page 21)

other raw materials should be sufficient warning as to what we may expect if we shall become dependent upon foreign nations for our oil supplies. Moreover, an increased number of oil sources tends to stabilize price and minimize the effect of fluctuating production.

Reinforcement of Supply

The major part of the measures that must be taken to protect our future supplies must rest upon the normal commercial initiative of private enterprise. The field for governmental action is considerable, but to formulate the broader by-laws of the industry in the sense of conservation and to concentrate thought upon them, is the major part of the board's task in co-operation with the industry.

The directions in which industry can contribute to assured future supplies are:—

1. Continued exploration for extension of known sands and deeper sands in known fields.
2. Continued exploration for new fields.
3. Systematic research and experiment upon methods of securing a larger proportion of the oil from the sands.
4. Systematic research and experiment in new methods and cheapened costs in refining and cracking oils and waste elimination.
5. Co-operative methods in sane development of new fields to prevent wasteful flush flow and overproduction.
6. Research and application by engine builders of more economical use of petroleum products.
7. Expansion of American holdings in foreign oil fields.

The contributions which the government can make are considerable:—

1. Continued and expanded research by the Geological Survey in geologic studies of the accumulation of oil and structure of oil-bearing areas; by the Bureau of Mines into methods of producing and refining, including oil shales, and by the Bureau of Standards into questions of constitution and utilization of oil products.
2. The more intelligent handling of government-controlled oil sources on public and Indian lands.

Of the fundamental conservation measures above mentioned, that of co-operative methods in development of new fields to prevent temporary gluts, merits more exhaustive discussion, as it is a promising field for important action by both industry and the government.

Power to Regulate

The power of the Federal Government to regulate oil production is doubtless limited to its own oil lands, unless the national defense is imperiled by waste or exhaustion of the oil supply. Here the policy of reservation to meet future Federal requirements has already been established and is being perfected as prompted by increased appreciation of the need and as guided by better understanding of the means to that end. It has been suggested to the board, however, that the government's jurisdiction as a soverign owner of the oil under its land may justify and authorize federal legislation to prohibit adjoining owners from appropriating the oil by means of wells drilled on their property. This suggestion involves many interesting implications concerning State and federal power, but State legislation for the protection of all owners would be preferable and the federal authority, if any, should be invoked only when it is clear that the State is unwilling or fails to act, or when Naval reserves are threatened with depletion.

Another avenue of relief is the restriction of development of operation through voluntary agreement of owners. This suggestion is not novel, for it has to a limited extent been tested in actual practice and can be discussed in the light of experience. Agreement between neighboring property owners as to the handling of their common property and the protection of their mutual rights is more and more generally recognized as making for economy in development and efficiency in extraction as compared with competitive drilling. Indeed, operators of experience have expressed to the board the opinion that dupication in drilling and the consequent unnecessary reduction of gas pressure constitute the cause of all waste worth mentioning in the production of oil. The danger that much of the remaining oil will be brought to the surface before either courts or lawmakers can be expected to remedy the situation has also prompted the expression of opinion to the board that voluntary co-operation offers the only practical hope.

The practical worth of co-operation in planning development and in guiding operation is not only proved by experience, but the results of research now in progress point unmistakably to the urgent need of concerted action in development and operation of an oil pool. Recently the Texas Commission in accord with the opinion of the operators has considered the adoption of a general rule governing the use of air pressure in oil wells, action which illustrates the trend toward limitation of individual action so as to promote the common interest. The need of concerted action, whether by state regulation or by voluntary agreement, is now well-night universally accepted in any program of rejuvenation of a depleted oil pool, and the application of a similar principle to the conservation of gas-pressure in a new oil field as to its restoration in an old field would seem altogether logical and even more desirable.

Government's Own Problem

The Federal Government is still the owner of vast areas embracing several hundred million acres of land, the title to which is held really in trust for the public generally. Within these areas are proven oil fields and also much unexploited territory holding, in varying degrees, promise of oil in commercial quantities.

All these areas, except some special reserves, may fairly be said to be wide open to private appropriation through lease or otherwise. There seems to be no discretionary power anywhere to resist the exploitation of these lands and the dissipation of the government's oil resources. The leasing of the Indian lands is progressively mandatory until exhaustion.

While it is true that the present leasing system of the Federal Government provides for prompt and continuous development with competitive drilling, the administrative policy of late has fully recognized the advantage to landowner, oil operator and public alike in delaying production in periods of acute overproduction and as far as the statutes permit discretion, extreme leniency has been the rule in granting applications for relief from the full drilling requirements as set forth in the terms of the lease. The desire of far-seeing operators to shut in production until the oil from their wells was needed has been fully met with sympathetic action by the Federal officials. Few, if any, private landlords have been so liberal. The field engineers representing the Department of the Interior have also practiced conservation in their enforcement of every possible measure to prevent physical waste and to increase recovery, and in this the co-operation of the lessees has become more and more evident. Federal supervision of this type commends itself to the industry.

Defense Requirements

Under its constitutional power to provide for the common defense, the Federal Government should continue to make and execute plans for an adequate supply of petroleum for all military and naval needs of the future. Tank storage sufficient to meet initial demand should be built and maintained intact against a war-time emergency. Underground reserves should be preserved to supplement the commercial supply as the next line of defense, and in the administration of these reserves of oil in the ground which form "an important part of the national insurance," future security not present economy should be the sole guiding principle.

Current peace-time requirements of those branches of the government responsible for the national defense are approximatly 20,000,000 barrels of petroleum products a year. These requirements are adequately provided for under the present normal rate of production. In case of war, the national defense requirements would, of course, immediately increase many fold. The production from oil wells within the boundaries of the United States at present is in excess of the estimated maximum requirements for national defense in time of war.

The report of the Naval Oil Reserve Commission was made available to the Federal Oil Conservation Board and, after consideration thereof, the board concurs in general with the conclusions and recommendation of the reserve commission. The board believes that steps should be taken to put into effect the principal recommendation therein, with such modifications as may be necessary in the light of information obtained subsequent to the submission of the report.

Inquiry to Continue

The board's inquiry will continue a search for pertinent facts. The government as the largest land owner is committed to practical conservation of irreplaceable raw materials, by the protection of the public estate and the guidance of its development. Especially is such an obligation sacred and inescapable as it concerns the great sources of energy, the coal and petroleum deposists in government ownership.

State governments should promptly study the economic advantage of co-operative action by land owners and oil operators, looking toward sane development of new fields and consider legislation authorizing co-operative agreements under proper safeguards. And state legislation, with the declared purpose of conservation, should be enacted to stop the waste of gas, the loss of its content of gasoline, and the even greater loss incident to reduction of gas pressure in the oil sands.

There should be active co-operation between the oil-producing states in the study of proposed legislation to the end that uniform laws may be enacted, or even agreements or compacts entered into between the states, subject to ratification by Congress. Even more pronounced should be the co-operation between the state agencies having authority in the regulation of oil and gas production, and the Federal bureaus, whose investigative fields are essentially coterminous with the administrative jurisdiction of the state organizations. Such co-operation would be especially effective in the oil fields of the public-land states where Federal leases and reserves are scientifically supervised by Federal engineers, who can attain best results only with the full co-operation of the state officials. An excellent beginning in this co-operation is already in force.

Co-operation within the industry can effect economies all along the line: in development and production, a better balancing of supply to demand, when and where the oil is needed; in transportation, better planning, thus avoiding cross-hauls of crude and cross-hauls of products; in distribution, less duplication of marketing facilities, which at times even involve an expense equal to the cost of production and refining. Large savings in both production and refining are possible through the general adoption of the best technique already used by the more progressive units.

Co-operation within the industry is recommended in both research and action, in discovering the best practice and in adopting it. Field co-operation between neighboring operators in preserving back pressure and reducing the gas factor is an example of practical conservation, or if it is too late to do this, field co-operation can take the form of building up pressure by artificial means. United and co-ordinated effort is the method recommended.

The complete organization of co-operative effort is recommended, with simple but effective working units that will insure full contact of the industry with both state and Federal governments and continuous contact between all operators in an oil field. Co-operation of the industry with the government in planning and carrying out research is necessary to make full use of all the facilities, resources and personnel available.

Doran's Report on Alcohol Denaturants

The report of J. M. Doran, head of the industrial alcohol and chemical division of the bureau of internal revenue, prepared at the request of L. C. Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of prohibition, on the use of denaturants in industrial alcohol, follows in full:—

After many years of effort along educational lines, Congress on June 7, 1906, passed the first Denatured Alcohol Act, also known as the Taxfree Industrial Act, that was primarily designed to promote the use of alcohol in the arts and industries by relieving the alcohol so used from the high excise tax imposed on all distilled spirits. The burden of this tax is apparent for at the present time the tax on distilled spirits as applied to high proof alcohol is approximately ten times the value of the commodity itself. The method adopted by Congress in 1906 and reiterated in the industrial alcohol title of the National Prohibition Act was the required addition to this alcohol, which was intended for use in the arts and industries, of methyl or wood alcohol (now known as "methanol") and other suitable denaturing materials that would destroy its character as a beverage by rendering it unfit for such use. The National Prohibition Act employed a slightly different wording than the original Act of 1906, by merely stating that the alcohol withdrawn for industrial use should be denatured by the addition of such materials as would render it unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage. At the time of the passage of the Act of 1906, the United States was the only one of the large countries who had not recognized and fostered the industrial use of alcohol by relieving it from burdensome taxation. Denatured alcohol is not legally intended for any internal medicinal or food use, all alcohol so used is released pure after tax payment. Industrial alcohol plays the same role in organic chemical operations as is played generally by water in inorganic chemical operations. Industrial alcohol alone or in combination with other combustibles may play an important part in the future motor fuel problem. England as far back as 1855 employed a crude grade of methanol for the denaturing of alcohol for industrial use. At the present time English methylated spirits contain 10 percent of crude methanol.

The development of the highly organized German chemical industry was based to a very great extent on the fostering of the industrial use of alcohol, and while Germany undoubtedly had the most extensive development along these lines there was a large development in France and England prior to 1906. The first formula adopted for denaturing alcohol in the United States followed quite closely the established European practice, and while the denaturing of alcohol in the United States has been extensively developed along rather specialized lines, the European governments have adhered quite closely to the use of the methanol as the main basic denaturant for both general and special purposes. Great Britain and Canada use from 10 percent up to as high as 30 percent of methanol. The maximum ever used in the United States was the first formula authorized in 1906, employing 10 parts of methanol to 100 parts of ethyl alcohol, or slightly less than 10 percent. Following the Act of 1906, the industrial use of alcohol broadened in the United States, reaching its maximum volume in the great war, and being employed in many new industries in the active period following the great war. The passage of the National Prohibition Act was coincident with the development of a large and varied chemical industry in the United States and the further development of specialized formulas for specialized industries enabled these industries to maintain themselves through the period of adjustment incident to the taking effect of national prohibition. The special formulas primarily designed for particular industries take due account of the chemical and commercial factors making for efficient production. For example, in the Rayon industry, one of the principal grades is the nitro-silk, which is a colloidal solution of nitro-cellulose in an alcohol-ether mixture. In this case, the denaturant employed is ether itself and its use not only renders the alcohol unfit for beverage purposes but gives a mixture satisfying every scientific and manufacturing consideration. Another example of the application of specialized formulas is the employment of a generally used basic perfume material for the alcohol designed and intended for the perfumery and toilet water trade. This substance, known chemically as "diethylphthalate," when added to the alcohol renders it extremely bitter anad distasteful, and yet the chemical is itself odorless and is a logical component of complex perfume mixtures.

It will thus be seen that in the employment of these specialized formulas it has been the effort of the Department, in co-operation with the industries themselves, to devise formulas that will render the alcohol unfit for beverage purposes and yet enable the industry to employ the material in the most efficient manner. There are over sixty of such specialized formulas and about half of them were authorized prior to 1920. None of these mixtures are available to the public at large but are only procurable under the permit system in effect since 1906 and very much developed since 1920.

The permit administration of the National Prohibition Act has developed within the past year along more effective lines and there has been a noticeable increase in unlawful manipulation of completely denatured alcohol. Inasmuch as it is the expressed intent of the act that these formulas be available generally for lawful purposes, such as domestic fuel and automobile anti-freeze solutions, it is necessary that they be of such a nature as to render the alcohol, not necessarily highly toxic, but objectionable and obnoxious when used as a beverage, making it practically impossible for any person to consume one of these treated concoctions either deliberately or unwittingly and not at the same time be fully informed that the liquid is unfit for consumption. As a further precaution against accidental use, the regulations require these formulas to be sold under skull and cross-bone label. Current scientific work of the Department, therefore, is being directed with a view to strengthening these formulas, not by rendering them more toxic, but by rendering them less potable, and in the working out of these problems partial success has already been obtained. Many factors bearing on the problem require extended scientific investigation. For example, the denaturing substances employed must be of such a nature as to remain with the alcohol under a most severe manipulative treatment. The substance must be non-corrosive, and, in the quantity used non-toxic, and the compounded formula must be suitable for lawful industrial use. There is a misapprehension in the public mind as to the underlying reasons for the use of denaturing grade of methanol. There is no doubt in the mind of any well-informed chemist that the long standing use of methanol by all countries is based on sound scientific principles: Being closely related chemically to ethyl alcohol (ethanol), having a boiling point only slightly below that of ethyl alcohol and having the physical properties closely resembling ethyl alcohol, it is a substance that cannot easily be removed. It is not employed because of the fact that methanol as such is commonly known to be a dangerous liquid to consume and, therefore, that physical harm will result to the drinker, but because of the fact that the denaturing grade of methanol carries distinctive odorous substances commonly designated as pyroligneous compounds that, by their characteristic odor and taste, at once disclose to the individual the patent fact that the mixture or liquid is unfit for consumption. The fact that methanol forms constant boiling point mixtures with ethyl alcohol and if redistillation is attempted carries over with it in the distillate these odorous pyroligneous compounds discloses the chief reason for its world-wide employment as a basic denaturing agent.

The current investigational work by the Department has developed the suitability of certain complex oil compounds of an odorous and disagreeable nature but of themselves nontoxic, which, when used with a minimum quantity of methanol, will not only remain with the alcohol under manipulative treatment but will so mark the concoction in which it may be employed by a criminal that nobody will consume the same unknowingly but only by a deliberate and wilful act. The protection and encouragement of lawful industrial alcohol use coupled with maximum protection of the public is the aim and object of the Department's scientific work on this subject. The present development of chemical industry in the United States and the fact that other countries are adopting some of our special methods is evidence of the constructive course pursued by the Department. The present system of denaturation meets with the approval of those industries whose continued welfare is essential to the public good. A weak policy of denaturation would break down industry by making easy openings for illegal operations, would be contrary to sound policy and would actually lessen the protection afforded the public. The scientific departments of industrial organizations are in continuous and hearty co-operation with the Department's chemists and constant investigations are being conducted with a view to more effective administration.

The annual meeting and election for officers of the Cincinnati Paint, Oil and Varnish Club will be held at the Cincinnati Club September 23.

British Name Committee to Revise Pharmacy Laws

A committee to consider and report whether any modifications are necessary or desirable in thte British Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, which has been appointed by the British Home Office, includes:—E. A. Mitchell-Innes, chairman; L. G. Brock, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, F. W. Gamble, Sir Wm. M. Graham-Harrison, Sir Donald MacAlister, E. T. Neathercoat, Colin Smith, G. Stubbs, Sir Wm. H. Wilcox, A. E. Young, M. D. Perrins, and Dr. E. W. Adams, the two last-named being joint secretaries of the committee.

Consideration will be given to the conditions relating to: The sale of poisons; the procedure for the modification or extension of the schedule of poisons to which the acts apply; the system of making and enforcing regulations as to the keeping, selling and dispensing of poisons; the central authority for the purposes of the acts; and any other matters. The committee has decided to take evidence on matters within its terms of reference, and any person, association or firm wishing to give evidence or place their views before the committee should communicate as early as possible with M. D. Perrins, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. The committee will inquire generally into the existing machinery regulating the sale (retail and wholesale), keeping, distribution and supply of poisons; any consideration of proposals for the inclusion in or exclusion from the schedule of poisons of any specific substance is *not* held to fall within the committee's terms of reference.

Revenue Receipts in July

Withdrawals of nonbeverage distilled spirits in July totaled 772,817 gallons compared with 749,586 gallons in July, 1925, as indicated by sales of revenue stamps during the month by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Indicated withdrawals of rectified spirits or wines during the month were 1,236 gallons compared with 2,858 gallons a year ago. By this same indication withdrawals of oleomargarine amounted to 595,521 pounds of the colored and 15,310,348 of the uncolored compared with 654,008 and 14,050,152, respectively, in July, 1925.

The bureau's monthly statement of collections from the various revenue sources shows that taxes on nonbeverage distilled spirits last July amounted to $2,098,271.74 compared with $2,046,450.75 in July, 1925. On rectified spirits or wines the collections were $473.40 as against $857.49 in July of last year.

Taxes on colored oleomargarine were $61,171.10 compared with $65,400.80 in July a year ago; and $38,275.87 on the uncolored compared with $35,135.77 in July, 1925. Oleomargarin manufacturers and dealers (special taxes) amounted to $650,996.29 in July, 1926, compared with $643,661.81 a year ago.

Collections on opium, coca leaves, etc., including special taxes, amounted to $212,309.98 in July of this year, compared with $311,320.19 a year ago.

Collections on cereal beverages in July amounted to $19,164.96, under the provision of the revenue law of 1926 imposing a tax of 1/10th of a cent per gallon.

Synthetic Camphor Sales By Germany Gain in U. S.

Following the development of a synthetic camphor from turpentine by Germany during the war, when imports of the natural article were cut off, trial shipments of German synthetic camphor were sent to the United States after the war, but because of the high duties they could not be profitably sold. Since the beginning of 1926, however, exports of the article have rapidly increased. Receipts of synthetic camphor from Germany this year have been as follows:—

	Pounds.	Value.
January	64,980	$35,961
February	490,510	261,793
March	.....	.....
April	653,147	356,672
May	213,821	118,650
June	166,864	92,500
July	107,431	58,173

British Resin Imports Decrease in First Half

Imports of rosin into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1926 showed a decrease of 176,390 cwt., or about 28 percent, as compared with the first half of 1925. Owing to the high prices prevailing, however, there was an increase in value of £48,000, or 9 percent. The decline in quantity of shellac, seedlac and sticklac imported was very small (454 cwt.), but the value decreased by over £255,000. Kauri gum showed a slight increase in quantity (801 cwt.), but a decrease of 18 percent in value, according to Alfred Nutting, American Consulate, London.

Re-exports of rosin (33,335 cwt.) increased by 93 percent in quantity and 200 percent in value, while re-exports of shellac, seedlac and sticklac (15,069 cwt.) decreased by 17 percent in quantity and 45 percent in value.

British imports of gums and resins, January to June, in 1925 and 1926 follow:—

	1925		1926	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
Kauri gum	29,322	£153,190	30,121	£125,697
Rosin	620,919	532,480	444,636	580,434
Shellac, seedlac and sticklac	56,276	715,050	55,822	459,800

Cellulose Products, Inc., has been organized in Massachusetts to acquire the American Powder Mills, Inc., and to exploit certain secret formulas and processes for the purification and nitrating of cotton and the manufacture of a diversified line of cellulose products therefrom. M. J. Connolly, owner of the formulas and processes, will be chairman of the board.

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Petroleum and Its Products

Crude Oil Prices Show More Strength—Gasoline Is Advanced in Midcontinent—Eastern Refiners Advance Kerosene

Crude petroleum markets, for the most part, showed more firmness last week. Sunburst crude was advanced, and it was reported that at least one Oil City bank was paying a premium of 10c. a barrel on Pennsylvania crude. Excess pressure on storage and transportation facilities resulted in some sales of Panhandle, Texas, crude below the posted prices.

Eastern gasoline prices seemed to be weakening generally in fact, the export prices at Atlantic Coast ports were reduced, but the only change in the Pennsylvania refining centers was an advance in 62 S. R. Midcontinent refiners were asking higher prices for gasoline. In contrast, Pennsylvania kerosene was higher, while the only change in the Midcontinent was a reduction at North Texas refineries. Tankwagon and service station prices on gasoline were held at the previous week's levels.

Fuel oil was cheaper at Eastern refineries, but was held firmly in the Midcontinent, with a higher range in Kansas. Furnace oils were somewhat more active, but with the exception of a slight advance in Kansas centers, prices were not changed.

Interest in petroleum circles centered largely on the report of the government oil board, with its estimate of a six-year limit to the supply of crude in known fields. Opinion varied as to the accuracy of this calculation, but there was little, if any, indication of any effect on market conditions. Hope in further discoveries of fields was dominant in the comment heard with respect to the oil board's forecast.

Eastern petroleum refiners will hold their annual convention this week. The report of the oil board is scheduled for informal discussion, at least, but no preparation has been made for formal action with respect thereto.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude petroleum prices were steady last week with the exception of an advance in one Montana grade. Gasoline, at the refineries, was balanced in changes. Service station prices for gasoline were unchanged. Comparative details follow:—

	Sept. 11	Sept. 4	Last Year
Crude petroleum price at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$2.074	$2.074	$1.786
Gasoline price at refinery (average for four representative refining centers), per gallon.....	.1225	.1225	.108125
Gasoline prices at service station (average for ten sections of the United States), per gallon ...	.2367	.2367	.2002

Crude oil production in domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, from January 1 to September 11, this year, amounted to 506,926,000 barrels, as compared with 529,034,000 barrels during the corresponding period in 1925. Production is now at the rate of 2,239,300 barrels a day, compared with 2,127,500 barrels daily in the corresponding week last year.

Crude Oil

Completions in Eastern, Midcontinent, and Southwestern fields made encouraging showings during the past week. Texas pools were again the most impressive, both in new wells and in increasing flow of producers. Some ambitious drilling campaigns in the Appalachian fields have been announced, and the situation in that region is somewhat difficult to interpret. In one quarter, Pennsylvania oil is bringing a premium of 10c. per barrel. Elsewhere, in the neighboring pools, demand has fallen off, and there is talk of closing pipelines to further takings. The average volume of daily deliveries from the Pennsylvania field has been rather low for several weeks.

Production of crude oil in the aggregate is now running well above that in the corresponding period last year. As the total output to date this year is but ten days' production behind that in 1925, it is felt in some circles that by the end of the year this difference will be wiped out, if, indeed, a new record be not made. Even the Eastern fields are exceeding their 1925 rate at this time.

Strenuous efforts are being made to provide pipelines and storage tanks to take care of the ever-increasing output of the Panhandle region in Texas and to meet the needs arising out of the revivification of Spindletop wells. Production in the Panhandle still holds the lead, and one large lot of oil was sold there last week at one-third below the top posted price because the producer had no means of taking care of the increasing stocks. Adequate handling facilities in that field are not expected to be ready before Spring, and some operators are beginning to advise capping of wells as a preventive of a demoralized market for crude and its products in that part of the country.

Statistical records for August show a rather steady importation of petroleum and its products, with gains on the Gulf Coast offsetting losses along the Atlantic, in comparison with the preceding month. More California crude was shipped to other refining centers in August than in July.

Production

Production of crude petroleum continued to increase during the week ended September 4, with a marked gain in the output of the Gulf Coast field. The net showing of all fields was a gain of 136,150 barrels over the preceding week, an average of 19,450 barrels more a day. The average daily output was estimated by the American Petroleum Institute at 2,196,300 barrels, against 2,176,850 barrels in the preceding week. The average east of California was 1,595,300 barrels a day, as compared with 1,572,750 barrels, an increase of 22,550 barrels. Comparable detailed data for the several districts follows:—

	Week ended— Sept. 4, 1926.	Aug. 28, 1926.	Sept. 5, 1925.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Oklahoma	467,100	468,300	476,000
Kansas	112,950	112,250	111,200
North Texas.....	197,300	195,750	78,950
East Central Texas	66,800	63,000	90,850
West Central Texas	94,200	91,800	80,900
Southwest Texas..	46,700	46,150	44,050
North Louisiana..	56,800	56,900	48,150
Arkansas	156,950	155,800	224,050
Gulf Coast.....	177,500	163,550	95,700
Eastern	109,500	109,000	107,500
Wyoming	68,350	69,550	88,050
Montana	27,900	27,750	12,450
Colorado	8,500	8,500	4,200
New Mexico.....	4,750	4,450	3,800
California	601,000	604,100	673,000
Totals	2,196,300	2,176,850	2,138,850

The output of the Midcontinent field, including Smackover heavy, averaged 8,850 barrels higher than in the preceding week. The Panhandle section of Texas produced about 2,500 barrels more per day; Spindletop gained 11,650 barrels a day.

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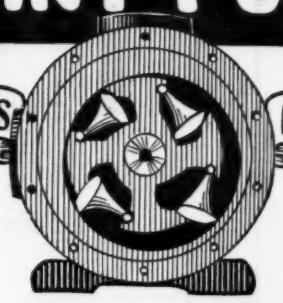

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

SOCONY
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GASOLINE *and* MOTOR OIL

Eastern Pipeline Movement

Latest records in field runs and pipeline deliveries in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana are as follows:—

Runs

	Barrels—Day.	Total.
September 1	32,468	32,468
September 2	95,123	127,591
September 3	63,709	191,300
September 4 to 6	58,269	249,569

Deliveries

	Barrels—Day.	Total.
September 1	44,050	44,050
September 2	95,070	139,120
September 3	97,913	237,033
September 4 to 6	47,573	284,606

Monthly Totals 1926

	Barrels—Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,239,973	1,714,557
February	1,154,524	1,691,033
March	1,910,950	1,251,805
April	1,890,950	3,734,876
May	1,497,688	2,025,441
June	1,502,063	2,197,481

Monthly Totals 1925

	Barrels—Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,426,940	2,108,750
February	1,370,142	1,785,993
March	1,535,650	2,446,284
April	1,562,395	2,170,015
May	1,527,530	1,887,429
June	1,577,134	2,121,571
July	1,494,721	1,901,653
August	1,370,183	1,910,204
September	1,619,651	1,987,736
October	1,551,206	2,507,964
November	1,378,746	2,318,103
December	1,413,406	2,062,800

Imports

Imports of petroleum and its products ran higher by 25,000 barrels a day in the week ended September 4 than in the preceding week, New York and New Orleans getting the greater share of the gains. Imports at the principal United States ports during the week totaled 1,402,000 barrels, a daily average of 200,286 barrels, compared with 1,227,000 barrels, a daily average of 175,286 barrels, in the week ended August 28. According to figures collected by the American Petroleum Institute, imports of crude and refined oils at the principal ports during August totaled 6,676,000 barrels, a daily average of 215,355 barrels, compared with 6,888,000 barrels, a daily average of 222,194 barrels, in July. Comparable detailed data follows:—

	Barrels—Week ended— Sept. 4.	Aug. 28.	Total. August.
At Atlantic Coast ports—			
Baltimore	165,000	162,000	679,000
Boston	42,000	60,000	142,000
New York	623,000	437,000	2,476,000
Philadelphia	.....	70,000	165,000
Others	224,000	95,000	581,000
Totals	1,054,000	824,000	4,043,000
Daily average	150,571	117,715	130,419
At Gulf Coast ports—			
Galveston district	74,000	127,000	605,000
New Orleans and Baton Rouge	274,000	226,000	1,778,000
Port Arthur and Sabine district	.....	50,000	160,000
Tampa	.....	.....	90,000
Totals	348,000	403,000	2,633,000
Daily average	49,715	57,571	84,936
At all United States ports—			
Totals	1,402,000	1,227,000	6,676,000
Daily average	200,286	175,286	215,355

Movement of California Oil

Receipts of California crude and refined oils at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports in August totaled 2,651,000 barrels, a daily average of 85,516 barrels, compared with 2,332,000 barrels, a daily average of 75,226 barrels, in July. Receipts at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports in the week ended September 4 totaled 537,000 barrels, a daily average of 76,714 barrels, against 618,000 barrels, a daily average of 88,286 barrels for the week ended August 28. Comparable detailed data follows:—

	Barrels—Week ended— Sept. 4.	Aug. 28.	Total. August.
At Atlantic Coast ports—			
Baltimore	70,000	70,000	460,000
Boston	.....	.....	322,000
New York	303,000	166,000	771,000
Philadelphia	77,000	159,000	550,000
Others	87,000	223,000	548,000
Totals	537,000	618,000	2,651,000
Daily average	76,714	88,286	85,516
At Gulf Coast ports—			
Tampa	.....	.....	.....
Daily average	.....	.....	.....
Total, Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports	537,000	618,000	2,651,000
Daily average	76,714	88,286	85,516
Oils Received			
Crude	163,000	234,000	1,077,000
Gasoline	147,000	70,000	747,000
Gas oil	153,000	244,000	422,000
Fuel oil	71,000	70,000	347,000
Lubricating	.....	.....	58,000
Totals	537,000	618,000	2,651,000

Price Changes in Past Month

August 26—Urania crude reduced 15c. per barrel.

August 31—Gulf Coast crude reduced 20c. a barrel on Grade "A" and 10c. a barrel on Grade "B."

August 31—Mirando crude reduced 25c. a barrel.

September 8—Sunburst crude advanced 10c. a barrel.

September 10—Mirando crude advanced 25c. a barrel.

Prices at Wells

The following prices are those paid by the pipelines for crudes as delivered from the wells, with a comparison for the corresponding period of 1925:—

Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia*

	Per bbl.—Per barrel—	
Cabell, W. Va.	$2.40	$2.05
Corning, Ohio	2.55	1.80
†Lima	2.48	2.48
Pennsylvania—		
In N. Y. Transit lines	3.40	3.15
Bradford oil in Natl. Transit lines	3.40	3.15
Other Pa. oil in Natl. Transit lines	3.30	3.05
In Southwest Penn lines	3.30	3.05
In Eureka lines	3.25	3.00
In Buckeye lines	3.05	2.80
Gaines, Pa.	2.85	2.70
Keister, Pa.	2.30	...
†Wooster, Ohio	2.55	2.50

* Posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.
† Posted by Ohio Oil Company.

Oklahoma-Kansas*

Midcontinent, †below 25 deg.	1.33	1.15@1.35
†25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	1.41	1.15@1.35
†26 deg. to 26.9 deg.	1.49	1.15@1.35
†27 deg. to 27.9 deg.	1.57	1.15@1.35
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.65	1.15@1.35
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.73	1.23@1.41
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	1.81	1.31@1.47
31 deg. to 31.9 deg.	1.89	1.39@1.53
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	1.97	1.47@1.59
33 deg. to 33.9 deg.	2.05	1.55@1.65
34 deg. to 34.9 deg.	2.13	1.63@1.71
35 deg. to 35.9 deg.	2.21	1.71@1.77
36 deg. to 36.9 deg.	2.29	1.79@1.83
37 deg. to 37.9 deg.	2.37	1.87@1.89
38 deg. to 38.9 deg.	2.45	1.95
39 deg. to 39.9 deg.	2.53	2.01@2.03
40 deg. to 40.9 deg.	2.61	2.07@2.11
41 deg. to 41.9 deg.	2.69	2.13@2.19
42 deg. to 42.9 deg.	2.77	2.19@2.27
43 deg. to 43.9 deg.	2.85	2.25@2.35
44 deg. to 44.9 deg.	2.93	2.31@2.43
45 deg. to 45.9 deg.	3.01	2.31@2.43
46 deg. to 46.9 deg.	3.09	2.31@2.43
47 deg. to 47.9 deg.	3.17	2.31@2.43
48 deg. to 48.9 deg.	3.25	2.31@2.43
49 deg. to 49.9 deg.	3.33	2.31@2.43
50 deg. to 50.9 deg.	3.41	2.31@2.43
51 deg. to 51.9 deg.	3.49	2.31@2.43
52 deg. and above	3.57	2.31@2.43
Corsicana, light	1.90	1.80
heavy	1.25	1.00
Strawn	1.40	1.40
Thrall	1.00	1.00
Vinton	2.00	2.00
Orange	2.00	2.00
Sour Lake	2.00	2.00
Humble	2.00	2.00
Markham	2.00	2.00
Columbia	2.00	2.00
‡Panhandle, 28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	**1.15	@ 1.35
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	**1.20	@ 1.40
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	**1.25	@ 1.45
31 deg. to 31.9 deg.	**1.30	@ 1.50
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	**1.35	@ 1.55
33 deg. to 33.9 deg.	**1.40	@ 1.60
34 deg. to 34.9 deg.	**1.45	@ 1.65
35 deg. to 35.9 deg.	**1.50	@ 1.70
36 deg. to 36.9 deg.	**1.55	@ 1.75
37 deg. to 37.9 deg.	**1.60	@ 1.80
38 deg. to 38.9 deg.	**1.65	@ 1.85
39 deg. and above	**1.70	@ 1.90
†Panola county, 34 deg. to 34.9 deg.	1.70	...
35 deg. to 37.9 deg.	1.85	...
38 deg. and above	2.00	...

* Posted by—
Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company.
Cosden Pipe Line Company.
Humble Oil & Refining Company.
Gypsy Oil Company.
Marland Oil Company.
Prairie Oil & Gas Company.
Magnolia Petroleum Corporation.
† These grades posted only by Humble Oil & Refining Company; on other grades Humble's prices are the same as the other companies.
‡ Posted by—
Champlin Refining Company.

North, East and Central Texas*

Ranger, Mexia, Powell, Wortham, Lylton, Springs, Currie, and Moran—		
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.65	1.15@1.35
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.73	1.23@1.41
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	1.81	1.31@1.47
31 deg. to 31.9 deg.	1.89	1.39@1.53
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	1.97	1.47@1.59
33 deg. to 33.9 deg.	2.05	1.55@1.65
34 deg. to 34.9 deg.	2.13	1.63@1.71
35 deg. to 35.9 deg.	2.21	1.71@1.77
36 deg. to 36.9 deg.	2.29	1.79@1.93
37 deg. to 37.9 deg.	2.37	1.87@1.89
38 deg. to 38.9 deg.	2.45	1.95
39 deg. to 39.9 deg.	2.53	2.01@2.03
40 deg. to 40.9 deg.	2.61	2.07@2.11
41 deg. to 41.9 deg.	2.69	2.13@2.19
42 deg. to 42.9 deg.	2.77	2.19@2.27
43 deg. to 43.9 deg.	2.85	2.25@2.35
44 deg. to 44.9 deg.	2.93	2.31@2.43
45 deg. to 45.9 deg.	3.01	2.31@2.43
46 deg. to 46.9 deg.	3.09	2.31@2.43
47 deg. to 47.9 deg.	3.17	2.31@2.43
48 deg. to 48.9 deg.	3.25	2.31@2.43
49 deg. to 49.9 deg.	3.33	2.31@2.43
50 deg. to 50.9 deg.	3.41	2.31@2.43
51 deg. to 51.9 deg.	3.49	2.31@2.43
52 deg. and above	3.57	2.31@2.43
‡Garber, 42 deg. to 42.9 deg.	2.76	...
43 deg. to 43.9 deg.	2.84	...

* Posted by—
Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company.
Cosden Pipe Line Company.
Humble Oil & Refining Company.
Gypsy Oil Company.
Marland Oil Company.
Prairie Oil & Gas Company.
Magnolia Petroleum Corporation.
† These grades posted only by Humble Oil & Refining Company; on other grades Humble's prices are the same as the other companies.
‡ Posted by—
Champlin Refining Company.

Gulf Coast*—(Continued)

	Per barrel—1926.	1925.
35 deg. to 35.9 deg.	1.95	1.25
†36 deg. to 36.9 deg.	2.00	1.25
37 deg. to 37.9 deg.	2.05	1.25
38 deg. to 38.9 deg.	2.10	1.25
39 deg. to 39.9 deg.	2.15	1.25
40 deg. and above	2.20	1.25
Spindletop, grade A	1.25	
Grade B, below 25 deg.	1.15	@**1.25
25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	1.20	@**1.30
26 deg. to 26.9 deg.	1.25	@**1.35
27 deg. to 27.9 deg.	1.30	@**1.40
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.35	@**1.45
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.40	@**1.50
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	1.45	@**1.55
31 deg. to 31.9 deg.	1.50	@**1.60
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	1.55	
33 deg. to 33.9 deg.	1.60	
34 deg. to 34.9 deg.	1.65	
35 deg. and above	1.70	
Callihan	1.75	1.15
Laredo	.95	.85
Luling	1.30	1.00
Rockville-Minerva	1.25	1.25
High Island	1.30	1.20
Boling	1.85	...
Piedras Pintas	1.85	...
Mirando	1.25	...
Somerset (prices are the same as for North and East Central Texas.)		

* Posted by—
Humble Oil & Refining Company.
Gulf Pipe Line Company.
Magnolia Petroleum Corporation.
Texas Company.
Sun Oil Company.
† 36 deg. and higher posted only by Texas Pipeline Company.
** Posted by Sun Pipe Line Company and Humble Oil Company only.

California*

Signal Hill, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Olinda-Brea Canyon, Torrance and Richfield—		
14 deg. to 14.9 deg.	.85	1.25
15 deg. to 15.9 deg.	.87	1.25
16 deg. to 16.9 deg.	.90	1.25
17 deg. to 17.9 deg.	.94	1.25
18 deg. to 18.9 deg.	.98	1.25
19 deg. to 19.9 deg.	1.04	1.25
20 deg. to 20.9 deg.	1.10	1.27
21 deg. to 21.9 deg.	1.16	1.30
22 deg. to 22.9 deg.	1.22	1.33
23 deg. to 23.9 deg.	1.28	1.33
24 deg. to 24.9 deg.	1.34	1.36
25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	1.40	1.40
26 deg. to 26.9 deg.	1.46	1.44
27 deg. to 27.9 deg.	1.52	1.48
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.58	1.52
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.64	1.56
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	1.70	1.60
31 deg. to 31.9 deg.	1.76	1.64
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	1.84	1.68
Montebello, Whittier and La Habra—		
14 deg. to 17.9 deg.	.85	1.25
18 deg. to 18.9 deg.	.86	1.25
19 deg. to 19.9 deg.	.87	1.25
20 deg. to 20.9 deg.	.89	1.27
21 deg. to 21.9 deg.	.91	1.30
22 deg. to 22.9 deg.	.94	1.33
23 deg. to 23.9 deg.	.97	1.33
24 deg. to 24.9 deg.	1.01	1.36
25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	1.05	1.40
26 def. to 26.9 deg.	1.09	1.44
27 deg. to 27.9 deg.	1.13	1.48
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.17	1.52
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.21	1.56
30 deg. and above	1.25	1.60
Athens, Rosecrans, Dominguez—		
24 deg. to 24.9 deg.	1.34	1.36
25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	1.40	1.40
26 deg. to 26.9 deg.	1.46	1.44
27 deg. to 27.9 deg.	1.52	1.48
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.58	1.52
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.64	1.56
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	1.70	1.60
31 deg. to 31.9 deg.	1.76	1.64
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	1.84	1.68
33 deg. to 33.9 deg.	1.92	1.72
34 deg. to 34.9 deg.	2.00	1.76
35 deg. to 35.9 deg.	2.08	1.80
36 deg. to 36.9 deg.	2.16	1.92
37 deg. to 37.9 deg.	2.24	2.00
38 deg. and above	2.34	2.08
39 deg. to 39.9 deg.	2.44	2.16
Midway - Sunset - Elk Hills, Lost Hills, Kern River, Newhall and McKittrick—		
14 deg. to 19.9 deg.	.75	1.25
20 deg. to 20.9 deg.	.82	1.27
21 deg. to 21.9 deg.	.90	1.30
22 deg. to 22.9 deg.	1.00	1.32
23 deg. to 23.9 deg.	1.11	1.33
24 deg. to 24.9 deg.	1.22	1.36
25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	1.33	1.40
26 deg. to 26.9 deg.	1.44	1.44
27 deg. to 27.9 deg.	1.55	1.48

California* (Continued)

	Per barrel—1926.	1925.
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.86	1.52
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.77	1.56
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	1.88	1.60
31 deg. to 31.9 deg.	1.99	1.64
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	2.10	1.68
33 deg. and above	2.21	1.72
Wheeler Ridge—		
14 deg. to 14.9 deg.	.75	1.25
15 deg. to 15.9 deg.	.75	1.25
16 deg. to 16.9 deg.	.75	1.25
17 deg. to 17.9 deg.	.75	1.25
18 deg. to 18.9 deg.	.75	1.25
19 deg. to 19.9 deg.	.75	1.25
20 deg. to 20.9 deg.	.78	1.27
21 deg. to 21.9 deg.	.81	1.30
22 deg. to 22.9 deg.	.85	1.33
23 deg. to 23.9 deg.	.89	1.33
24 deg. to 24.9 deg.	.94	1.36
25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	.97	1.40
26 deg. to 26.9 deg.	1.01	1.44
27 deg. and above	1.05	1.48
Coalinga—		
14 deg. to 19.9 deg.	.75	1.25
20 deg. to 20.9 deg.	.79	1.27
21 deg. to 21.9 deg.	.86	1.30
22 deg to 22.9 deg.	.93	1.33
23 deg. to 23.9 deg.	1.00	1.33
24 deg. to 24.9 deg.	1.07	1.36
25 deg. to 25.9 deg.	1.14	1.40
26 deg. to 26.9 deg.	1.21	1.44
27 deg. to 27.9 deg.	1.28	1.48
28 deg. to 28.9 deg.	1.35	1.52
29 deg. to 29.9 deg.	1.42	1.50
30 deg. to 30.9 deg.	1.49	1.60
32 deg. to 32.9 deg.	1.63	1.68
33 deg. to 33.9 deg.	1.70	1.72
34 deg. to 34.9 deg.	1.77	1.76
35 deg. and above	1.84	1.80

* Posted by—
Standard Oil of California.
Union Oil Company.

Louisiana and Arkansas*

Bellevue	1.50	1.65
Bull Bayou, 38 grav. and above	2.25	1.75
35 to 37.9 deg.	2.10	1.60
32 to 34.9 deg.	1.95	1.45
Caddo, 38 deg. and above	2.45	1.95
35 to 37.9 deg.	2.35	1.85
32 to 34.9 deg.	2.25	1.75
29 to 31.9 deg.	1.70	1.65
***26 to 28.9 deg.	1.55	1.65
***26 deg. and under	1.40	1.65
Cotton Valley	1.20	1.10
Haynesville, 33 deg. and above	2.10	1.65
below 33 deg.	2.00	1.55
El Dorado, 37 deg. and above	2.30	1.65
35 deg. to 36.5 deg.	2.20	1.65
33 deg. to 34.9 deg.	2.10	1.65
below 33 deg.	2.00	1.55
Homer, 35 deg. and above	2.20	1.75
33 to 34.9 deg.	2.10	1.65
31 to 32.9 deg.	2.00	1.55
below 31 deg.	1.85	1.40
Crichton	2.10	1.60
De Soto	2.30	1.80
Pine Island	1.40	1.40
Smackover, 27 deg. and above	1.50	1.35
26 to 26.9 deg.	1.45	1.30
25 to 25.9 deg.	1.40	1.20
24 to 24.9 deg.	1.35	1.05@1.15
†23 to 23.9 deg.	1.10	.85
†below 23 deg.	1.10	.85
Stephens, †26 deg. and above	1.65	1.10
below 26 deg.	1.45	.90
Uranla†	1.00	...
**Callon (East El Dorado)	.95	...

* Posted by—
Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.
Gulf Pipe Line Company.
** Posted by Gulf Pipe Line Company only.
*** Posted by Texas Pipe Line Company only.
† Posted by Atlantic Oil Producing Company.
‡ Posted by Louisiana Oil Refining Company.

Western Kentucky*

39 deg. and above	3.15	2.15
36 deg. to 38.9 deg.	2.05	2.15
33 deg. to 35.9 deg.	1.95	2.05
32.9 deg. and below	1.85	1.95

* Posted by—
Indian Refining Company.
Paragon Development Company.

Wyoming and Montana

Big Muddy	2.25	1.75
Cat Creek	2.40	1.90
Elk Basin	2.40	1.90
Greybull	2.15	1.75
Hamilton Dome	1.85	1.35
Kevin	1.20	.95
Lance Creek	2.40	1.90
Grass Creek light	2.40	1.90
Grass Creek heavy	.90	...
Lander	2.10	1.85
Lost Soldier	1.35	1.08
Mule Creek	1.75	1.25
Osage	2.40	1.90
Rock Creek	2.25	1.75

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233 Broadway New York, N. Y.

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1143 Continental and Commercial Bank Bldg., Chicago
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5721 Greenfield Avenue Milwaukee

Hackney

Wyoming-Montana—(Continued)

	Per barrel 1926.	1925.
Salt Creek, 29 to 29.9 deg..	1.73	1.79
30 to 30.9 deg.....	1.81	1.79
31 to 31.9 deg.....	1.89	1.79
32 to 32.9 deg.....	1.97	1.79
33 to 33.9 deg.....	2.05	1.79
34 to 34.9 deg.....	2.13	1.79
35 to 35.9 deg.....	2.21	1.79
36 to 36.9 deg.....	2.29	1.87
37 deg. and above.....	2.37	1.87
Sunburst	1.15	1.80
Torchlight	2.15	1.75
Hogback, N. Mex.....	2.45	1.95
Artesia, N. Mex.....	1.95	...
Rex Lake.....	1.45	...
Florence, Colo.....	1.60	...

(Note:—Osage, Cat Creek, Salt Creek and Hogback posted by Midwest Refining Company; remainder by Ohio Oil Company.)

Canada

‡Oil Springs.....	2.95	2.45
Petrolia	2.88	2.38

(Add 26½c. per barrel to each grade to include allowance by government to producers.)

‡ Posted by Imperial Oil Company, Ltd.

Mexico

F.o.b. terminals Mexican ports (based on contracts)—		
*Tuxpam	1.35	1.20
†Panuco, prompt.....	1.16	1.00

* Plus 32.328 cents tax.
† Plus 17.631 cents tax.

Refinery Products

(Detailed New York prices current—page 3; tankwagon and service station prices—page 67)

Stocks of gasoline and kerosene in the Midcontinent were reduced materially during the week. Gasoline on hand was estimated to be sufficient for approximately eight days at the current consumption. About a week's supply of kerosene was in stock.

Gasoline prices were advanced in the Midcontinent and the neighboring refining centers. On the other hand, prices for export were reduced in the local market. Pennsylvania refiners held their prices for the popular grades and advanced 62 S. R.

Standard white kerosene was advanced in the local export market. Higher prices on all grades were named by Pennsylvania refiners. Changes were not characteristic in this division in the Midcontinent, although a slight cut was made in North Texas. Demand was showing some improvement in the Central West.

Fuel and gas oils and furnace distillates were not active in any particular direction. Prices, however, began to show a wide-spread in the Midcontinent, with the Kansas quotations all at a higher level.

Tankwagon Price Changes

There were no changes in tankwagon prices during the week.

Market Conditions

Gasoline and Naphthas.—The local jobbing and retail markets were without particular feature during the week, replenishing of stocks of motor fuel after the holiday demand being of no unusual volume. Tankcar lots at Bayonne were quoted at 12½c. per gallon, unchanged. The tankwagon price of 21c. and the service station price of 23c. to 24c. were also maintained. Export quotations were lower at the following schedule for North Atlantic ports, U. S. Navy, bulk, 12½c. per gallon; naphtha, 13½c.; 64-66, 375 end point, 14¾c.; 66-68 aviation grade, 17½c. Gulf ports quotations remained as follows:—U. S. Navy, 12c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 endpoint, 13c.; 64-66, 375 endpoint, 13½c.

Kerosene.—Pennsylvania refiners advanced their prices ¼c. to ⅜c. per gallon on the various grades. Standard white, bulk, for export was advanced ½c. to 9½c. per gallon at North Atlantic ports, but was reduced ¼c. to 8⅜c. per gallon at Gulf ports. Prices on water white, for export, were unchanged, being 10⅜c. per gallon at North Atlantic ports and 10c. on the Gulf.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Local prices were not changed during the week; although the advances which had been made in the Midcontinent a week earlier were repeated in Kansas and Oklahoma and reached the Pennsylvania section insofar as 30-34 fuel oil was concerned. The lighter oil was ¼c. cheaper (at 6¼c. per gallon) in Pennsylvania. A good movement was found locally in Diesel oil, the price being maintained at $2.50 per barrel. Inquiries relative to furnace oils were a little more numerous, but no sign of an active demand was seen, and quotations were practically nominal, contract deliveries predominating.

Paraffin Waxes (For detailed prices current, see page 8.)—The preserving season being practically over and no large conduit operations being under way, demand continued to slacken. Export inquiry was spotty. Local domestic quotations were as follows:—White crude scale, 122 to 124 a.m.p., 5½c. to 5¼c. per pound; 124 to 126 a.m.p., 5¼c.; yellow crude scale, 124 to 126 a.m.p., 5½c. to 5¼c.; match, 105 to 108 a.m.p., 5⅜c. to 5⅞c.; 111 to 115 a.m.p., 5⅞c. to 6c.; semi-refined, 122 to 124 a.m.p., 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; 124 to 126 a.m.p., 5½c. to 5⅝c.; fully refined, 118 to 120 a.m.p., 6c. to 6⅛c.; 123 to 125 a.m.p., 6⅛c.; 125 to 127 a.m.p., 6⅛c. to 6¼c.; 128 to 130 a.m.p., 6¼c. to 6⅜c.; 130 to 132 a.m.p., 6⅜c. to 6½c.; 133 to 135 a.m.p., 6⅝c. to 6¾c.; 135 to 137 a.m.p., 6⅞c. to 7c., all in bags.

Petrolatums.—Movements and inquiries continued light last week, both in the domestic market and for export. Prices of local sellers and those at Pennsylvania and Oklahoma refineries were unchanegd. Spot quotations were as follows:—Snow white, 10⅜c. to 11c. per pound; lily white, 8¼c. to 8½c.; cream, 6¼c. to 6½c.; light amber, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; dark amber, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; veterinary, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; dark green, 2⅞c. to 3c., all in barrels.

Lubricating Oils.—Demand continued light, but local market quotations did not show any effects of this condition. Pennsylvania refiners reduced prices on steam refined cylinder stocks ½c. to 1c. per gallon. The movement through the local market during the week ended September 9 was as followers:—

	Receipts. Barrels.	Exports. Gallons.
Friday	....	137,500
Saturday	....	105,450
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	124	276,400
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	....	41,050
Totals	124	560,400

Prices at Refineries

Gasoline and Naphtha

Bayonne

Navy gasoline, 58-60, 437 end point, export, bulk.....gal.	.12½@	—
cases .....gal.	.2890@	—
Naphtha, export, 61-63.....gal.	.13½@	—
Naphtha, export, 64-66.....gal.	.14¾@	—
Naphtha, export, 66-68.....gal.	.17½@	—

North Texas

48-50, 450 end point, naphtha.gal.	.10½@	.10⅝
50-52, 450 end point, naphtha.gal.	.10½@	.11
56-58, 450 end point, gasoline.gal.	.10½@	.10⅝
56-58, 450 end point, 140 l.b.p. (U. S. Motor).....gal.	.11 @	.11¼
60-62, 400 end point, gasoline.gal.	.11½@	.11⅝
64-66, 375 end point, gasoline.gal.	.11⅞@	.12
64-66, 390 end point, gasoline.gal.	.11⅝@	.11⅞
68-70, 360 end point, gasoline.gal.	.12¼@	.12⅜
68-70, 350 end point, gasoline.gal.	.12¼@	.12½
Grade A, 68-70, 375 e. p.....gal.	.10 @	—
Grade B, 76-82, 375 e. p.....gal.	.09⅞@	.10
Grade C, 80-88, 350 e. p.....gal.	.09¾@	.10

Oklahoma

50-52, 450 end point.....gal.	.10¾@	.11¼
56-58, 450 end point.....gal.	.10½@	.10⅝
58-60, 450 end point.....gal.	.10⅝@	.11
58-60 (U. S. Motor), 437 end point, l.b.p. 140.....gal.	.11 @	.11¼
60-62, 400 end point.....gal.	.11½@	.11⅝
64-66, 375 end point.....gal.	.11⅞@	.12
64-66, 390 end point.....gal.	.11⅝@	.11⅞
68-70, 350 end point.....gal.	.12¼@	.12½
Grade A, 72-78, under 375 end point .....gal.	.10¼@	.10½
Grade AA, 80-87.9, 90% recovery. gal.	.10¼@	.10½
Grade B, 76-82, 375 e. p....gal.	.10¼@	.10¼
Grade BB, 84-92, 85% recovery. gal.	.10½@	.10¼
Grade C, 80-88 e. p.....gal.	.10½@	.10¼

Pennsylvania

52 grav., naphtha.....gal.	.12½@	—
54 grav., naphtha.....gal.	.12¾@	.13
56 grav., naphtha.....gal.	.13 @	.13⅛
58 grav., naphtha.....gal.	.13¼@	.13½
60 grav., S. R. gasoline.....gal.	.14 @	.14¼
62 grav., S. R. gasoline.....gal.	.15 @	—
64 grav., S. R. gasoline.....gal.	.14¾@	.15
60-62 blend, 450 end point...gal.	.13 @	.13¼
64-66 blend, 450 end point...gal.	.13¼@	.13½
66-68 blend, 440 end point...gal.	.13½@	.13¾
68-70 blend, 420 end point...gal.	.13½@	.13⅝

North Louisiana-South Arkansas

58-60, 450 end point.....gal.	.10⅞@	.11⅛
58-60, 437 end point (U.S. Motor) gal.	.11¼@	.11⅜
64-66, 375 end point.....gal.	.12 @	.12¼

California

54-58, 437 end point.....gal.	.12 @	.12½

Rocky Mountain States

58-60, 427 e. p. (U. S. Motor).gal.	.13¾@	.14

Kerosene

Bayonne

Export quotations—		
Standard white, bulk.....gal.	.09½@	—
barrels .....gal.	No prices	
cases .....gal.	.1940@	—
Water white, bulk.....gal.	.10¾@	—
barrels .....gal.	No prices	
cases .....gal.	.2090@	—

North Texas

41-43 water white kerosene..gal.	.09¼@	.09¾
42-44 water white kerosene..gal.	.09½@	.09¾

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PRESSED STEEL PRODUCTS

STRENGTH

The hoops are spun into the shell without thinning or stretching the metal.

The chime ring is a special steel section carefully rolled down over each end.

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THE accumulated shocks and bumps of hard repeat shipments are directed toward the shell and the chime of the bilged steel container and it is at these points that extra strength is required.

In the G-E-M Bilged Steel Barrel the shell is reinforced with six hoop formations stiffening the metal to resist denting and crushing. The chime ring is a special section of steel securely rolled over each end giving a factor of safety exceeding the severest requirements.

The brawn of the G-E-M Bilged Steel Barrel is well known to many leading shippers. It more than meets I. C. C. Specifications No. 5. Write to the nearest sales office for a price.

THE PETROLEUM IRON WORKS COMPANY
(Pressed Steel Products Dept.)
SHARON, PA.
Plants: Sharon, Pa. and Beaumont, Texas

Branches: New York St. Louis Kansas City Tulsa Houston Beaumont San Francisco

Oklahoma

41-43	water white kerosene	gal.	.09½@ .09¾
42-44	water white kerosene	gal.	.09¾@ .10

Pennsylvania

45	water white	gal.	.10¾@ .11
46	water white	gal.	.11¼@ —
47	water white	gal.	.11¼@ —
36	neutral	gal.	.07½@ .07¾

North Louisiana-South Arkansas

41-43	water white kerosene	gal.	.09½@ .10

Rocky Mountain States

40-42	water white kerosene	gal.	.12 @ .12¼

California

38-40	water white kerosene	gal.	.07½@ .08
43-45	distillate, 445 e. p.	gal.	.09¾@ .10

Fuel and Gas Oils

Bayonne

(Lighterage, 5½c. a barrel)

Diesel oil		bbl. 2.50	@ —
Gas oil, 28 deg. or better		gal.	.06¾@ —
Fuel oil, N. Y. and N. J. terminals, in bulk—			
Monday		bbl. 1.75	@ —
Tuesday		bbl. 1.75	@ —
Wednesday		bbl. 1.75	@ —
Thursday		bbl. 1.75	@ —
Friday		bbl. 1.75	@ —
Saturday		bbl. 1.75	@ —

Pennsylvania

30-34	fuel oil	gal.	.05¾@ .05¾
36-40	fuel oil	gal.	.06¼@ .06½

Oklahoma

32-36	gas oil	gal.	.04¼@ .04½
18-22	fuel oil	bbl. 1.35	@ 1.50
24-26	fuel oil	bbl. 1.45	@ 1.50
Fuel oil, buyers' cars		bbl. 1.35	@ —
38-40	distillate	gal.	.05½@ .06

Kansas

24-26	fuel oil	bbl. 1.50	@ —
32-36	gas oil	gal.	.04¾@ .04¾
38-40	distillate	gal.	.05¾@ .06¼

North Texas

32-36	gas oil	gal.	.04¾@ .04½
24-26	fuel oil	bbl. 1.50	@ 1.55
26-30	fuel oil	bbl. 1.55	@ 1.60

Gulf Coast (South Texas)

Gas oil		gal.	.05¾@ .05¾
Fuel oil		bbl. 1.75	@ —

Louisiana-Arkansas

32-36	gas oil	gal.	.04¾@ .05
18-20	fuel oil	bbl. 1.35	@ 1.40
16-20	fuel oil	bbl. 1.25	@ 1.30
38-40	light straw	gal.	.05½@ .05¾

California

Fuel oil (at tidewater)		bbl. 1.00	@ 1.04
Diesel oil		bbl. 1.15	@ 1.19

Lubricating Oils

Pennsylvania

220 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.31¼@ .31½
200 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.28½@ .29
180 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.26½@ .27
150 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.23 @ .23½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock		gal.	.13 @ .13½
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock		gal.	.15¼@ .15½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock		gal.	.18 @ .18½
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock		gal.	.19 @ .19½
600 D fil. cyl. stock		gal.	.25 @ .25¾
600 cold test (bright filt.)		gal.	.41 @ —
600 cold test (dark filt.)		gal.	.38 @ .38½

Oklahoma

100 vis., No. 2 color		gal.	.06½@ .07½
100 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.06½@ .07½
150 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.09 @ .10
150 vis., No. 4 color		gal.	.09½@ .09¾
180 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.10½@ —
180 vis., No. 4 color		gal.	.09¼@ .10¼
180 vis., No. 5 color		gal.	.09¼@ .10¼
200 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.11¼@ —
200 vis., No. 4 color		gal.	.11¼@ .11½
200 vis., No. 5 color		gal.	.10½@ .11¼
220 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.12 @ .13
220 vis., No. 4 color		gal.	.13 @ .13½
220 vis., No. 5 color		gal.	.12 @ .12¾
240 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.14½@ .15
240 vis., No 4 color		gal.	.14 @ .14½
240 vis., No. 5 color		gal.	.13½@ .14
280 vis., No. 3 color		gal.	.16½@ .17
280 vis., No. 4 color		gal.	.16¼@ .16¾
280 vis., No. 5½ color		gal.	.15½@ .16

South Texas

Zero black		gal.	.06 @ .07
100 vis., No. 2 color, unfilt.		gal.	.08 @ .08½
200 vis., No. 3 color, unfilt.		gal.	.11½@ .12
300 vis., No. 3½ color, unfilt.		gal.	.12½@ .13
500 vis., No. 3¾ color, unfilt.		gal.	.14½@ .15
200 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red oil.		gal.	.09½@ .10
300 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red oil.		gal.	.11½@ .13
500 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red oil.		gal.	.12½@ .13
750 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red oil.		gal.	.16 @ .16½

California

180 vis., 2½ to 3 color			.10 @ .11½
200 vis., 2½ to 3 color			.13½@ .14½
300 vis., 3 to 3½ color			.15 @ .16
350 vis., 3½ to 4 color			.16½@ .17½
400 vis., 3½ to 4 color			.18 @ .19
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color			.12 @ .13
300 vis., 5 to 6 color			.13 @ .14
400 vis., 5 to 6 color			.15 @ .16
500 vis., 4½ to 5 color			.18 @ .19
500 vis., 6 to 6½ color			.16 @ .17
600 vis., 6½ plus color			.17 @ .18

Paraffin Waxes

Pennsylvania

122-124	white, crude, scale	lb.	.05¼@ .05¾
124-126	white, crude, scale	lb.	.05½@ .05¾
126-128	white, crude, scale	lb.	.05¾@ .05¾

Oklahoma

122-124	white, crude, scale	lb.	.04¾@ .04¾
124-126	white, crude, scale	lb.	.04¾@ .04¾

Chicago Petroleum Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1926.

GASOLINE.—With both refiners and car lot marketers in closer accord on prices than they have been for some time, demand was active throughout the week. Many jobbers and some refiners were in the market for motor grade material, and while much of the buying came from those jobbers whose supplies were near the danger line, owing to their hold-off policy of the past two weeks, the majority were those who were in the market during the previous week as well. Motor grade gasoline was the article most in demand, but a few buyers sought 60-62 gravity material, and export buyers were said to be taking a little gasoline here and there. Much of the gasoline sold during the week was taken in two and three-car lots, but there were a few five and ten-car lots taken for shipment over the next ten days. An added factor making for strength is the fact that many resellers have little or no gasoline coming to them over the last half of the month. This means that they will have to buy extensively to fill orders of customers. While high tests were by no means as active as motor grade, there was increased interest in them on the part of the domestic trade. A number of good-sized sales were reported in 375 endpoint gasoline. Ruling prices per gallon in tank car lots were:—6-52, 10¾c. to 10¾c.; 56-58, 10¾c. to 11c.; 58-60, 11¼c.; 60-62, 11½c. to 11¾c.; 64-66 (390 endpoint), 11¾c.; 64-66 (375 endpoint), 11¾c. to 11¾c.; 68-70, 12c. to 12½c.

KEROSENE.—Refiners, as well as brokers and jobbers, were in the market for kerosene during the past week, and several hundred cars were involved in inquiries in one day. Although one or two sellers early in the week took the position that the market was too high and quoted 9¼c. for the water white product, test orders revealed the market fully as strong as during the previous week. In three or four instances refiners were withdrawn from the spot market, and supplying regular customers at prices somewhat above the prevailing market. While demand is due to ease up at any time now, owing to the buying of the past two weeks, sellers look to see the market fully strong well into midwinter because of the scarcity of material. Ruling prices per gallon in tank car lots of 8,000 to 10,000 gallons were: 41-43 water white, 9¾c. to 9¾c.; 42-44, 9½c. to 9¾c.

FUEL OIL.—Buyers came into the market during the past week in increasing numbers, many of them having given up their policy of caution for fear that they would wait too long. As a result the market is well sustained with orders and prices on the grades most in demand in the Chicago territory were advanced. The 18-22 material continued to lead the demand here. Ruling prices per barrels were:—24-26, $1.45 to $1.50; 18-22, $1.35 to $1.40; Smackover (treated), $1.27½ to $1.30; 26-30, $1.40 to $1.50; 28-30, $1.55 to $1.65; 30-32, $1.40 to $1.50.

FURNACE OILS.—Distillate strength continued a feature of the market for the lighter burning oils. This material is as scarce as it has been any time since the supply began to tighten the prices as high as 6 cents to the jobbing trade are heard in the spot market. This figure does not represent the general market, however, and no sales were reported at prices that high. Straw distillate, with a fairly low flash point, is commanding tank car prices, however, which are much higher than they were last mid-winter. City furnace oil distributors for the most part have arranged for their winter supply, but many of them have not been able to get refiners to commit themselves as to prices on the contracts. Gas oil is not as active as it has been, and it was reported from several sources during the week that nearly 100 cars of this material had been rejected after arriving here as not being up to specifications. This material was being offered at prices slightly below the market. Ruling prices per gallon in tank car lots were:—36-38 straw distillate, 5½c. to 5¾c.; 38-40 straw distillate, 5¾c. to 5¾c.; 32-36 gas oil, 4¾c. to 4¾c.

LUBRICATING OILS.—Some increase in the demand for bright stocks was noted among refiners in this market during the week, but,

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FINEST QUALITY
STEARIC ACID
Distilled RED OIL Saponified
Rub-No-More Co., - Fort Wayne, Ind.
IVORY BRAND TRIPLE PRESSED STEARIC ACID RUB-NO-MORE CO FT. WAYNE, IND.
RUB-NO MORE CO OLEIC ACID PUR-O-LINE DISTILLED RED OIL

NOPCo
Prompt and Careful Attention Given to Less Than Carload Orders
Light Cold Pressed
Menhaden Oil
SILK OILS
WOOL OILS
MOELLON DEGRAS
BLOWN MENHADEN FISH OILS
GLUE DEFOAMING COMPOUNDS
SULPHONATED OILS
TEXTILE OILS
SOLUBLE OILS
POTASH SOAPS
TANNING OILS
NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY
HARRISON, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL. CHARLOTTE, N. C. BOSTON, MASS

on the whole, the demand for steam-refined cylinder oils was little changed. Business, however, was characterized as satisfactory by most sellers. Refiners reported that there was some scarcity of filtered neutral oils. Ruling prices per gallon for steam-refined cylinder oils were:—600 grade, 17½c. to 18c.; 650 grade, 21½c. to 22c.

TANKWAGON MARKETS—Sellers reported tankwagon business as active and the market throughout Chicago and Standard of Indiana territory was unchanged at 19c., tankwagon and 22c. service station. Officials of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana were little concerned over reports of price cutting in the Nebraska territory and refused to comment upon the situation there, save to say that they did not believe many sellers were meeting the cuts. Officials of the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska are understood to be not unduly alarmed about the price war in that State.

New Orleans Petroleum Market

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9, 1926.

The market for 58-60 U. S. motor gasoline was strong during the week. Prices in tank cars, at refinery, ranged from 11¾c. to 12c. The delivered price, including taxes, freight and inspection, was 15¼c. to 15½c.

The demand for 41-43 water-white kerosene was strong. Refineries offered this grade at 10¼c. to 10½c. Delivered to local jobbers, freight, taxes and inspection charges included, the range was from 12½c. to 12¾c.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at $1.65 alongside.

Port shipments during the week and supplementary manifests filed during the same period included imports of 61,000 barrels of crude from Tampico and 50,000 barrels of gasoline from Tampico via Baltimore, coastwise shipments of 167 barrels of oil, and exports of 85 drums, 1,025 cases, 3,547 tons, 100 barrels and 6,074,035 gallons of gasoline, 2,758 cases and 4,324 tons of kerosene, 814 drums, 1,789 barrels and 50 cases of lubricating oil, and 251 cases of refined oil. Baton Rouge reported exports of 6,300,000 gallons of naphtha.

N.P.A. Meeting Program

Annual Convention to Open at Atlantic City This Week

The program of the annual convention of the National Petroleum Association, to be held at Atlantic City, September 15 to 17, follows:—

Wednesday, September 15

10:00 a. m.—The Board of Trustees will meet in the room of Fayette B. Dow, Hotel Traymore.

2:00 p. m.—Opening Address: "Products and By-Products of Association Work," O. P. Keeney, president.

Reading of Minutes (Note—The Minutes will be read at the trustees' meeting and the reading at the general meeting will be dispensed with except as to such matters as any of the trustees or members may desire to bring to the attention of the meeting). Herbert C. Eaton, recording secretary.

Appointment of Nominating Committee.

"The Association's Finances," G. B. Hunter, treasurer.

"The National Petroleum Association Twenty Years Ago and Today," C. D. Chamberlin, general counsel.

"Research and Development in the Oil Industry," Frank A. Howard, president Standard Development Company.

The Fire Marshals—(a) "Who and What They Are," R. A. Wotowitch, trustee in charge, Department of Welfare and Insurance; (b) "New Lessons from an Old Hazard," Houston Dunn, managing director, the Fire Marshals' Association; (c) "The Fire Alarm Rings," Harry R. Lewis.

"A Good Year," Fayette B. Dow.

8:15 p. m.—Theatre Party, R. A. Wotowitch in charge. Ladies are invited. (Seats have been reserved, but tickets must be purchased before 5 p. m.).

Thursday, September 16

9:30 a. m.—B. B. Stroud, presiding, Report of nominating committee; election of officers and trustees.

"The Association's Adventure in Co-operative Engineering," B. B. Stroud, trustee in charge, department of manufacture.

"What I Have Learned From a Study of Twenty Boiler Houses," Herbert A Ross.

Discussion—Every member who has participated in the co-operative purchase of engineering services is invited to discuss the results frankly.

"Cost Accounting's Relation to Manufacture," P. S. Tarbox, trustee in charge, department of economics, accounting and statistics.

"Reducing the Costs of Manufacture," Jacob France, president, Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation.

"Modern Stills," H. S. Bell.

1:00 p. m.—The newly elected board of trustees will meet at lunch, Hotel Traymore.

7:00 p. m.—Shore Dinner at Hackney's.

1. "As a Token of Our Friendship," Anonymous; 2. "Experiences in Central Asia," illustrated by stereopticon and moving pictures, Kermit Roosevelt. Fred G. Clark in charge. (Tickets must be purchased before 5 p. m., Wednesday. Busses will leave Hotel Traymore at 6:45). Ladies are invited.

Friday, September 17

E. M. Lyons presiding.

9:30 a. m.—"Better Trade Relations," E. M. Lyons, trustee in charge, department of trade and commerce.

"A Traffic Department That Functions," Frank B. Fretter, trustee in charge, department of traffic and transportation.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission's Order for a General Investigation of Rates on Petroleum in Central, Trunk Line and New England Territories," Willis Crane, traffic attorney.

"The New Policies of the Federal Trade Commission in Relation to Business," Hon. W. E. Humphrey.

"Avoidable Misunderstandings in Oil Tests," Fred G. Clark, trustee in charge, department of standards and tests.

"Discriminatory Legislation Against the Oil Industry," Sheldon Clark, trustee in charge, department of legislation and litigation.

1:00 p. m.—Luncheon and Golf Tournament at the Sea View Golf Club. A. C. Woodman in charge of luncheon; S. P. Worthington in charge of golf tournament. Presentation of prizes. Ladies are invited.

The committee in charge of entertainment at the meeting is made up of Fred G. Clark, chairman; A. C. Woodman, R. A. Wotowitch, S. P. Worthington.

Oil Lectures at N. Y. U. Will Start September 22

Two courses of lectures on the oil industry will be given this winter at the Wall Street branch of New York University, 90 Trinity Place, commencing this month.

A course, "The Oil Industry and Company Operations," will be given by Dr. Ernest R. Lilley, author of "The Oil Industry," on Wednesdays from 5.15 p. m. to 7, beginning September 22. It has been developed to meet the needs of employees in oil companies who have had a limited amount of field or refinery experience and should also be helpful to those who wish to keep abreast of the rapidly changing conditions in this industry.

A more advanced course, "Oil Executives Course," will meet every Monday from 5.15 p. m. to 7 p. m., beginning September 27. It is designed to meet the requirements of those who desire more advanced and specialized information, particularly on the marketing side of the industry.

Canadian Oil Refineries Output Increased in 1925

The output of petroleum products from Canadian plants in 1925 amounted in value to $50,762,127, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. This value was the highest shown for the industry since 1922 and compares with output values of $49,411,067 in 1924 and $46,280,534 in 1923.

With the capital investment of $50,580,549 and an average employment of 3,738 persons, the refining of petroleum and compounding of lubricating oils and greases represents one of the most important industries in Canada. Production from the thirteen refineries operating in 1925 totaled $49,802,615, while the eight plants manufacturing only lubricating oils, greases, etc., produced $959,512 worth of these commodities for sale, making a total of $50,762,127 for the whole industry. Raw materials cost $38,261,024, and the value added by manufacturing amounted to $12,501,103. Expenditures for salaries and wages during the year totaled $5,775,046.

Of the thirteen refineries in operation three were in Ontario, three in Alberta, two in Quebec, two in British Columbia, and one each in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan; and of the eight plants producing lubricating oils, greases, etc., four were situated in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one in each of New Brunswick and Alberta.

Statistics of the petroleum products industry in Canada, 1921-1925, follow:—

	No. of plants.	Capital employed.	No. of employes.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Selling value of products.	Value added by manufacturing.
1921.....	21	$57,504,588	4,014	$6,182,514	$36,629,576	$52,932,415	$16,302,839
1922.....	19	62,054,029	3,555	5,492,683	38,413,191	57,035,563	18,622,372
1923.....	20	61,027,704	4,257	5,648,329	36,816,696	46,280,534	9,463,838
1924.....	25	53,795,794	3,969	5,749,705	37,692,711	49,411,067	12,318,356
1925.....	21	50,580,549	3,738	5,775,046	38,261,024	50,762,127	12,501,103

Tulsa Petroleum Market

For detailed quotations on refinery products in the Tulsa market, revised to Friday, see the respective products in the general petroleum reports, beginning on page 41.

TULSA, Sept. 8, 1926.

While trading in the Midcontinent refined oil market is not quite so brisk this week as last, nothing has happened to alter the general situation with a continuance of the higher prices established on all straight-run gasolines existing. The domestic demand for the 60-62 400 end point continues to improve, brought about, no doubt, by the smaller jobbers being forced to carry this grade in order to meet competition of one of the larger major companies.

Natural gasolines are in better demand at slightly higher prices than last week, due primarily to an increased buying on the part of Atlantic seaboard refiners of grades B, BB and C—these grades are rather scarce for immediate shipment.

Kerosene continues firm, with no fundamental change the situation over last week. Refiners are still delinquent on commitments made prior to the recent advance and are only accepting new business subject to delay in shipping.

The heavier ends, namely, distillates, gas oils and fuels, are scarce at approximately the same prices as last week, with the demand generally exceeding the supply for immediate and prompt shipments.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent, basis Group 3 Oklahoma, are approximately as follows:—

GASOLINE.—Grade 56-58, 450 end point, 10½c. to 10⅝c. a gallon; 58-60, 450 end point, 10⅝c. to 10⅞c.; 58-60 (U. S. Motor), 437 end point, 10⅞c. to 11¼c.; 60-62, 400 end point, 11½c. to 11⅝c.; 64-66, 390 end point, 11⅝c. to 11¾c.; 64-66, 375 end point, 11¾c. to 12c.; 68-70, 360 end point, 12⅛c. to 12¼c.; 64-66, 350 end point, 12¼c. to 12½c.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Grades A, AA, 10¼c. to 10½c.; grades B, BB and C, 10¼c. to 10⅜c., a gallon, f.o.b. plants located throughout Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

KEROSENE.—In view of the fact that one of the Eastern major companies is said to be in the market for this material for immediate and prompt shipment, coupled with a 1c. advance in the tank-wagon price by the Standard Oil of Ohio today, no immediate decline in prevailing prices is expected. The going price on 41-43 gravity, water white, doctor treated material is 9⅝c. to 9½c. a gallon, with the 42-44 gravity, water white, doctor treated material hard to locate at 10c. to 10¼c. a gallon.

DISTILLATES.—The demand for the different grades of this material is somewhat lighter than in the past, but continues scarce with prices unchanged as follows:—The 36-38 gravity, straw color, having a cold test of under thirty, 5¼c. to 5½c. a gallon; 38-40 gravity, straw color, zero to fifteen cold test, flash under 180, 5½c. to 6c. a gallon.

GAS OIL.—There is no apparent change in conditions in connection with this material—demand continues steady, with refiners generally in position to make shipments a little nearer on schedule than in the past thirty to sixty days. Prevailing prices for 32-36 gravity, straw color, reasonably low flash, zero to fifteen cold test, 4½c. to 4⅝c. a gallon, with the 32-36 gravity, dark color, fifteen to thirty cold test, being available at 4¼c. to 4⅜c. Cracked stocks could possibly be located at slightly lower prices.

FUEL OIL.—The supply of this material is limited, with the year's peak prices still existing. Grade 18-22 gravity, $1.35 to $1.40 a barrel; 22-26 gravity, $1.40 to $1.45; 24-26 gravity, $1.50 to $1.55; 26-30 gravity, $1.65 to $1.70; 28-30 gravity, $1.70 to $1.75; 30-32 gravity, $1.80 to $1.85. The higher gravities, especially the 24-30 gravity up, are becoming less and less easily to obtain—this condition has been brought about by the increase in the number of cracking stills installed throughout the territory.

LUBRICATING OIL AND WAX.—Prices for the different grades of these products are unchanged—a fair demand seems to be in evidence, with refiners generally in position to make immediate shipments.

Petroleum Gossip

The Nigger Creek oil pool, six miles west of Mexia, Texas, September 2 yielded 19,258 barrels of oil from 26 wells.

The Continental Oil Company will open offices for refined oil distribution in Oklahoma territory at Tulsa soon. Part of the Kansas City personnel will be in charge.

The Transconinental Oil Company August 30 reported that a 24-hour run of twelve wells in the Nigger Creek pool, Texas, gave 11,624 barrels of crude oil.

During August the Standard Oil Company of Indiana shipped 5,400,000 gallons of gasoline and oil products in nine trainloads from Casper, Wyo., to Baton Rouge, La., for export to Europe.

Control of the Condor Oil Company of Venezuela, Inc., will pass from British to American hands through an arrangement completed last week for its acquisition by the Creole Syndicate.

Governor F. S. Billings of Vermont has written the Standard Oil Company of New York, complaining that whereas gasoline is retailed in New York for 19 cents a gallon, 25 cents is charged in Vermont.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has started work on its 207-mile pipeline from Kingsmill, Texas, to Ringling, Okla. Two 8-inch pipes will be laid from the Panhandle field to Kingsmill. The completion will be next spring.

A new plant for the manufacture of lubricating oils is rapidly nearing completion at the McKean County Refining Company, near Bradford, Pa. The addition will practically double the present output of the refinery, which heretofore has manufactured gasoline exclusively.

A joint convention of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Western division of the American Mining congress, American Silver Producers association, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers will be held at Denver, September 20 to 24. Among the speakers are; J. V. Howell, of the Marland Oil Company of Colorado; J. W. Beede, of the Dixie Oil Company; and F. L. Hess, of the Bureau of Mines.

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Fertilizer Materials

Wet Acidulated Fish Scrap Lower Under Freer Offerings—Soda Nitrate Firm—Cottonseed Meal Easier—Trade Quiet

Business in fertilizer materials continued quiet last week so far as the general list was concerned. A fair inquiry was noted here and there, but actual business was of a conservative character. Declines occurred in a few commodities of minor importance, the tone of the market as a whole being steady.

In some quarters there was an improvement in sentiment regarding the outlook for trade during the fall. This feeling was attributed to more encouraging reports from some parts of the country regarding the condition of general business. Supplies of raw materials in the hands of fertilizer mixers are believed to be small in many cases and a broadening of business in raw products is expected in the not distant future.

A development of more or less interest in the way of price changes was a decline in wet fish scrap. Demand for this product has been disappointing recently and offerings were freer at rather sharp concessions in prices. South American dried blood and tankage were also offered more freely and at lower prices with demand rather slow. Demand for cottonseed meal failed to show any improvement and the market was easier.

Nitrate of soda was firm at the advance noted in the previous week. There was a fairly active demand for prompt and later delivery. According to statistics received from London last week, the world's visible supply of soda nitrate at the close of August was 1,800,000 tons. This compared with 1,363,000 tons at the same time last year, 1,423,000 tons two years ago, and 1,337,000 tons in 1913.

The Chilean Nitrate Committee in London has received a message from Valparaiso, stating:—"The directorate of the Nitrate Producers' Association resolved at meeting held on August 11 to confirm the scale of prices fixed as per Circular 116 for the nitrate year ending June 30, 1927. The steps taken vis-a-vis the Chilean Government to obtain concessions which might have justified a further reduction in prices could not in any event, according to precise declarations made by the Government, be adopted in time to modify the prices fixed for the nitrate year 1926-27. Any concessions which may be granted could only affect nitrate prices for the nitrate year 1927-28."

At a meeting August 11, the German Federal Potash Council approved a proposed increase in the inland prices of potash by 12 percent to be effective September 1.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	Blood, dried, South American, 10c. per unit. Ground, high grade, 15c. per unit Bone meal, South American, $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton. Fish scrap, wet, acidulated, 50c. per unit. Tankage, ground or screened, 10c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.8	101.8	101.5	106.1

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Ammoniates

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

Nitrate of Soda.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone, prices being maintained at the advanced schedule announced in the previous week. A moderate demand was noted for prompt shipment and there was also a fair inquiry for later deliveries. On spot offerings were generally light during the week. At the week end quotations were as follows:—Spot, $2.36 per 100 pounds; October, $2.40 per 100 pounds; November, $2.44 per 100 pounds; December, $2.48 per 100 pounds; January, $2.51 per 100 pounds; February, $2.52 per 100 pounds; March, April, May, $2.53 per 100 pounds, all in bags.

Statistical Position August 31

	1926.	1925.
Deliveries, July-August, in Europe and Egypt	95,000	108,500
United States	60,000	153,000
Japan and other countries	19,000	23,000
Stocks in Europe and Egypt, August 31	235,000	190,000
Afloat for Europe and Egypt, August 31	*100,000	176,000
Visible supply, Europe and and Egypt, August 31	*350,000	366,000
United States, August 31	*†146,000	120,000
Japan and other countries, August 31	*40,000	36,000
Stocks in Chile, August 31	*1,279,000	841,000
Total supply in sight, August 31	1,800,000	1,363,500

* Estimating production in August at 143,000 tons, and shipments at 50,000 tons to Europe and Egypt, 40,000 tons to the United States, and 10,000 tons to Japan and other countries.
† Excluding about 60,000 tons reserve stock in the hands of the United States.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The market retained a steady tone and former quotations remained in effect. Export business was quiet and there was apparently little disposition on the part of domestic consumers to purchase ahead to any extent. Quotations prevailing at the close of the week were as follows:—Delivered northern markets, in bulk, $2.45 per 100 pounds; delivered southern markets, in bulk, $2.50 per 100 pounds; in double bags, f.a.s. New York, $2.50 to $2.55 per 100 pounds; imported synthetic sulphate of ammonia, bulk (minimum 500 tons) $2.85 to $2.90 per 100 pounds; single bags, $2.95 to $3.00 per 100 pounds; landed, duty paid, Atlantic ports.

Cottonseed Meal.—An easy tone prevailed and the trend of prices was downward. Offerings were noted at $26 to $26.50 per ton f.o.b. mills, showing a decline of $1 per ton. Trade was quiet, buyers being inclined to await new developments in the South. Crop accounts from the cotton belt were unfavorable, but stocks of old crop product are reported to be considerably larger in some parts of the South than at this time last year.

Blood.—South American dried blood was easier with offerings at $4 per unit, or 10c. below the quotation prevailing in the previous week. Demand was quiet and some increase was noted in offerings. At the week-end quotations were as follows:—Dried, 15 and 17 percent ammonia, spot, $4 per unit; South American, $4 per unit; high grade ground, 16 and 17 percent, f.o.b. Chicago, $3.85 per unit.

Fish Scrap.—Wet acidulated fish scrap was weak. Demand continued disappointing and competition among sellers was keener. Sales were reported early in the week at $3.25 and 50c. per unit, and later there were offerings at $3 and 50c., showing a decline for the week of 50c. per unit. Quotations were as follows:—Dried, 11 to 12 percent, ammonia, 15 percent bone phosphate, f.o.b. fish factory, in bulk, $4 and 10c. per unit; ground, 11 to 12 percent ammonia, 15 percent bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, in bags, $4.75 and 10c. per unit; wet acidulated, 6 percent ammonia, 3 percent phosphoric acid, f.o.b. fish factory, in bulk, $3 and 50c. per unit.

Tankage.—There was little change in the attitude of buyers, sales apparently being limited to comparatively small lots and the aggregate movement of such quantities for the week being rather unimportant. At the week-end prices were as follows:—Ground or screened, 10 to 15 percent, spot, $4.25 and 10c. per unit; unground, spot, $3.75 and 10c. per unit; 11 to 15 percent, f.o.b. Chicago, $4 and 10c. per unit; concentrated, 14 to 15 percent, f.o.b. Chicago, $3.50 per unit; garbage tankage, f.o.b. Chicago, in bulk, $5 to $6 per ton; South American tankage, to arrive, $4.50 and 10c. per unit.

Phosphates

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

Prices were generally maintained at former levels, though offerings of South American bone meal were reported at a decline. There was little improvement in business, purchasing being of a conservative character.

Acid Phosphate.—The market retained a steady tone. Business failed to show any expansion, but an improvement was looked for in the not distant future by some sellers and in the absence of any pressure of offer-

(Continued on page 70)

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Drugs AND Fine Chemicals

Alcohol Firm on Excellent Outlook for Fall and Winter Business—Menthol Shaded on Spot—Potash Bromide Up

Alcohols continued to feature the drug and fine chemical market last week. Underlying strength was quite pronounced in denatured alcohol, methanol, and methyl acetone. Though there were no changes in prices on these materials, the tendency was upward. Demand in the market as a whole was somewhat improved over that recently prevalent. Prices were steady in the main and in some articles seemed to be strong.

The situation in denatured alcohol pointed to increased strength in all directions. Of importance was the fact that raw material has undergone considerable advance and seems to be firmly held at the rise. The outlook for fall business is called excellent. Plant capacity is well engaged at the present and everything points to an absence of unusual competition at the opening of the season of largest demand. Methanol was reported in low supply; there was special scarcity of denaturing grade. Demand has been excellent and heavy commitments have been placed for later deliveries. Methyl acetone was in similar position last week and in many instances top prices were obtained on quantity business for prompt shipment.

Bromides showed increased demand. Inquiry and sales were more active and a considerable shrinkage in stocks of imported goods resulted. With foreign prices maintained and tending upward if anything, the situation at the moment on spot is one of much firmness and some strength. Imported potash was higher and in low supply at the end of the week.

Bismuth salts were firm. Absence of cheap metal in outside hands has contributed to stability of production costs on salts. Demand was not exceptional, but for small quantities was exceptionally steady. Mercurial preparations were firm, reflecting the foreign and spot position of quicksilver —the raw material. Demand for hard and soft mercurials was larger and more active, giving prices a firm undertone.

Menthol was easier and lower locally, but the foreign market showed little change. The tendency on spot was toward competition under a very limited demand. Codliver oil was shaded slightly as concerned some brands, but others held unchanged. It was said that importers are anticipating better business with the coming of bad weather, and that the future was likely to bring about moderate advances in prices.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Bromide, potash, imp., 3c. per lb.	Codliver oil, 50c. per bbl.
	Menthol, natural, 5c. per lb.
	Silver nitrate, ½c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from 35 typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
173.6	173.7	173.6	176.4

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Acetanilide.—Steady undertones prevailed. Though improvement in demand was slow in developing, toward the close there was a better feeling in the market and a trend toward larger inquiry seemed to have set in. Prices were firm at 35c. to 37c. per pound.

Acetone.—The movement showed increase parallel with the pickup noted in some consuming trades. Buyers were prompt in ordering out quantities due on contract and the producers also reported new business to be larger. Prices were:—Car lots, 12c.; less than car lots, 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Acetone Oil.—Demand was still routine though there were some signs suggestive of a better movement into consumption in the not far distant future. Prices were firm at $1.65 to $1.70 per gallon.

Agar Agar.—Foreign market prices showed little change and the situation was generally called steady but without improvement. Demand on the spot was fair in size though individual quantities in request were not always large. Prices for No. 1 were $1.13 to $1.14 per pound.

Alcohol. — Firmness in undertone, better demand on contract and for prompt deliveries, and an upward tendency in the molasses market combined to keep denatured alcohol in firm position and free from the type of competition prominent in the not far distant past. All local distillers and agents were firm in their views and they maintained the price schedule fully. Quotations per gallon were as follows:—Special, No. 1, barrels, 40c.; drums, 33c.; tanks, 31c. per gallon; C.D. No. 1, barrels, 42½c.; drums, 35½c.; tanks, 33½c.; C.D. No. 5, barrels, 40c.; drums, 33c.; tanks, 31c. per gallon.

Aloin.—Raw material was firm and without tendency other than upward at the primary source of supply. Aloin manufacturers were firm as to prices and reported a satisfactory volume of sales made at 85c. to 95c. per pound.

Amyl Acetate.—Firsthands reported a firm market in which most outside lots had been taken up, leaving control of affairs in the hands of producers. Technical stood on the basis of $1.75 to $1.85; high test, $1.90 to $2 per gallon.

Bay Rum. — Imported goods were firm as concerned quality merchandise, any price cutting came in inferior material, according to reliable informants. Quotations were 85c. to 90c. per gallon and business was very steady thereat.

Bismuth.—Demand was not exceptional; it covered small needs mainly, but through the presence of a fair number of small orders sales volume was run up to moderate proportions. Raw material seemed to be firm; there was no trade of price cutting among usual holders of outside material. The schedule of prices per pound was as follows:—Citrate, U.S.P., VII, $3 to $3.05; glycerite, 76c. to 81c.; hydroxide, $3.40 to $3.45; metal, $2.70 to $2.90; nitrate, $2.05 to $2.10; oxide, powdered, $3.80 to $3.85; oxychloride, $3.50 to $3.55; salicylate, $1.95 to $2; sub-benzoate, $3.30 to $3.35; sub-carbonate, U.S.P., $3.45 to $3.50; sub-carbonate for X-ray, $3.80 to $3.85; sub-gallate, $2.80 to $2.85; sub-iodide, $4.65 to $4.70; sub-nitrate, powdered, $2.85 to $2.90; sub-nitrate cones, $3.85 to $3.90; sub-salicylate, $3.15 to $3.20; bismuth-ammonium citrate, U.S.P., scales, $5.75 to $5.80 per pound.

Bromides. — Imported merchandise was harder to obtain and there was a much stronger undertone locally as well as a more rapid flaw of demand for prompt delivery parcels. Potash advanced 3c. Prices in general showed upward tendency, due to the shrinkage of available stocks. Quotations per pound were noted as follows:—Imported ammonium, 49c. to 52c.; potassium, 41c. to 42c.; sodium, 43½c. to 44½c.; domestic ammonium, 53c. to 54c.; potassium, 47c. to 48c.; sodium, 47c. to 48c. per pound.

Caffeine Alkaloid. — Resale material continued to cut the makers' price schedule so far as quantities of limited size were concerned; a more than fair volume of such request was current locally last week and such were filled at $3.25 per pound. On contracts and for quantities, the makers' price of $3.40 per pound was the market.

Castor Oil—Though prices were unchanged, the producers reported an upward tendency and a much firmer market generally due to improved request and a stiffening in the costs of production. Quotations per pound were as follows:—Medicinal, car lots, drums, 12c.; barrels, 12¼c.; cases, 13¼c.; less than car lots, drums, 12¼c.; barrels, 12½c.; cases, 13½c.; No. 3, car lots, drums, 11½c.; barrels, 11¾c.; cases, 12¾c.; less than car lots, drums, 11¾c.; barrels, 12c.; cases, 13c. per pound.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—While no actual car lot business in castor oil made its appearance during the past week, despite a fair inquiry throughout the period, jobbers and drug houses bought No. 1 oil in small lots for their current needs. Some No. 3 oil was sold to manufacturers, but this business also was small and came through irregularly. Taken all in all, however, the market displayed a better undertone, as compared with the previous week in that there seemed to be more interest in it. Ruling prices per pound were:—No. 1 drums, car lots, 12¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 13c.; barrels, car lots, 12¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 13¼c.; 5-gallon tins, 14¼c.; 1-gallon tins, 16¼c.; No. 3 drums car lots, 12c drums, less than car lots, 12½c.; barrels, car lots, 12¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¾c. per pound.

Chloroform.—Inquiry was lighter; the quantities taken were smaller and

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the number of new requests were also fewer. Yet, prices remained steady. Resale material of U.S.P. description was 28c. to 29c., while the makers obtained 30c. per pound for U.S.P. goods. Technical was priced at 20c. to 25c. per pound, according to quantity.

Chrysarobin.—Slight gain in sales volume was reported in one direction; others found request still to be confined to quantities covering prompt manufacturing requirements only. Prices remained on the basis of $3.50 to $3.60 per pound.

Codliver Oil.—Spot prices fell away 50c., sales being confirmed at $26 per barrel on some brands. The range was to $30 per barrel and the high quality oil was maintained firmly, despite the somewhat greater tendency to compete for business locally. The stability of prices for replacement suggested to many the possibility of higher prices when the principal season for consumption gets underway. A year ago the spot price was advancing and stood at $43 to $45 per barrel. The far lower price now ruling is due to the heavy production in Norway this year.

Cream of Tartar.—Business was sluggish. Inquiry was slow and called for jobbing quantities in most instances. Prices seemed to be quite firm; there were no sales reported at less than 21c. to 21¼c. per pound, which was the price for imported and domestic goods.

Creosote.—Approach of the season of expanding consumption found this article in firm position and not overly well stocked against the sure increase in demand that will set in with winter weather. Prices were firm at 40c. per pound; carbonate, $1.70 to $1.95 per pound.

Dover's Powder.—A sharp decline in ipecac root has not been reflected in this article. Prices were well stabilized at $2.50 to $2.60 per pound, which schedule was established on low cost ipecac and never was changed when that article underwent the recent severe rise on spot and for replacement.

Emetine.—Sales at the current price of $30 to $31 per ounce were routine, but as stocks were light and the replacement costs very high abroad spot values were firm and, if anything, had an upward tendency.

Epsom Salt.—Demand still lagged. In the main it was a buyer's market in which chances for successful bidding under open prices were better than fair. However, holders failed to make any change in the open prices. Quotations per 100 pounds were as follows:—Imported, technical, $1.20 to $1.30; U.S.P., $1.90 to $2; domestic, technical, $1.75 to $2; U.S.P., $1.90 to $2.25 per 100 pounds.

Ether.—Business was of fair size, but was of strictly routine character and left no trace on prices last week. Some upward tendency was noted, due to present production costs. Quotations were as follows:—U.S.P., anesthesia, 18c. to 19c.; U.S.P., concentrated, 13c.; U.S.P., 1880, 44c. to 45c.; washed, 36c. to 37c. per pound.

Ethyl Glycol.—Reports were current to the effect that considerable quantities of this article have been sold to the explosive manufacturers. This was made for a firm market. Also, sales against jobbers requirements for distribution of the article as an antifreeze material to be used in motor car radiators have made for price firmness. Quotations were $2.75 per gallon for technical and 35c. per pound for the refined article.

Formaldehyde.—Prices to consumers in this country seemed to be very firm at 10¼c. per pound for carlots and 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound on less than carlot business. Sales on export account have taken place under the inside carlot price for domestic consumption. Open prices on such business have been noted as low as 10c. per pound, but competition has been keen if the statement of one export agent is correct—that far less than 10c. per pound has been possible on export business.

Glycerin.—Better demand was reported for chemically pure glycerin. Production is limited owing to the reduction of the number of producers in the field. Hence, consuming demand is being met from a lowered production, which fact gives the market a strong tone in view of the stability and strong understones prevalent in dynamite and crude glycerin. Chemically pure was priced at 30c. to 32c. per pound, with 31c. per pound being paid most often. Buying by pharmaceutical houses was a feature. Dynamite was ½c. higher at 27½c. per pound in some quarters, sellers' views. Others quoted 27c. and sales thereat were reported. Buyers were not disposed to pay that limit, but their bids were generally rejected by holders. Soaplye was held firm at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, sellers' views, for carlots when available. Anything available for less was in a less than carlot way from smaller producers. The foreign market for crude and dynamite was higher than the spot.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Soaplye crude was in fair demand, but other grades of glycerin were dull and featureless. Chemically pure material was in some demand early in the week,

(Continued on page 71)

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Botanical Drugs

European Botanicals Show Strong Drift Toward Higher Price Levels—Spot Market Demand Turns Livelier

Strong undertones and advancing prices in anise seed, Morocco coriander seed, lobelia herb, arnica flowers and rhubarb root were features of strength in the market last week. Conversely, weakness of prominent character was manifest in celery, Sicilian and English mustard seeds, black and white peppers and pimento, with prices declining and demand at low ebb. Medicinal botanicals were all steady and in many instances—notably in foreign crudes—price strength was pronounced. Demand in general was still somewhat slow, but inquiry was more active and there was a better feeling in the market all around.

All Spanish botanical products showed strength. Anise seed advanced sharply and was due for further rise on continued buying in the volume recently sent to the Spanish market. Uva ursi and ergot was specified for strength at all times. The latter was held at high prices for export and offered sparingly. The former was unchanged, but the crop prospect was said to be poor, and hence the tendency was upward as to prices on spot and in the primary market as well. Spanish saffron flowers were strongly maintained at an advance and foreign shippers, as well as New York dealers, showed every inclination to continue advances if demand hold up well.

China products seemed to be at least firmer. In addition to stronger undertones in star anise, cassia seemed to be firmer abroad, though there was little doing locally. Rhubarb root was strong. It sold at higher spot prices and was available for replacement only at a cost making present spot quotations entirely warranted.

Middle European botanicals were generally strong. Arnica flowers led the group for the reason that the new crop was called a failure, and while prices have already advanced sharply, further advances are anticipated. Hungarian chamomiles were not available in any important spot quantity either for shipment or on spot. Digitalis appeared to be very firm and shippers abroad were far from liberal in their offerings. Dalmatian insect flowers were somewhat firmer, though the quality available was said to be inferior to the Japanese article, which accounted for Dalmatian flowers being the cheaper. The tendency in Japanese flowers was upward. Lavender flowers warranted watching according to many; the crop has not been satisfactory if recent advices prove correct Considerable delay in the manna crop was reported, and with exchange advancing this Italian produce was in stronger position. Belladonna root and leaf was firm, but some, though slight, reaction in prices might develop later in the season. Stramonium leaves were weaker abroad, but unchanged here.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Arnica flowers, 1c. per lb.	Celery seed, ¼c. per lb.
Anise seed, Spanish, 1c. per lb.	Mustard seed—Sicily brown, 1½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.	English yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, ¾c. per lb.	Peppers, black, Aleppy, ½c. per lb.
Deer tongue leaves, 3c. per lb.	Pimento, ½c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 2c. per lb.	Strophanthus seed, 10c. per lb.
Nutmegs, 110s, 1c. per lb.	
Peppers, chillies, Mombassa, ¼c. per lb.	
Rhubarb root, whole, 2c. per lb.	
powdered, 3c. per lb.	
Saffron, Valencia, $2 per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.6	128.6	128.5	120.8

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Balsams

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

Copaiba.—Small trading was reported and throughout the past week the market occupied a dull and unimportant position locally. Prices were unchanged at 40c. to 41c. per pound for Para and 45c. to 46c. per pound for South American.

Peru.—Occasional inquiry for quantities approaching round lot size were reported, but so far as could be learned the inquiries were rarely converted into firm orders. Most transactions comprised jobbing quantities obtained at $1.70 to $1.75 per pound.

Tolu.—Quiet undertones prevailed, stocks being ample and requirements of consumers generally restricted to hand-to-mouth quantities. Prices prevailed at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound.

Barks

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

Angostura.—Fair inquiry was reported, but sales in most instances involved the transfer of jobbing quantities only. Prices were firm on the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Black Haw.—The replacement market seemed to be firmer; at least, holders at the source of supply were slow in pushing new crop goods into this market. Prices were well maintained on anything offered for replacement. Trading locally was only fair, being mainly of jobbing proportions. Quotations were:—Root bark, 25c. to 27c.; tree bark, 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Buckthorn.—This article seemed to be weak and in highly competitive position, owing mainly to the plentifulness of stocks and the comparatively light shrinkage through sales in current volume. Quotations remained at 5c. to 6c. per pound.

Cascara Sagrada.—A lull occurred in this article; demand was small. However, spot stocks were limited to approximately two cars, according to one dealer, who reported sales of fair quantities to competitors. The market on the Coast remained strong and high with the prospect poor for much of a decline later on. Most factors take a bullish view of the future.

Cottonroot.—The market was steady under moderate demand that found the local situation firm mainly for the reason that stocks were not overly abundant. Prices were noted on the basis of 12c. to 13c. per pound and they were confirmed in transactions last week.

Elm.—Steadiness was the prevailing undertone to local affairs. The situation favored somewhat higher prices. New crop collections have not been made at much more favorable rates than last year. Further carryover is declared to be moderate. All in all, dealers look for a stronger and probably higher spot market when demand is resumed. Quotations were as follows:—Select, 20c. to 22c.; grinding, 15c. to 16c.; powder, 21c. to 22c. per pound.

Sassafras.—This article was firm. The outlook for excellent demand toward the end of the year was said to be excellent and as first costs of new crop bark have been relatively high this year, it is considered likely that prices to consumers will be at least firm and possibly higher. Select was priced at 26c. to 28c.; ordinary, 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Wahoo.—Current requirements seemed to be small, but there was a fair amount of business booked for later delivery. Prices were very steady and in many quarters were firm. Quotations prevailed at 65c. to 67c. per pound for root bark; tree bark, 30c. to 35c. per pound.

Beans

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

St. Ignatius.—Small requirements were in the local market with fair frequence last week, but in the main transactions were for immediate consumption and resulted in a comparatively light volume of sales. Quotations were 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Tonka.—Large consumers are reported to have protected their future needs fairly well and at the moment are aloof from the spot market save for placing those requirements that could be delayed no longer. Quotations were steady at $1.90 to $2 per pound.

Vanilla.—Demand was fair and prices seemed to be quite firm despite the fact that buyers were inclined to keep purchases close to actual requirements and not to extend them into the future. Quotations were noted at $5 to $8.50 per pound for Mexicans; Bourbons, $2.75 to $3.75; South Americans, $3.50 to $3.75 per pound. An advice from London declared that a tropical storm in French Oceania had done much damage to the vines early in the

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year and that the yield from that growing crop is not expected to exceed 220,460 pounds.

Berries

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

Fish.—Inquiry was light and quiet. Quantities taken were small and in general it was a hand-to-mouth buying that found prices unchanged at 5½c. to 6c. per pound.

Juniper. — Inquiry was more brisk and some fair sized quantities were in request. Sales made against these demands resulted in a sharp shrinkage in local stocks and a considerable firming up of prices. Quotations were 9c. to 9½c. per pound, with business reported done at the outside figure.

Saw Palmetto.—Some local dealers have been considering the matter of prices to be named on contract sales for deliveries out of the new crop. So far as could be learned, no one was willing to name a value likely to prove attractive to buyers who might be interested in contracting at this time. It is far from certain that berries will be collected amply this year, despite the high prices ruling at present here. Quotations were $1.50 to $1.55 per pound.

Flowers

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

Arnica. — Advices from Europe stressed the recent report of short crop, declaring that it amounted to a failure. Hence prices were strong everywhere and on better demand would be sub-1c. higher at 20c. to 21c. per pound, with last sales said to have been made at 19c.

Chamomile.—Crop news concerning Hungarian flowers was not the least encouraging to consumers; it seemed unlikely that prices would work very far in favor of buyers for some time to come. Demand last week was rather active and business was readily possible at 35c. to 36c. per pound so far as buyers were concerned.

Insect. — Somewhat higher prices have been received from the primary market. Japan was stronger and higher with fair bookings reported and further inquiries still unfilled. It was said that Dalmatia was the cheaper market of the two, but questions of quality kept buyers more active in Japan than in Europe. Powder was firmer at 22c. to 26c.; powdered, with stems, 17½c. to 19c. per pound.

Saffron.—All Spanish botanicals appeared to be stronger—among them Valencia saffron. Prices for replacements of that article made local quotations strictly in line and in some instances too cheap for prompt deliveries. Quotations on spot were $2 per pound higher at $25.50 to $26 per pound and sales have been made at the outside figure.

Herbs and Leaves

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

Cannabis.—Stocks in the local market were light but there was a general belief that new crop merchandise would be available in sufficient volume to check any continued rise in spot prices. Quotations were firm at 33c. to 35c. per pound.

Deer Tongue.—The dealer who last week quoted the market lower at 13c. per pound turned buyer as the period closed. It is understood that he paid a competitor 16c. per pound. The range last week was 16c. to 18c. per pound, being 3c. higher than a week ago.

Grindelia Robusta.—The future of this article was said to be committed to strength and possible advances owing to insufficient collection, as reported by one local dealer on spot last week. Demand was light and prices remained unchanged here at 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Henna.—The market seemed slightly softer with a tendency toward competition that was in part due to the comparatively light consuming request of recent weeks. Open quotations were not changed, however, much shading might exist under competition. Prices were:—Whole, 14c. to 15c.; powdered, 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Lobelia.—Some said that collection was late and that the prospect for adequate production was poor. Country factors were not inclined to make short sales against later deliveries. The belief was that quotations would at least be firm. Prices for spot goods were 2c. higher at 37c. to 38c. per pound.

Stramonium. — The market was easier for shipment and, while local quotations were unchanged, the tendency here seemed to be toward softness in prices and greater competition when firm orders appeared. Quotations were 14½c. to 15c. per pound.

Uva Ursi.—Advices from Spain were adverse to a large production of this article and there was an upward tendency to prices named for shipments out of new collection. Prices on spot were firmer at 4¾c. to 5¼c. per pound.

Yerba Santa.—This article was said to be stronger in the primary market, where stocks are said to be insufficient and the future outlook poor as concerned further supplies. Spot sellers adhered firmly to the price of 10c. to 11c. per pound and some refused to shade 11c. on firm orders.

Miscellaneous

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

Colocynth Pulp.—Spot goods passed by the Department of Agriculture were avalable at 65c. per pound. A further lot was in port and the owner offered at 45c. per pound subject to being passed.

Ergot.—The shipment market was high enough to make present spot prices of $1.10 to $1.20 per pound attractive and fair to the consuming trade. All cheap sellers seemed to have consolidated their views in the European markets and at the moment present a united front to inquiries cabled there from the New York market.

Lycopodium.—The replacement prices from Hamburg were rather high and always sturdily maintained by exporters there. Spot quotations were likewise very firm and nothing was available at less than 95c. to $1 per pound. Demand was not heavy, but it was very steady.

Manna.—High and advancing exchange on Italy has had the effect of raising the import cost of this article. Further, the next crop is said to be late. Local prices were much firmer at 50c. to 51c. per pound for large flake; small, 40c. to 42c. per pound. Demand was of fair size.

Roots

(Detailed prices current—page 6)

Aletris.—Prices advanced no further but the market was exceptionally firm and the tendency remained upward. Strength of the article in the primary market was pronounced and that, coupled with continued buying by consumers, kept the spot market inclined against buyers' favor. Prices were 42c. to 43c. per pound.

Belladonna.—The market was quiet. Though prices seemed firm in cables from Hamburg, there was some feeling that a slight reaction in values would develop with offerings of new crop in volume. However, no one was discounting the spot market last week;

(Continued on page 54)

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Chinese Oils Score Sharp Rise — Lemon and Bergamot Extend Advance—Caraway Higher in All Markets

Interest was divided between the strength in Italian and Chinese oils and the weakness of American oils, particularly peppermint and spearmint. Lemon and bergamot were higher as also were cassia and anise. Peppermint and spearmint declined. Caraway was much higher and reflected higher production costs. Bourbon vetiver and American wormseed were cheaper, the former sharply so. In addition to the above market features, improvement in demand and a generally more lively interest and activity contributed to make the week one much more satisfactory to any other of recent experience. Values in general were firmer.

Italian products were in wider request. Demand for spot and forward delivery oils was very active, and that, with advancing exchange, contributed to a very strong position. Bergamot and lemon was up considerably. Orange, while unchanged, showed signs of increasing activity and a tendency toward price improvement in line with that recently dominant in lemon and bergamot.

American oils were generally under influence of new crop prices. Peppermint and spearmint were conspicuous for price declines and general weakness that was in the main attributable to the effect of new crop offerings. Production of peppermint is expected to reach satisfactory proportions, and while the future of spearmint is not quite so clearly defined, for the moment at least considerable weakness is to be found on spot and in the primary market. Pennyroyal, erigeron, tansy, wormseed, and wormwood were far from firm. Pennyroyal of foreign manufacture was lower, serving to weaken the position of the American article. Wormseed was cheaper and demand was poor at all times.

China oils were stronger and advancing in the primary market. The movements upward were quickly reflected in local prices when more lively demand served to stimulate price activity in general. Anise and cassia sold at higher levels and were still tending upward late in the week.

Caraway came to life when Dutch factors advanced prices sharply, finally reflecting the rise in raw material prices so severe over recent weeks as the result of the sharp curtailment of the size of the new crop of seed. Demand at the higher spot prices named was considerably larger than of late.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Anise, as imported, 2½c. per lb.	Pennyroyal, imported, 5c. per lb.
U.S.P., 2c. per lb.	Peppermint, natural, 50c. per lb.
Bergamot, 25c. per lb.	redistilled, 75c. per lb.
Caraway, 35c. per lb.	Spearmint, 25c. per lb.
Cassia, redistilled, 5c. per lb.	Vetiver, Bourbon, $2 per lb.
Lemon, Messina, 5c. per lb.	Wormseed, 5c. per lb.
Sassafras, natural, 5c. per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from 20 typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compares as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
161.4	162.7	168.5	182.4

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

(Detailed prices current—page 8)

Anise.—Sharp rise in the import cost of this article caused spot quotations to move upward last week. Importers named 60c. to 62c. per pound on oil "as imported"—being a 2½c. advance—while for the lead free, strictly U.S.P. article, 62c. to 65c. per pound was generally wanted, being 2c. per pound higher. Demand was somewhat improved on the advance.

Bergamot.—Spot stocks were very narrow, and with demand showing a broader movement and a tendency to close with offerings in the shipment market, local quotations were raised to the basis of $7 to $7.25 per pound and closed strong. Exchange on the primary market was higher during the period.

Bois De Rose. — Foreign advices tended to make this article slightly firmer for replacement. This was mainly the result of recent improvement in exchange on the primary market. Spot quotations prevailed at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound and a better than fair volume of demand was filled thereat.

Cananga.—Stocks were as narrow as ever; in fact, it was impossible to get local dealers to offer anything firm. There were several orders in hand for anything available for shipment, but it proved to be almost impossible to get replacement parcels on a firm basis. Nominal prices here were:—Native, $5.75; rectified, $6 per pound.

Caraway.—At last the short crop of raw material and the severally higher prices now ruling for the same has reacted on the replacement cost for caraway oil. Foreign prices were severely higher and local quotations followed the movement up closely. Quotations became $1.65 to $1.80 per pound, representing an advance of 35c. per pound under excellent demand.

Cassia.—Like all China products last week, cassia showed advance for replacements and hence higher spot levels as the natural response to more lively demand and general increase in the moment to manufacturing consumers. Redistilled material was quoted at a 5c. rise to the basis of $2.15 to $2.25 per pound.

Citronella.—Some advices made the import cost of this article slightly lower, but others refuted the suggestion that forward goods were obtainable at more favorable levels. Spot prices seemed to be steady and there was a broader aspect to local trading. Quotations were:—Ceylon, drums, 42c. to 43c.; Java, 65c. to 70c. per pound.

Clove.—Though no extensive improvement in raw material costs has been noted, there was a stronger feeling locally and prices here advanced. Oil was at least steadier. Possibly the improvement in interest on the part was in the main responsible for the betterment of local undertones. Quotations were $1.70 to $1.75 per pound.

Geranium. — Foreign replacement costs reflected firmness that paralleled the position of exchange on the primary source of supply. Local interest was less impressive; demand was mainly for prompt requirements. Quotations were steady, as follows:—Algerian, $2.75 to $3; Bourbon, $2.75 to $3; Turkish, $2.60 to $2.75 per pound.

Lavender.—Some fair sized business was placed locally last week. The quantities taken indicated anticipation of requirements over a fairly extended period of time. Also, consumers were buyers of replacement goods in the primary market. Prices for flower oil were firm at $3.75 to $4 per pound.

Lemon.—Prices for Italian material were 5c. higher at $2.65 per pound as the minimum figure. According to brand, the range was to $2.85 per pound. Demand was good. Consumers were in the market for prompt delivery parcels and found holdings comparatively light. There was also demand for later deliveries, involving merchandise now in the primary market. Such demand served to stiffen selling views everywhere and at the close of the period the market seemed to be quite strong. Domestic oil was firm at $2.40 to $2.50 per pound.

Lime.—Business was light, but owing to the insufficiency of spot supplies and the insignificance of primary market offerings for shipment, prices in all markets remained very firm. Quotations on distilled oil on spot were noted at $7.25 to $7.50; expressed, $9 to $9.25 per pound.

Linaloe.—Undertones were at least steadier, if no firmer. Competing material was more closely held and was rather free from unusual competition. Linaloe on the spot was quoted at $2.30 to $2.40 per pound and the market was supported by an improvement in consuming demand.

Orange.—Foreign prices were firmer and there was a stirring in demand that seemed to presage more active trading and possibly higher prices more in line with recent developments in other citrous oils from Italy. Quotations on the spot were noted at $2.65 to $3 per pound for Messina oil; West Indian, $2.55 to $2.65; American, $2.65 to $2.70 per pound.

Pennyroyal.—Imported oil was 5c. cheaper, at $1.75 to $1.80 per pound. Preceptible weakening of the forward market was noted, the same being the influence of new crop offerings at lower prices. Demand in local circles showed a tendency to lag; it was rarely in excess of jobbing volume.

Peppermint. — Excellent production and absence of a great deal of actual buying of new crop oil contributed

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heavily to the further declines in spot and replacement oil. Local quotations on natural oil were 50c. lower, at $8.25 to $8.50 per pound, while redistilled was 75c. cheaper, at $8.75 to $9 per pound. These spot figures seemed to be close to nominal and it was believed that shading was possible, with firm orders in hand.

Petitgrain.—Oil was easier, but without further change; quotations were $1.85 to $1.90 per pound. However, undertones were somewhat easy as the forward market showed tendency toward further decline and demand has failed to check the tendency. Local requirements were light and easily filled.

Pimento.—Prices remained at $4.25 to $4.75 per pound. However, there has been considerable weakness in the replacement market for spice; prices on new crop goods are lower and are gradually working into more favorable position for domestic producers of oil. There were also few offers of imported oil for shipment.

Sassafras.—Natural oil was higher by 5c. per pound, sales under rather sharp competition being made at 80c. per pound. According to quantity the range was to 85c. per pound. Weakly held supplies seemed to have been worked-off.

Spearmint.—The primary market was easy and lower. Hence, local competition increased and prices were pressed lower by 25c. per pound. Spot quotations came out at $6.75 to $7 per pound, which were apparently nominal prices subject to rectification with firm orders in hand.

Tansy.—Though sellers are anticipating reduction in first costs, the primary market seems to be slow in offering new crop goods firm at prices always attractive to dealers or consumers. Quotations on the spot were $6.10 to $6.25 per pound, with trading at a minimum.

Vetiver.—Bourbon oil declined $2, to the basis of $13 to $14 per pound, according to seller and quantity. The decline was due to the presence of cheaper replacement oil, both on the spot and in forward position. Inquiry was merely for prompt requirements and was rarely of important size.

Wormseed.—A 5c. per pound decline was noted, reflecting the effect of the steady approach of new crop season and the anticipation of lower first costs in the primary market. Quotations here were reduced to the basis of $4.60 to $4.70 per pound and there was very limited trading at all times during the period under review.

Botanical Drugs

(Continued from page 52)

prices remained at 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Derris.—Interest in this article continued to expand. Several dealers have inquired for shipment parcels and manufacturing consumers were rather eager to close with advantageous offers of goods to arrive. Quotations on that basis were 25c. to 26c. per pound.

Ipecac.—Though arrivals recently totaled a somewhat impressive quantity, reports current last week indicated that all but eight or nine bags had been sold prior to arrival. One lot outside of the recent arrival was said to be held for speculative purposes on spot. Prices were noted as follows:—Whole, $4 to $4.10; powdered, $4.75 to $4.85 per pound.

Rhubarb.—A stronger market prevailed. Sales of powder were reported as high as 65c. per pound and the range was to 66c. per pound, with little offering at the lower figure. Whole root was in firm hands and in good demand at 62c. to 63c. per pound. Whole was 2c. higher and powder 3c. up.

Senega.—The Winnipeg market was declared to be higher than New York spot, indicating an excellent position of the article. It has been estimated that the 1926 crop will amount to about 500,000 pounds or practically the same as the 1925 crop. Demand is reported to be increasing. The 1926 crop is said to be of average quality. Spot quotations were 70c. to 72c. per pound.

Stillingia.—This article failed to weaken. It was hard to obtain at the source of supply and almost unobtainable locally. Prices were close to being nominal on the basis of 22c. to 25c. per pound. Demand here was light.

Valerian.—Strong undertones ruled despite the absence of insistent request from the consuming trades. Prices prevailed at 90c. to $1 per pound for Belgian and at 40c. to 50c. per pound for Japanese. Interest of consumers seemed to center on the forward position of Belgian root and as yet there is no material weakening of the new crop position.

Seeds

(Detailed prices current—page 8)

Anise.—Advance in the shipment position of Spanish seed continued to put the spot price for that article at higher position. Sales were made at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, depending on quantity, and the tendency was still upward late in the period. The advance was 1c. per pound.

Celery.—A further fractional decline amounting to ¼c. was noted. The market became 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound and it was intimated that firm orders in hand might be filled at least as low as 16c. per pound.

Coriander.—Recent arrivals have been held up by the Department of Agriculture, embarrassing the existing spot supply and bringing about ¼c. per pound advance in natural Morocco seed. Quotations were 4¼c. to 4¾c. per pound. Bleached was unchanged at 8c. to 8½c. per pound and Indian was also unaltered at 4c. to 4½c. per pound.

Larkspur.—It was a nominal market as almost the entire spot supply was concentrated in a few hands and there was no early outlook for general expansion in local holdings. Quotations were $3.50 per pound.

Mustard.—Brown Sicilian declined 1½c. and English yellow was ¼c. per pound lower. Other varieties were unchanged. Demand was conventional and strictly hand-to-mouth. Quotations per pound were as follows:—Bari brown, 9½c. to 10c.; Sicily brown, 8c. to 8½c.; California brown, 8¾c. to 9¼c.; Roumania yellow, 11c. to 11½c.; Chinese yellow, 7c. to 7½c.; Dutch yellow, 12½c. to 13¼c.; English yellow, 13½c. to 14½c. per pound.

Poppy.—Dutch declined ¼c., but Indian held unchanged. Forward prices for Dutch were easier and demand failed to check the downward tendency. Prices were noted at 11c. to 11½c. per pound for Dutch and 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound for Indian.

Sabadilla.—Stocks were very small, but some local dealers worked hard to keep prices from advancing as much as others declare to be warranted by the high prices abroad and the short position of some interests. Quotations were 38c. to 44c. per pound as to seller.

Strophanthus.—Prices were eased off 10c. to the basis of $1.90 to $2 per pound. The stock available was light and so also was demand. It was understood that dealers here were negotiating for further lots in foreign markets.

Spices

(Detailed prices current—page 8)

Cassia.—Light demand was generally reported but prices seemed to be fairly firm in all directions. Quotations per pound were as follows:—Batavia No. 1, 11¾c. to 12c.; shortstick, 11c. to 11¼c.; Batavia No. 3, 10½c. to 10¾c.; No. 1 Saigon rolls, 25¾c. to 26c.; China select, rolls, 10c. to 11c.; broken select, 8¼c. to 8½c.; broken extra select, 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound.

Clove.—Spot quotations advanced ¼c. due to an increase in demand for spot goods, holdings of which have been light for some time past. Quotations became 23c. to 23¼c. per pound.

Nutmegs.—Prices on 110's advanced 1c. making the market 45c. to 46c. per pound and very firm owing to increased buying. Quotations on 80's were unchanged at 54c. to 55c. and grinding was noted at 31c. to 40c. per pound, also unchanged.

Paprika.—Stocks here were narrow and holders showed a tendency to advance asking prices. However, demand was insufficient to support such a movement. Prices were as follows per pound:—Extra fancy, 28c. to 29c.; fancy, 27c. to 28c.; medium, 24c. to 25c.; fair, 21c. to 22c.

Peppers.—Black Aleppy declined ½c. per pound. Red Mombassa chillies were ¼c. per pound higher. Other peppers were unchanged under very moderate demand from grinding interests. The tendency seemed to be downward. Quotations per pound were:—Black, Singapore, 22c. to 23c.; Aleppy, 20½c. to 21c.; Lampong, 20c. to 21c.; Tellicherry, 21c. to 22c.; white, Singapore, 33½c. to 34c.; Muntok, 34c. to 35c.; red, Japanese chillies No. 1, 16½c. to 17; Mombassa, 12½c. to 12¾c.; Talay, 18c., nominal; capsicum, Bombay, 11c. to 11½c.

Pimento.—New crop continued to influence spot prices toward declines. Quotations were ½c. lower at 13c. to 13½c. per pound and there was no buying worth mentioning throughout the past week.

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Gums AND Waxes

High Quality Carnauba Very Scarce—Export Sales Put Bayberry Higher — Low Grade Beeswax Weakens Market

Scarcity of higher grade carnauba wax, weakness in low quality bees wax, firmness in Japan wax, and price stability in the gum market were features of predominating importance in the gum and wax market last week. Demand was mostly conservative, but in some articles was active and pressing. Changes in quotations favored consumers in the main, yet but comparatively few materials could have been called weak.

Carnauba wax was a feature prominent because of severity of price advances in the higher grades and a return to normal differentials between North Country No. 3 and chalky No. 3. Transactions, inquiries, and unfilled orders confirmed the fact that No. 1 and No. 2 carnauba was in a position close to nominal and materially higher than prices previously quoted. In the No. 3 grades, chalky was slightly lower, but North Country was higher—thus changing the relative position of these No. 3 grades recently and confirming the unsettlement previously noted in the No. 3 qualities. In the higher qualities scarcity was predominant and spot quotations were to all intents and purposes nominal and hardly indicative of firm offerings.

Japan wax was not readily obtainable at the inside prices, and, in fact, sales were frequently recorded as made at outside figures. Further, the replacement market was not a jot less strong and was, in fact, close to spot quotations. The tendency was upward in all quarters. Bayberry was higher and buyers bid under open quotations with very poor success. Exports have eliminated local stocks.

Gums were less active and in more stable position than waxes. Transactions in aloe were not large, though a fair number of smaller orders contributed to the maintenance of spot quotations. Arabic was higher abroad and present replacement costs are close to spot quotations. Asafetida was in light supply and prices held firm at recent advances. Camphor was steady, though few important transactions were recorded. Galbanum was unobtainable, the market being clear of supplies and there being little incentive for dealers to buy further supplies, mainly because consuming interest is at a minimum and the call strictly jobbing in volume and not sufficient to encourage important replacement of the present exhausted spot supply. Sandarac declined under competition.

Shellac passed through a hectic week. Prices at London and Calcutta advanced and declined with bewildering rapidity. The result was an advance on the week, but prices Friday were far under those prevailing Wednesday and Thursday. Demand was at a standstill and buyers and sellers alike were withdrawn from the market.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Bayberry 4c, per lb.	Beeswax—
Carnauba—	African, 1c. per lb.
No. 1, 4c. per lb.	Chilean, 1c. per lb.
No. 2 yellow, 5c. per lb.	white pure, 1c. per lb.
No. 2 North Country, no stocks	Carnauba—
No. 3 North Country, 1c.per lb.	No. 3 chalky, ½c. per lb.
Shellac, T. N.—	Sandarac, 1c. per lb.
spot, 4c. per lb.	
London, Oct., 2 1-10c. per lb.	
Dec., 2 7-10c. per lb.	
Calcutta, 2c. per lb.	
superfine, 4c. per lb.	
fine, 4c. per lb.	
refined bone dry, 2c. per lb.	

Gums

(Detailed prices current—page 8)

Aloe.—No large transactions, but a number of smaller orders featured the spot market last week, keeping prices firm and the situation more or less clear of unusual competitive influences. Prices per pound were:—Curacao, 9c. to 10c.; Barbados, $1 to $1.10; Cape, 10c. to 11c.; Socotrine, 28c. to 32c. per pound.

Arabic.—Further advices from Europe in some instances made the import price laid down on spot higher and fully equal with the local quotation of 11¾c. to 12c. per pound for cleaned amber sorts. It was said that local holders have strengthened their views materially, reflecting the stronger market abroad and the decrease in spot supplies.

Asafetida. — Prices advanced no further, but the market was in exceptionally firm position, with spot stocks light and a very steady demand prevailing for quantities of moderate size. Lump was priced at 28c. to 29c.; powdered, 46c. to 48c. per pound.

Benzoin.—Though the market was steady, it lacked developments calculated to test out thoroughly the stability of price views among local holders. Benzoin gum stood at 28c. to 30c. per pound and sold thereat in a jobbing way steadily throughout the past week.

Camphor.—Though supplies of Japanese tablets were to be had, the stock was still limited and the high price of 90c. to 91c. per pound continued in effect. This was far above the prices quoted for American tablets. Domestic refiners quoted the tablet market 80½c. to 85c. per pound, according to size and package. Japanese slabs were noted at 72c. to 73c. per pound and seemed to be freely available thereat. This price compared with that of 81c. per pound for squares, 80½c. for blocks and 79c. per pound for bulk. Business in general was somewhat sluggish. Synthetic camphor continued to be offered at 65c. per pound.

Galbanum.—Inquiries in this market went unfilled. There were several orders in the hands of brokers and thorough shopping of the spot market failed to reveal any holders of spot goods. Also, there was nothing offered firm in nearby position; poor demand has discouraged import of the article.

Gamboge.—This article was firmer. No further price concessions were noted and there was a material gain in inquiry if not in actual volume of sales. Mass and pipe were in low supply at 90c. to 95c. per pound; powder, $1.10 to $1.15 per pound.

Karaya.—The season for principal consumption is passed and, on the whole, has been unfavorable owing to fundamental conditions that reduced consumption to a considerable degree. Prices were still 12c. to 25c. per pound, but shading was said to be possible.

Olibanum.—Moderate inquiry and fair sales were conditions usually reported by headquarters and other factors in this market. Stocks were moderate but still sufficient for more than current needs. Prices were 9½c. to 10c. per pound for siftings; tears, 11c. to 26c. per pound, depending on quality.

Sandarac.—Competition was rather keen, being fostered by the limited consuming requirements of buyers and the somewhat ample supply of spot merchandise. Holders asked 26c. to 27c. per pound, a 1c. per pound decline.

Waxes

(Detailed prices current—page 8)

Bayberry.—Prices were 4c. higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound for spot deliveries of imported wax. Buyers bid around 32c. per pound, but the principal holder refused to entertain the price, holding firm for 35c. per pound and even reporting sales thereat. The present scarcity of wax is due to recent exports that totaled about 10 tons, the stuff going to London.

Bees.—African wax was weak as also were waxes of similar quality. The price for African was 1c. cheaper at 38c. to 39c. per pound and there were numerous anxious sellers thereat. Chilean was 1c. lower at 44c. to 45c. per pound, but the situation in high quality, bleachable waxes was far removed for the cheaper and less desirable grades. They are expected to remain steady at least until bleaching season is finished. White purse was 1c. lower at 59c. to 60c. per pound, according to variety.

Candelilla.—The article was in jobbing request only, yet seemed to be firm as to price, mainly for the reason that stocks are moderate and unable to withstand any major increase in demand for spot goods. Quotations were 33c. to 34c. per pound.

Carnauba.—No. 1 was unobtainable at less than 60c. to 61c. per pound. This was a 4c. per pound rise that was due to the fact that most importers were quoting without merchandise to deliver save at the 60c. per pound figure. And be it said that the stock to be had thereat was low. No. 2 yellow was 5c. higher at 55c. per pound, and that figure was nominal because of scarcity. Stocks of No. 2 North Country were exhausted and anything

(*Continued on Page 78*)

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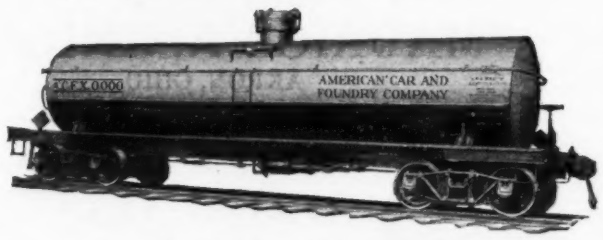

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Thickness of walls and heads	0.75 in.	⅞ in.	1. in.	1¼ in.	1¼ in.
Length over all	20 ft. 10½ in.	28 ft. 4¾ in.	34 ft. 6 in.	39 ft. 1½ in.	37 ft. ½ in.
Length inside of heads	28 ft. 6 in.	28 ft.	34 ft. 1 in.	38 ft. 8 in.	36 ft. 7 in.
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	3,150 gal.	4,003 gal.	6,670 gal.	11,100 gal.	10,500 gal.
Water Capacity	26,290 lb.	33,500 lb.	55,500 lb.	92,550 lb.	87,800 lb.
Landing Capacity	30,000 lb.	40,000 lb.	30,000 lb.	50,000 lb.	40,000 lb.
Test Pressure—Water	500 lb. per sq. in.	500 lb.	500 lb.	500 lb.	500 lb.
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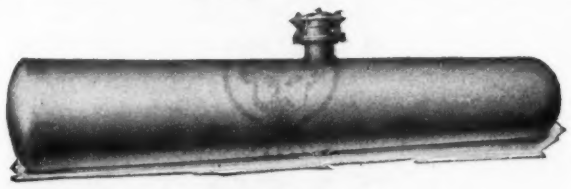

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Industrial Chemicals

Trading Gains Gradually — Heavy Alkali Shipments—Imported White Sal Ammoniac Easier —Discuss Next Year's Contracts

Since the beginning of the month there has been improvement in the demand for industrial chemicals. The gain in the volume of trading has not been particularly marked in some sections of the market, but a certain stimulation of interest on the part of consumers has followed the recent holiday. Resumption of industrial operations throughout the country on a thoroughly seasonal basis necessitated larger supplies of raw materials. Consumers showed a disposition to take on larger quantities than had been the rule in the recent past.

Contract shipments in heavy chemicals such as soda ash and caustic, bleaching powder and liquid chlorine have been considerably heavier since the beginning of September. The increase in shipments was particularly noticeable in ash and caustic. This indicated the excellent conditions prevailing in various manufacturing industries at the moment. Even textile mills have shown improvement lately —mild, but sufficiently apparent.

Next year's contract prices on alkalies naturally attracted attention. Manufacturers were hardly ready with these, and it is not expected that anything definite will be done before another month at least. A share of opinion is to the effect that contract prices on these two chemicals will be somewhat lower than prices which have prevailed for the past several years.

Antimony metal developed additional firmness during the week and advanced ¼c. per pound. The fresh political disturbances which have arisen in China seemed likely to curtail shipments for the present. Tin was in sufficiently strong position also to indicate further advances in oxide. Metal was selling at the highest prices in years. Red arsenic has been quoted more cheaply because of the lack of demand for it.

Imported white sal ammoniac was easier in tone and prices yielded ¼c. per pound. Other grades were not affected. Blue vitriol, while unchanged as far as leading producers were concerned, occasionally sold at less, and in some instances prices were said to have been shaded as much as 10c. from quoted levels. The industrial demand was good for this material, but agricultural buying slowed up.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Antimony metal, ¼c. per lb.	Ammoniac, sal, white imp., ¼c. per lb.
Calcium arsenate, 1c. per lb.	Arsenic red, ½c. per lb.
Copper chloride, 1c. per lb.	Ammonia aqua, 26 deg., ¼c. per lb.
Phosphorus, red, 5c. per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from 25 typical chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.1	169.3	169.3	

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

(Detailed prices current—page 8)

Alum.—Potash grades were steadier last week than they had been, although prices were still subject to some variation when competition was sharp and business desirable. Quotations on lump were 2¾c. to 3¼c. per pound; on ground, 3½c. to 4c.; and on powdered, 3½c. to 4½c. Contract shipments comprised most of the activity in the ammonia grades, although more inquiries began to appear in the market. Supplies were not excessive and prices were pretty steady. Quotations on lump were $3.35 to $3.45 per 100 pounds; on ground, $3.60 to $3.65; and on powdered, $3.65 to $3.80. Ammonia and potash chrome grades were 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound.

Aluminum Hydrate.—Light was in good demand and prices were steady at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Domestic makers appeared well sold ahead at the moment.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Competition was rather more apparent last week and prices were unsettled as result. The 26 degree sold as low as 3c. per pound on occasion. At the end of the week prices were from 3c. to 3½c. per pound, depending on quantity.

Ammonia, Fluoride.—Supplies were not large and prices were mantained at 22c. to 23c. per pound. Makers offered litle, being sold up on contract. Shipments from abroad were 21c. c.i.f, with possibly 20c. to be done on an exceptional quantity.

Ammonia, Persulphate. — Demand showed no sign of decreasing. Maker was largely sold ahead and had little to offer. Imported material was nil. The prices were 27½c. to 30c. per pound. Better than 30c. c.i.f. did not appear possible on shipments from abroad.

Ammoniac, Sal. — Imported white granular was less firm and prices were shaded ¼c. during the week. Quotations were 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, depending on the quantity. Trading was along irregular lines. The imported gray was 6c. to 6¼c., but shading of ¼c. was rumored and conditions in the market did not favor particularly steady values. The lump was 11c. to 12c. Manufacturers were unchanged in selling views on both gray and white, the former quoted at 6½c. to 7c.; and the latter, 6c. to 6½c.

Antimony.—The metal gained strength during the week and prices advanced ¼c. to 15¾c. to 16c. per pound. Trading was somewhat more active. New political developments in China seemed likely to have an unfavorable effect on further shipments, and this was a potential element of strength. The oxide was quiet at former prices of 6½c. to 17c., while needle powdered was 15c. to 16½c., depending on seller and quantity.

Arsenic.—White powdered was 3½c. to 4c. per pound. Sales at less lacked confirmation, although the interest of the insecticide manufacturers faltered. Quotations on red were ½c. less at 10½c. to 11c. The demand for this grade was limited.

Bleaching Powder.—Contract shipments were going forward in larger volume and prices were mantained at $2 to $2.40 per 100 pounds at works, depending on quantity.

Blue Vitriol. — Leading producers made no changes in prices last week, although occasional lots of goods were reaching the market at fully 10c. less than they were quoting. Prices on large and small crystals were given at $4.90 to $5.10 per 100 pounds, depending on quantity. Trading was along brisk lines. Industrial demand was fully up to the seasonal average, although agricultural buying was less than it had been. Export sales were frequent, there being additional inquiry from Mexico and South American countries.

Calcium Chloride.—Quieter conditions obtained in this section last week. Some let up in contract shipments was noted. No changes occurred in the prices. Car lots at works were $21 per ton for the solid; and $27 for the flake. Dealers' schedule was:—Solid, in drums (1 to 4 drums), is $1.89 per 100 pounds; 5 or more drums are $1.74. Flake is $2.19 in lots of 1 to 4 drums, and $2.04 in 5 or more drums. Flake in 1 to 14 bags is $2.19, and in 15 or more bags, $2.04. These prices cover deliveries to consumers within usual trucking distances. Ex warehouse prices are 10c. per 100 pounds under prices applying to 5-drum or 15-bag figures. Fused material was quoted at $2 per ton c.i.f. for shipment abroad.

Chlorine.—Contract shipments were good. The market was beginning to show additional activity. Prices were unchanged at 4c. per pound for tanks at works; and 5½c. to 9c. for cylinders.

Copper, Chloride.—Prices were 1c. higher at 17c. to 18c. per pound. Trading was not active during the week, but stocks were not large nor widely distributed.

Ethylene Dichloride.—Selling of this material was being pushed by manufacturers. Prices were steady at 10c. to 15c. per pound.

Glauber's Salt.—Unsettlement was apparent in the market, but prices did not appear to have been cut. Imported material was 70c. to 90c. per 100 pounds. The makers quoted $1 to $1.10.

Lime, Acetate.—Prices were $3.25 per 100 pounds. The market was along steady lines, demand having been well maintained. Export sales were noted.

Phosphorus.—Red was higher, at 65c. per pound. The advance amounted to 5c. Other grades were unchanged. Trading in some was meager. Quotations on yellow were, per pound, 32c.

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to 37½c.; on oxychloride, 35c. to 40c.; on pentasulphide, 30c. to 35c., and on trichloride, 35c.

Potash, Carbonate.—Regular movement of supplies against contracts continued. Consumption was well up to the seasonal average. Stocks hereabouts were adequate for current requirements and prices were inclined to be firm in tone. Present import costs were said to make higher selling levels desirable. Quotations on the calcined 96 to 98 percent grade were 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound; on calcined 80 to 85 percent, 5½c. to 6c., and on hydrated, 80 to 85 percent, 5¾c. to 6c.

Potash, Caustic.—Demand for imported 88 to 92 percent was along good lines. The market was without new developments of importance, but supplies continued to move into consumption at a very steady rate and demand was ahead of that for the corresponding time a year ago. The price was 7⅛c. to 7⅝c. per pound, depending on quantity. Domestic 88 to 92 percent was moving equally well and prices were as before, 7⅛c. to 7⅜c. per pound at works.

Potash, Chlorate. — Imported was 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound. Demand was good and the large shipments received recently have been moving into consumption at a good rate. The domestic was 8½c. to 9c. at works, and also in demand.

Potash, Permanganate.—Most of the sales were going through at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, but on quantities down to 14c. has been done. Trading was not particularly active.

Soda, Acetate.—The market has been gaining in firmness, but actual changes in prices have not occurred. The average run of sales has been put through at slightly higher prices than was the case a month or six weeks ago, but carlots were still to be secured from first hands at 4½c. per pound. Transactions were usually confined to smaller quantities, which sold at 4¾c. to 5c. Inquiry has been fairly brisk and these small lot transactions were numerous. Stocks were not overly large.

Soda Ash.—Contract shipments in light and dense ash have been going forward in considerably larger volume since the beginning of this month. Leading manufacturers reported a jump in the demand and it is expected that this month's shipments will be exceedingly good. Resumption of operations in consuming industries on a thoroughly seasonal basis accounted for the expansion in the demand and the requests for full quotas on contracts. It is not expected that next year's contracts will figure in the market to any extent before next month at least. The export situation was rather quiet at the moment, although, of course, there was always something being done along this line. Dealers reported rather better inquiry than formerly, but the spot market presented no unusual activity. The contract prices on light ash, basis 58 percent in car lots at works, were as follows:—In bulk, $1.25 per 100 pounds; in bags, $1.38, and in barrels, $1.63. Spot car lots of light ash are 5c. per 100 pounds higher; in bags, $1.43 to $1.45½, and in barrels, $1.68 to $1.70½. The contract prices on dense ash, basis 58 percent, in car lots, at works, were as follows:—In bulk, $1.35 per 100 pounds; in bags, $1.45, and in barrels, $1.69. Spot car lots are 5c. per 100 pounds higher; in bags, $1.50 to $1.52½, and in barrels, $1.74 to $1.76½c. Dealers quoted only on less than car lots. Their prices on light ash in bags were $2.04 to $2.19 per 100 pounds, and in barrels, $2.29 to $2.44.

Soda, Bicarbonate.—The market was along very steady lines. Contract shipments have been going forward in good seasonal volume and prices were maintained by principal manufacturers. Additional business was reported in some quarters during the week and larger contract shipments were also asked. The market was steady in tone. Export sales were along moderate lines at the moment. Contract prices for bicarbonate were as follows, in car lots, at works, depending on the packing:—In bags, $1.90 per 100 pounds; in barrels, $2, and in kegs, $2.25. Dealers have offered on spot at former prices of $2.41 per 100 pounds in barrels, and $2.66 in kegs.

Soda, Caustic.—Demand was along broader lines than in some time past. Since the beginning of this month there has been an almost sharp gain in the volume of shipments against contracts. Additional supplies have been taken on in some instances, indicating that consuming industries were operating on a scale fully up to the best seasonal average. Prices have not changed any and with little new business of consequence coming to hand, manufacturers maintained the schedule. Contracts for next year have been mentioned, but nothing definite has been done on them, and it is expected that there will be little definite in this connection for another month at least. The export situation presented nothing new. There was not a great deal of foreign demand at the moment, but shipments of various size were being made all the time. The prices on export business were $2.80 to $3 per 100 pounds f.a.s. for 76 percent solid. Dealers were taking care of the business coming to spot. Competition was not extinct and occasional shading of quoted levels occurred. Contract prices were as follows:—Solid caustic, basis 76 percent, in large drums, $3.10 per 100 pounds, in car lots, at the works; the flake, $3.50, both on the same terms. Spot car lots were as follows:—Solid, $3.20 per 100 pounds, and flake and grounds, $3.60. Dealers offered caustic on spot in less than car lots only. Their prices on solid 76 percent were $3.76 to $3.91 per 100 pounds, and on flake and ground, $4.16 to $4.31.

Soda, Chlorate.—Demand was along brisker lines. It has been well maintained, but during the week began to show expansion, although orders were usually for moderate quantities. Quotations were maintained at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound at works by the producer. Production was moving into consumption fast enough to keep stocks rather small.

Soda, Cyanide.—Shipments were still pretty good, but the market was hardly as active as a while ago. The prices were maintained on both the imported and the domestic grades. The former was 18c. to 19c. per pound, while domestic was 19c. to 20c. Imported stocks were not large as importations this past summer have not been much in excess of importers' contract obligations.

Soda, Nitrate. — Trading was along quiet well defined lines and prices disclosed no changes. The granulated was 3⅞c. to 4⅛c. per pound, and the powdered, 5¾c. to 6c.

Soda, Nitrite. — Conditions in this section of the market were on the quiet side during the week, although towards the end of the period inquiries were more frequent. Still, they concerned small quantities almost entirely. Quotations on both imported and domestic were 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound.

Soda, Prussiate.—Trading was along more or less routine lines last week, but in spite of the quiet movement of supplies to consumers, factors showed no disposition to alter prices of 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, which had been quoted previously. Shipments from abroad were 9⅞c. c.i.f. Stocks hereabouts, while adequate for all current requirements, were not excessive.

Soda, Sal.—Prices have not changed recently. Quotations were 90c. to $1.10 per 100 pounds at works, depending on quantity and seller. The demand was along good seasonal lines.

Soda, Silicofluoride.—Quotations were from 4¾c. to 5½c. per pound, depending on quantity. Trading was along rather more limited lines than recently was observed, but there was still a certain amount of consuming interest. Spot stocks were not overly large. Shipments from abroad were quoted at 4½c. c.i.f. upwards.

Soda, Sulphide. — Some producers were still laregly sold ahead on contract and offered little either prompt or spot. The prices have been unchanged as far as manufacturers were concerned, although offers from abroad have been heard of at lower prices than makers here quoted. The price of the 60 percent fused last week was $3.50 to $3.75 per 100 pounds; the 60 percent broke, $3.75 to $4; and the 30 percent crystals, $2.25 to $2.50.

Sulphur. — Flour was in steady if more or less routine demand during the week and shipments against contracts continued to go forward seasonally. The prices have not changed recently and little variation was anticipated at the moment. Quotations per 100 pounds were:—Commercial flour, bags, $1.45 to $1.75; barrels, $1.80 to $2.10; superfine, bags, $2.20 to $2.75; barrels, $2.55 to $3.10; rubber makers' superfine, bags, $2.20 to $2.75; barrels, $2.55 to $3.10; extra fine, bags, $2.40 to $2.95; heavy refined, bags, $2.50 to $3.05; barrels, $2.75 to $3.30; light refined, bags, $2.60 to $3.15; barrels, $2.85 to $3.40; rubber makers' refined, bags, $2.60 to $3.15; barrels, $2.85 to $3.40; extra fine, bags, $2.80 to $3.35; barrels, $3.05 to $3.60; while lac, technical, was 12c. per pound in barrels.

Sulphur, Chloride.—From 4c. to 5c. per pound was quoted, with demand along rather irregular lines. Not a deal of new business has been noted recently, but in some sections consumption was being maintained in seasonal volume.

Zinc, Carbonate.—Firmness characterized this section, although trading was limited. Prices were 12c. to 14c. per pound.

Zinc, Dust. — The market remained steady during the week because of the position of the metal. The price was 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Acids

(Detailed prices current—page 10)

Mineral acids were beginning to move in larger volume last week. Improvement in the demand was reported quite generally. Larger shipments of muriatic and sulphuric were particularly stressed. Sales of nitric were also more numerous than they had been, but consumers were still disposed to take in a rather conservative way and many of the orders were for moderate or small quantities. The prices of these acids were maintained at former levels and the markets were

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characterized by sufficient firmness to indicate continuation of present schedules for the balance of the year, if no actual advances occurred. A large part of the production of sulphuric and muriatic is taken up on production and surplus stocks of these materials were negligible.

Other acids presented little that was worthy of much comment. Trading in most of them was along thoroughly seasonal lines. Demand for citric has been somewhat lessened by the advent of the more disagreeable and colder weather. Tartaric, however, was in steady demand and both domestic and imported grades were sought at former prices.

Oxalic was extremely firm in tone and advances in the prices in the near future would not come as a surprise to the trade. Demand has been strong for some time past and production has been absorbed as rapidly as it became available. Imported material was also in demand, selling at approximately the same prices as domestic. Import costs, however, did not favor importers, and present selling prices could hardly offer much return to them.

Expansion of industrial operations throughout the country since the beginning of the month has resulted in a more diversified and larger demand for lactic. The prices were all maintained. Acetic was also moving steadily enough, prices holding up because of the position of acetate of lime.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
107.1	107.1	107.1	105.4

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Acetic.—With acetate of lime unchanged in price and other raw materials showing little change recently, prices of the acid have been steady. Trading was along usual lines. Production was not excessive and stocks consequently did not accumulate. Absence of resale material has been conducive to steadier values than might otherwise have been the case. Quotations on different grades were as follows, in barrels:—28 percent, $3.25 to $3.50 per 100 pounds; 30 percent, $4.46 to $4.71; 56 percent, $6.10 to $6.35; 60 percent, $6.86 to $7.11, and glacial, 99 percent, $11.46 to $11.71. Anhydrides have been in rather moderate supply, and prices have undergone little change during the past few months. Demand was showing improvement. Prices were 32c. to 38c. per pound.

Boric.—Steady absorption of supplies was reported by principal refiners, demand holding up well to the seasonal average. Foreign shipments continued to go forward also in usual volume. The prices were as before. Crystals and powdered were 8½c. to 9c. per pound in sacks, 9c. to 9½c. in barrels, and 9½c. to 10c. in kegs.

Camphoric.—The market was along quiet lines. More or less routine conditions obtained. Quotations were $4.90 to $5 per pound.

Chromic.—Technical and 98 percent were 37c. per pound. Prices have been steady for a long time and the market along quiet lines.

Citric.—Continued demand was reported on the part of the manufacturers, although the market was hardly as active as it had been. The real active season was drawing to a close and smaller sales might well be expected. The prices have not changed any recently, powdered being 45½c. per pound; and crystals, 44½c. Imported material was available in a limited way on spot. Some buying has occurred at 44¼c. to 44½c. per pound, but stocks were restricted and little was being imported because of the high costs.

Formic.—Imported 90 percent was quoted at 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Trading was not particularly well sustained and prices were easy. Some shading has been indicated on recent transactions, but principal sellers were not quoting less than 10½c. openly. Stocks were in fairly good supply, considering that demand was not large, and competition was apparent.

Gallic.—The position of raw material made for steadiness in this section. Technical was in demand at 50c. to 55c. per pound. U.S.P. was routine, however, at 69c.

Hydrofluoric.—Better inquiry was reported in some sections of the market, although it was difficult to see where there had been any actual improvement in the volume of buying on the part of the consumers. The market was steady as far as prices were concerned. Stocks were not in overly large supply and were well held. Quotations on the 30 percent in barrels were 6c. to 6½c. per pound. Other grades can be moved only in carboys. Carboy quotations on the different grades were as follows:—30 percent, 8c. to 8½c. per pound; 48 percent, 10c. to 10½c.; 52 percent, 11c. to 11½c.; and 60 percent, 13c. to 13½c.

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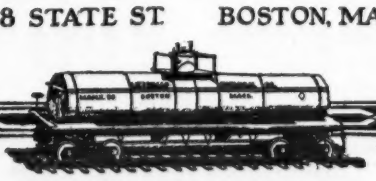

was 11c. to 12c. per pound. The market last week was along quieter lines than in some time. The tone remained steady inasmuch as not a great many offered this material and supplies were within moderate limits.

Lactic.—Expansion of industrial operations during the past fortnight has resulted in a broader demand for this acid. Sales have shown increase in many selling quarters. Ample stocks were being carried to handle the increased demand, although some grades were still in a moderately tight position. Prices were maintained at former levels and the market was characterized by a firm undertone. Imported material has figured little in the trading recently. Prices were as follows:—22 percent, dark, 5½c. to 6c. per pound; 22 percent, light, 6½c. to 7c.; 44 percent, dark, 11½c. to 12c.; 44 percent, light, refined, 13½c. to 14c. The U.S.P. tenth was quoted at 62c. to 64c. per pound.

Mixed.—Shipments against contracts comprised most of the activity in this section. Prices were unchanged. Prices on sulphuric mixtures were 8-10c. to 1c. per unit per pound. Nitric mixtures were 7c. to 7¼c. per unit per pound.

Muriatic.—Since the beginning of the month more activity has been apparent in this section. Contract shipments were going forward in larger volume. The market was very steady in tone and there was a hint of firmness in prices. Quotations were 85c. to 95c. per 100 pounds for the 18-degree in tanks at works, and 95c. to $1.05 for the 20-degree on the same terms. The 22-degree in carboys was $1.75 to $2.

Nitric.—Seasonal expansion of demand was becoming apparent in this section. Quotations have not changed recently and with raw material maintaining the present position little variation was expected. Leading sellers quoted the following schedule of prices in carboys:—36-degree, $5 to $5.25 per 100 pounds; 38-degree, $5.50 to $5.75; 40-degree, $6 to $6.25; 42-degree, $6.50 to $6.75, and 43-degree, $7.25 to $7.50.

Oxalic.—The market was firm in tone and prices were gaining in strength, so that advances would not have come as a surprise to the trade. Quotations on domestic were 10¾c. to 11c. per pound at works. Demand was good and stocks moved to consumers almost as fast as ready. Imported was 11c. to 11¼c. It was not possible to bring it in and sell at less and cover costs with shipment prices at present levels.

Sulphuric.—Contract shipments were along broad lines. Consumption was better than a month ago and larger quantities were sought by consumers. Prices were unchanged and the market inclined to be firm in tone. A good deal of production was taken up on contract. Surplus stocks were negligible. The 66 degree was $15 to $16 per ton in tanks, and the 60 degree, $10.50 to $11.50.

Tannic.—Rather more demand was reported for the technical, which was 35c. to 40c. per pound. U.S.P. was not in large supply and remained steady at 75c. to 80c.

Tartaric.—Pretty good buying was noted during the week. Imported material was 29c. to 29½c. per pound. Domestic was 29c. for both powdered and crystals.

Trichloracetic.—Sales were infrequent. The price was $2.75 per pound.

Argicultural Insecticides

(Detailed prices current—page 10)

Calcium Arsenate.—Prices were 1c. higher at 8½c. to 11c. per pound, depending on quantity. Carlots actually sold during the week at the inside price for immediate shipment. The price included delivery. The demand has developed belatedly and it was uncertain whether it would last another fortnight. Inquiries from the South were coming to hand frequently and goods were being shipped hurriedly.

ATLANTA, Sept. 8.—Another active week in calcium arsenate trading in the Mississippi valley and West is reported. Factors in calcium arsenate trading have temporary quarters in Memphis, New Orleans and Dallas, where attention is given to rushing orders through to meet the emergency. Another generation of the cotton leaf worm is issuing and extending the infected areas further North and East. More calcium arsenate is being called for in the lower cotton belt of the Southeast on account of late damage of boll weevils, but this demand is light. Calcium arsenate circles report that the heavy demand in the Western part of the cotton belt is being fairly well met with prompt shipments.

Carbon, Bisulphide.—The market was along steady lines. Prices were 5½c. to 6¼c. per pound, depending on quantity. Trading was well maintained.

Copper, Carbonate.—A much better demand has been reported and larger sales were being made. Inquiries were numerous and were becoming more general than was the case a couple of weeks ago. Quotations were unchanged at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, depending on quantity.

Lead, Arsenate.—The season has been fairly satisfactory. Factors shipped pretty large quantities and prices were adequate to return sufficient profit, it was said. At the moment quiet conditions obtained. Prices on powdered were 14c. to 15c. per pound.

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Japanese Fertilizer Use Is Increasing

Trend of the Trade Seems to Be in the Direction of Artificial Products

Sales of artificial fertilizers in Japan have been gradually increasing during the past two years. This condition is due, to a very great extent, to the increased purchasing power of the farming classes as a result of the comparatively high prices obtained for practically all classes of agricultural products, according to E. L. Neville, consul general, Tokyo.

The demand is not for a compound fertilizer, but for the different ingredients that go into the manufacture of a complete fertilizer. These are generally imported and sold separately to the farmer, who mixes them proportionately according to what he believes most suitable for the maximum stimulation and productivity of his soil.

In 1924 there were fifteen companies employing 23,947 persons engaged in the fertilizer industry in Japan. Sales of domestic superphosphate totaled 202,827 tons in 1924, and sales of mixed varieties were 88,817 tons. A gradual tendency toward the increased use of animal and mineral fertilizers is reported by Mr Neville.

Domestic Output

Domestic production of mineral fertilizers was as follows in 1923 and 1924:—

	1923.	1924.
Sulphate of ammonia:		
Tons	114,868	119,816
Value	$9,529,766	$7,506,127
Lime nitrogen:		
Tons	122,337	134,128
Value	$5,601,404	$5,018,045
Potash salts:		
Tons	4,093	4,742
Value	$148,815	$161,587
Others:		
Tons	15,317	23,226
Value	$296,001	$397,502
Mixed fertilizers:		
Tons	348,837	455,375
Value	$14,835,589	$14,831,775

Imports

Imports of mineral fertilizers and oil cake by countries in 1924 and 1925 were as follows:—

Nitrate of Soda

	1924.	1925.
Chile, tons	44,590	41,974
Value	$2,145,739	$2,110,384
Others, tons	229	152
Value	$10,856	$10,298

Sulphate of Ammonia

Kwantung leased territory, tons	2,371	2,153
Value	$140,689	$144,897
British India, tons	.....	5,735
Value	.....	$336,884
United Kingdom, tons	65,323	29,860
Value	$3,817,735	$1,892,799
Germany, tons	60,169	117,141
Value	$3,502,879	$6,827,919
United States, tons	37,535	58,206
Value	$2,244,154	$3,667,427
Australia, tons	2,271	2,360
Value	$141,035	$147,328
Others, tons	17,950	8,905
Value	$1,036,020	$588,469
Total, tons	185,619	224,360
Value	$10,882,533	$13,605,724

Phosphate Rock

China, tons	9,143	8,159
Value	$91,250	$67,861
United States, tons	14,441	92,981
Value	$130,724	$763,962
Africa, tons	30,833	21,593
Value	$321,502	$199,855
Others, tons	255,322	182,079
Value	$3,218,129	$2,036,882
Total, tons	309,769	304,812
Value	$3,761,606	$3,068,260

Oil Cake

China, tons	239,870	285,409
Value	$7,542,499	$9,521,153
Kwantung leased territory, tons	1,076,019	936,952
Value	$32,778,666	$32,256,681
British India, tons	68,637	54,579
Value	$1,908,379	$1,814,625
Russia in Asia, tons	6,896	10,623
Value	$208,106	$360,529
Others, tons	1,436	708
Value	$57,193	$86,800
Total, tons	1,392,858	1,288,271
Value	$42,494,843	$44,039,788

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Trade News Briefs

G. DuBois, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, is back in St. Louis, after a three months' trip to England and Switzerland.

Herman A. Metz, president of H. A. Metz & Co., this city, has been nominated by the city transit commission as a director representing the public on the board of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Metz is now serving as one of the public directors.

Although Canada's imports of aniline oil declined in 1925, the United States continued to be the chief source of the supply, shipping 151,600 pounds of the Dominion's total importation of 163,000. Imports of aniline salt were 70 percent greater in 1925 than in 1924. Of a total of 12,000 pounds received, 7,000 came from the United States.

The Bank of Poland has decided to increase agricultural credits by 9,000,000 zloty for the purpose of facilitating purchases of superphosphates by farmers, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner L. J. Cochrane, Warsaw.

Gebrueder Heyl & Co., Berlin-Charlottenburg and A. Behringer G. m. b. H., two of the oldest German mineral color firms, have been merged in the Heyl-Behringer Farbenfabriken Aktien Gesellschaft, which has been organized with 1,000,000 marks capital, according to W. T. Daugherty, United State trade commissioner, Berlin.

Drawback privileges on linseed oil and oil cake made by the Bisbee Linseed Company at its Philadedphia plant from imported flaxseed, have been extended to cover the firm's Chicago plant also. Drawback is allowed on such manufactured products exported on and after May 1, 1925, is to the Chicago factory, and July 16, 1925, as to the plant at Philadelphia.

Full most-favored-nation treatment is provided in regard to import and export duties under the terms of a commercial treaty recently signed between Germany and Switzerland, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from F. W. Allport, commercial attache, Berlin.

H. H. Whyte, vice-president of H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, has been designated as delegate from the American Drug Manufacturers' Association to the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists to be held in Philadelphia the week of September 20.

The September issue of "Dyestuffs," published by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, contains articles on "Silk and Rayon," "Preparing and Dyeing Cotton Draperies," "Scouring Efficiency and Its Relation to Dyeing," 'Uniformity of Finish," "Stains Produced in Milling," "Problems in the Weighting and Dyeing of Silk Yarns."

Harry A. Guess, of the American Smelting & Refining Company, arrived in this city last week on the steamship "Santa Teresa" from the west coast of South America.

Employment in the drug trade in New York State in August continued its slow decline, according to James A. Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner. Manufacturers of photographic chemicals enlarged forces further, but the July and August increases were not accompanied by any rise in payrolls.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended from September 1 until December 30, the operation of railroad tariff schedules which propose to cancel commodity rates on soap, soap powder, washing compounds and related articles, carloads, between various points in Illinois classification territory and also between various points in Western Trunk Line territory and to apply 5th class rates in lieu thereof.

Coal Tar Products

Continued Heavy Demand for Principal Crudes Feature of Market—U. S. P. Cresol Sells At Less—Wool Colors Moving

Rather more activity developed in some sections of the market for coal tar products during the week. On the whole, however, trading was still along pretty much the same lines as it had been during recent weeks. Changes in prices were not frequent and were usually of small extent when they did occur.

The most interesting feature of the market was the continued heavy demand for the more important crudes. Contract shipments in solvent naphtha, toluene, benzol and xylene were excellently maintained and for the three former there has been considerable increase in the demand since the beginning of the month. Supplies of these were not large, as a rule. Production was along broad lines for the time of year, but the demand was so heavy that distributors were largely sold ahead on contract and have not been in a position to offer much prompt for some time past. This condition of affairs is expected to be prolonged well into the fall, if not until the end of the year. Prices under the circumstances have naturally been very steady, even firm.

Offerings of U.S.P. cresol for forward shipment were made at lower prices than manufacturers had previously quoted. Supplies were available in one quarter at ½c. less than had ruled during recent weeks. The market was still lightly supplied and the extremely good demand on contract seemed likely to keep supplies comparatively tight for a while yet, at least. Crude naphthalene was fractionally higher, sellers asking ¼c. more, as a rule, although there was so little trading at best that prices were more or less nominal.

Interest in coal tar colors was centered in those suitable for application to wool. Interest in these have been developing during the past week or ten days quite appreciably. Sulphur colors were along more routine lines and the consumption failed to come up to expectations. Intermediates were usually steady, but aside from staples demand was not impressive. Firmness in anilin oil continued, and derivatives were likewise holding well.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Gamma acid, 5c. per lb.	Cresol, U.S.P., ¼c. per lb.
Naphthalene crude, ¼c. per lb.	
Sulphur black, 3c. per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coal tar products on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
132.3	132.1	130.1	135.3

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Basic Products

(Detailed prices current—page 10)

Anthracene.—Practically none was offered locally and no transactions were reported during the week. The market was in as much of a nominal position as it had been previously, although there has been a stirring of activity generally through the list of coal tar products during the week. This crude is not used much in the production of intermediates any more and this consumption cut off has made considerable difference in its marketing. Stocks were available at various points throughout the country, but prices depended altogether on the circumstances surrounding individual transactions. Nominal prices hereabouts were 60c. per pound for the 80 to 85 percent grade, 15c. for the 40 to 45 percent and 4c. for the 25 to 28 percent.

Benzene (Benzol).—Leading distributors made no changes in their quotations during the week. The market was along active lines and shipments against contracts were going forward in good volume. Inquiries for benzol have gained recently and increased sales have resulted in a somewhat tighter position as regards supplies. Much of production has been taken up on contract during the past nine months and still continued engaged, so that there has not been a great deal of benzol available in the open market at any time recently. The prices have been maintained on very steady bases for this reason, and no changes have occurred for some time past. Both the 90 percent and the pure grades were quoted at the same levels, 25c. per gallon in tanks at the works, and 30c. in drums. The nitration grade was 28c. per gallon in tanks at works, and 33c. in drums. Some export sales of benzol have occurred, but it could not be said that this was a very important phase of the situation at this moment.

Creosote Oil.—Contract shipments were going forward in heavy volume. Consumption of these oils was extremely large and in addition to the domestic production, which was heavy, there has been considerable importation from abroad. All of these importations have been absorbed without affecting the tone of the market any. Prices have been steady for some time past and conditions in the market were such as to indicate continued stability. Inquiries for small or moderate quantities locally have been frequent and dealers were doing a good deal of business. The prices on the No. 1 grade were 14c. to 15c. per gallon in tanks at works, while grades 2 and 3 were 13c. to 14c.

Cresol.—U.S.P. material was available at somewhat lower prices last week. Stocks were not larger than they had been to any appreciable extent, and spot material was still scarce. Forward shipments, however, were to be had at ½c. less in one quarter, and prices on such business ranged from 17½c. to 20c. per pound, depending on quantity and seller. A good deal of present production was under contract and continued demand on the part of consumers seemed likely to keep the market in a rather tight position for the immediate future. Small lots have sold on spot occasionally as high as 25c. to 26c. per pound, it was said.

Cresylic Acid.—The market was in a firm position last week, although prices failed to disclose any further changes. The advances of the previous week had been sharp and the quotations established at the time were maintained. Trading during the week did not show much improvement, and the market was along rather quiet lines for the most part, although a greater number of inquiries have been coming to hand. Stocks were not in overly large volume and the position abroad seemed likely to result in even higher prices on shipments in the near future. Pale 97 to 99 percent acid was 59c. to 65c. per gallon, depending on quantity and seller, while dark 95 to 97 percent was 58c. to 64c.

Naphthalene.—Conditions in flakes and balls were essentially unchanged. There was little demand for either one and sales were few and far between. Prices were unsettled and weak in tone. Stocks were available in rather liberal volume on spot, and there was a deal of competition between the dealers over the orders which were coming to hand. Prices were from 4¾c. to 5½c. per pound for the flakes, depending on the quantity, while the balls were 6c. to 6½c., although rumor had it that this price could be shaded on the right sort of business. The crude was quoted fractionally higher than it had been, prices being 1¾c. to 2¼c. per pound, although there was so little demand that these quotations were more or less nominal. The dyestuff grade was 4¾c. to 5¼c. and quiet.

Phenol.—A firmer tone has developed in this section of the market. Leading sellers were asking 18c. per pound for the most part for goods for immediate delivery, and this price was pretty generally the asking price last week on anything prompt. On forward shipments quotations were 17c., and it was not altogether impossible that might have been done irregularly for more nearby lots. The surplus stocks have been reduced and improved demand has made for a tighter situation in regard to supplies than has been noted for some time past.

Pyridin.—The absence of any demand of consequence locally has kept the market in a nominal position. Prices last week were $3.75 to $3.80 per gallon, but little business was done at either one. Shipments from abroad were $3.65 c.i.f. The lack of raw material abroad and the consequent firming up of the English market seemed likely to be reflected soon in higher shipment prices, factors thought.

Solvent Naphtha.—Water white was

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in a firm position because of the continued good demand for it and the sold up position of leading distributors. Consumers were beginning to increase demands and supplies were in a fairly tight position. Factors did not believe they would become much easier this fall. Quotations were 35c. per gallon in tanks at works, and 40c. in drums.

Tar Acid Oil.—Scattered buying of smallish lots was reported by sellers, who made no changes in prices. The 25 percent oil was 28c. to 30c. per gallon, and the 15 percent, 26c. to 28c.

Toluene.—Demand for c.p. was extremely good and the market was in a firm position because of it. Stocks were not large and leading distributors were largely sold ahead, so that they could offer little for prompt shipment. Quotations were 35c. per gallon in tanks at works, and 40c. in drums.

Xylene.—All grades were in steady demand and none of them was in particularly large supply as so much of production was under contract. Quotations have not changed in some time. Quotations were unchanged with nitration 65c. per gallon in tanks at works; 10 degree, 50c.; 5 degree, 55c. Commercial was 36c. Drum prices were 5c. per gallon more.

Coal Tar Acids

(Detailed prices current—page 10)

Anthranilic.—Manufacturers were unchanged in selling views for both the refined and the technical. There has not been a great deal of demand for the technical, but sales of the refined were moderately good during the week. Stocks were in fairly good supply apparently, and there was a hint of sharp competition at times, although prices were unaffected by it. Quotations on refined were 98c. to $1 per pound; on technical 80c.

Benzoic.—The U.S.P. was firm in tone and the price maintained at 60c. to 61c. per pound. Trading was along good seasonal lines, but hardly as active as it had been. Slower conditions were not unexpected at this time. The technical was without new feature. It was along more or less routine lines and remained 57c. to 58c.

Cleve's.—The market was hardly steady in tone, but there appeared less unsettlement than had formerly been the case. Quotations were 95c. to 99c. per pound, depending on the quantity. Stocks were in fairly generous volume, but the demand has not been particularly heavy and there was a deal of competition.

Gamma.—Sales have occurred at higher prices and indicated the firmer tendency of the market. Last week prices were $1.10 to $1.15 per pound, an advance of 5c. from former levels. It had been felt that prices had been forced to an artificially low level on the recent competitive selling, and the establishment of higher levels last week was not wholly unexpected. Demand was along rather better lines if anything than it had been.

H.—The market was unsettled in tone and not particularly steady. Prices were quoted at 60c. to 65c. per pound, depending on the quantity. Competition on recent transactions, however, has resulted in sales at prices which were said to be several cents under quoted schedules. Stocks were fairly plentiful and, while demand was showing a moderate gain, there was sufficient competition to continue the uncertainty.

Laurent's.—With prices from 55c. to 60c. per pound, the market displayed more activity than had been the case previously. The establishment of these prices a short while ago has resulted in a more consistent consuming interest in this intermediate.

Monosulphonic.—Supplies moved quietly into consumption at $1.65 to $1.70 per pound, prices quoted by the manufacturers. Ample stocks were on hand, but prices have remained steady for some time past and there was little indication of any changes at the moment.

Neville and Winther's.—While the market has displayed no unusual activity in recent weeks there has been a sufficiency of small lot buying right along to enable the manufacturers to maintain prices on a steady basis. Quotations have not varied from 95c. to $1.01 per pound in considerable while.

Picric.—The prices were steady at 30c. to 40c. per pound, depending on quantity. Stocks were not large and a deal of production was taken up on contracts.

Salicylic.—The usual demand was reported for both grades. Prices were unchanged at 30c. to 35c. per pound for U.S.P., and 27c. to 32c. for technical.

Intermediates

(Detailed prices current—page 10)

Alphanaphthol.—There has been a little more interest in the refined, but even at that the market was not very active. Quotations on this grade were 90c. to 95c. per pound. The technical was moving quietly at former levels of 60c. to 65c.

Alphanaphthylamine.—Demand has been along steady lines. Supplies were moving into consumption at a fairly good rate. Stocks were in ample volume, but were not widely spread, and prices were changed little in the past few months. Quotations were 35c. to 37c. per pound. The market was characterized by a steady undertone.

Anilin Oil.—Excellent demand was reported by leading manufacturers for this intermediate. Supplies were moving into consumption in good seasonal volume and the tone of the market remained on the firm side. It was unlikely that better than 16c. to 17c. per pound could possibly have been bettered for tanks. Drums were established firmly at 17c. to 18c. The oil for red was 39c. to 40c. It was in little demand.

Anilin Salt.—Prices were 24c. to 25c. per pound. Trading was along quiet, well-defined lines, but stocks were not overly large and the tone was inclined to be a little firmer.

Benzaldehyde.—Technical was in irregular demand, but sales, as a whole, were larger than a while ago. Quotations were 65c. to 70c. per pound. The other grades were not very active and competition was apparent on occasion which disturbed the steadiness. The U.S.P. IX was $1.15 to $1.20, and U.S.P. X $1.25 to $1.35.

Benzidin.—The base has been moving into consumption very steadily for some time past. Elimination of resale material has made for more steadiness. Quotations were 69c. to 72c. per pound.

Betanaphthol.—Shipments of the technical against contracts were not so brisk, but the prices were maintained at 22c. to 24c. per pound, depending on the quantity. The sublimed was unchanged at former prices of 55c. to 60c. It could not be said that there was much demand for it.

Dimethylanilin.—It was unlikely that better than 32c. to 34c. per pound could have been done during the week. Sellers who had been reluctant to move up prices previously had fallen in line with principal manufacturers. Demand was along fairly brisk lines at times and supplies began to move in better volume than formerly.

Hexalin.—Manufacturer was unchanged in selling views at 60c. per pound. There has been steady if not very heavy buying recently and consuming interest during the week showed little tendency to alter.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—First hands asked $1.75 to $1.80 per pound. The prices have been steady for some time past, although it could not be said that demand was anything unusual. There has been a little more inquiry the past fortnight, but sales were still more or less routine.

Metaphenylenediamine.—Stocks were not very large and, while some competition was apparent, the factors have been able to maintain values on current transactions at 90c. to 95c. per pound.

Nitrobenzene.—With prices firmly established at 9½c. to 10½c. per pound, the market was along moderately active lines. The establishment of firmer levels a little while ago had little effect on trading. Demand has been along usual lines and contract shipments were going forward seasonally.

Orthonitroparachlorphenol.—Prices along quiet lines at the moment. Inquiry has been gaining, but demand was still somewhat circumscribed for this intermediate. Quotations were 50c. to 65c. per pound, depending on the quantity.

Orthonitroparachlorphenol.—prices were 70c. to 75c. per pound on sizable quantities. The demand at the moment was not pronounced, but development of it is expected in the near future, as application of this new intermediate becomes better known.

Orthotoluidin.—The market continued in a firm position. Stocks were not large and much of production was still taken up on contract, so that little was reaching the open market. The prices were definitely maintained at 25c. to 27c. per pound.

Paranitroanilin.—The advance in prices during the previous week was hardly a surprise. The market has displayed good activity since then and absence of price cutting has induced more confidence on part of buyers. Quotations were 48c. to 50c. per pound.

Xylidin.—Manufacturing costs kept prices steady at 38c. to 40c. per pound. There was also steady demand for it and an occasional foreign order.

Coal Tar Colors

(Detailed prices current—page 10)

The market for coal tar colors did not present any special activity last week. Trading was confined almost entirely to colors suitable for dyeing wool. For these there has been a broader inquiry and more sales were reported. Such a development, of course, is thoroughly seasonal and could well be expected. Mills no longer prepare for different six or eight months in advance of these seasons. Fashions change so rapidly nowadays that most of the dyeing of textiles is done within a short time of when the goods are placed on the market. This means somewhat irregular dyeing operations, as not much is done unless an order is actually in hand.

Sulphur colors at the moment were inactive. The demand for black was, of course, along good lines compared with sales in other colors; but factors found it slow. Yellow and brown did not present any more active appearance, and conditions inclined to be routine and dull. Sulphur black was quoted 3c. more at 21c. to 25c. per pound; yellow, 50c. to 55c., and brown, 24c. to 30c.

British Coaltar Foreign Trade in First 6 Months

British imports of coaltar products, other than pitch, and dyes or dyestuffs, during the first six months of 1926 were valued at £493,848, as compared with imports valued at £365,279 during the first half of 1925. Imports of dyes and coaltar intermediates are tabulated below for the first six months of 1925 and 1926:—

	1925 Cwts.	1925 Value.	1926 Cwts.	1926 Value.
Coal tar intermediates, including aniline oil and salt, and phenylglycin	380	£4,411	286	£3,100
Finished coal tar dyestuffs:—				
Alizarin	10,049	49,798	945	34,898
Synthetic indigo	..	..	..	..
Natural indigo	128	3,361	326	7,997
Other sorts	14,447	281,328	18,857	383,772
Extracts for dyeing:—				
Cutch	35,492	62,212	36,868	66,288
Other sorts	30,951	921,720	15,912	52,496

British exports of coaltar dyes decreased in quantity this year by over 7,000 cwt., totaling 49,503 cwt., valued at £353,533, against £495,169 a year ago. Exports of other dyes and dyestuffs increased by 5,000 cwt. to 29,024 cwt., valued at £42,465, as compared with £36,721 in 1925. The export trade was characterized by large increases in shipments of benzol and toluol and of tar oil, creosote oil, etc., ash shown in the following table:—

	First six months, 1925 Cwts.	First six months, 1925 Value.	First six months, 1926 Cwts.	First six months, 1926 Value.
Carbolic acid	67,118	£107,017	67,237	£104,346
Anthracene	10,731	5,062	7,321	3,225
Naphthalene	9,062 (Gals.)	7,310	10,384 (Gals.)	5,607
Benzol and toluol	137,884	13,363	418,535	37,325
Tar oil, creosote oil, etc	20,849,689	2,455	26,875,943	828,895

Swiss Dye Trade Suffers

The Swiss dye industry has suffered during the past quarter from the slackness in the British textile industry; England dropped from first to third position as an importer of Swiss dyes.

Exports of aniline dyes from Switzerland to the United States during the second quarter of 1926 showed a slight reduction in value, but there was actually an increase in quantity. The value of the exports amounted to $345,798, as compared with a value of $418,325 in the first three months of the year. In 1925 the shipments to the United States during the corresponding quarter (the second) amounted to 320,798 pounds, valued at $352,700, according to Consul Calvin M. Hitch, Basle.

German Benzol Cartel Drops Price to Farmers

To accommodate German farmers using internal combustion engine machinery, the German benzol cartel (Benzol-Verband G.m.b.H.) of Bochum, dropped its price of B. V. benzol, August 9. The cartel is under the same administrative head as the Ammonia Sales Union, selling coke plant by-product ammonium sulphate to the farmers. In announcing the reduction, the management expressed the thought that all German industries should unite in an effort to reduce the farmers' operating costs, according to Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin.

Paint Technology Notes

Recent circulars from the office of H. A. Gardner, director of the scientific section of the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Education Bureau, deal with the following subjects of timely interest:—

Lacquer Coatings for Floors

Circular 276

This circular outlines the results of some tests with brushing lacquers upon wooden floors and concrete floors subjected to flooding with water. The weight per gallon and the spreading value of several brush lacquers are given. The circular also gives information regarding primers to be applied to exterior wood and wicker wares that are to be coated with lacquers. Suggestions are made for the development of exterior lacquers that might prove suitable for use upon wooden surfaces.

Durability of Lacquers

Circular 277

This circular gives final results upon exposure of lacquers for 8½ months on metal panels, the lacquers containing such resins as dammar, ester gum, amberol, congo, pontianac, manila, kauri and various plasticizers, such as hexol, diamyl phthalate, butyl tartrate and butyl phthalate. The circular also gives the final exposure results on lacquers exposed for a period of over a year, containing various resins and plasticizers and pigments. Reference is also made to the destructive action of bird droppings upon lacquered surfaces.

Varnish Thinners

Circular 278

Suggestions are given regarding the possibilities of varnishes made by the cold-cut method and heat processing with synthetic resins of the phenol-colophony-formaldehyde type. The physical properties of the various products, including body, color, drying time, water tests and the results of exposure tests are included. Reference is also made to rubbing varnishes and automobile finishing varnishes produced from the same types of resins.

Synthetic Resin Varnishes

Circular 279

This circular presents a study of the properties of synthetic resins of the phenol-colophony-formaldehyde type and varnishes made therefrom. Such physical properties as melting points, acidity, hardness and solubility of the various resins in a large number of solvents are presented. A chart giving an outline of experiments in manufacturing a number of varnishes of the long oil type and short oil type from several different resins is included. This chart presents the viscosity, color, drying time, water test, reaction with basic pigments, effect of various reagents and roof exposure tests on all the varnishes and the yellowing of white enamels made therefrom. The circular also includes a study of the hardness of resins, with methods outlined for determining hardness not only upon the resins but upon the varnishes made therefrom. There is also included information regarding the comparative durability of lacquers containing these various resins.

F. W. Tunnell & Co., fertilizer manufacturer, Philadelphia, is entitled to reparation on account of unreasonable charges paid the Pennsylvania Railroad and other carriers for transportation of 300 carloads of fertilizer shipped from Philadelphia to Long Island, N. Y. destinations between January 19 and August 1, 1924, according to recommendations of Examiner E. H. Wilkerson to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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	Cents per gallon—Gasoline. Tank-wagon.	Service station.	Kero-sene.
New England Territory			
Augusta, Me.	21	24	18
Boston, Mass.	19	21	18
Bridgeport, Conn.	23	26	17
Burlington, Vt.	21	24	18
Hartford, Conn.	23	26	16
Manchester, N. H.	21	24	18
New Haven, Conn.	23	26	17
New London, Conn.	23	26	17
Portland, Me.	21	24	18
Providence, R. I.	22	24	17
Springfield, Mass.	21	23	17
Worcester, Mass.	21	24	17
Trunk Line Territory			
Albany, N. Y.	17	20	18
Allentown, Pa.	20	25	17
Altoona, Pa.	20	25	16
Annapolis, Md.	20	23	17
Atlantic City, N. J.	19	21	17
Baltimore, Md.	21	24	17
Binghamton, N. Y.	21	24	18
Buffalo, N. Y.	21	24	18
Cumberland, Md.	21	24	17
Dover, Del.	20	25	17
Erie, Pa.	20	25	17
Harrisburg, Pa.	20	24	16
Newark, N. J.	19	21	17
New York, N. Y.	21	24	18
Philadelphia, Pa.	20	25	17
Pittsburgh, Pa.	20	25	17
Rochester, N. Y.	21	24	18
Scranton, Pa.	20	25	17
Syracuse, N. Y.	21	24	18
Trenton, N. J.	19	21	17
Utica, N. Y.	20	23	18
Warren, Pa.	20	25	17
Washington, D. C.	21	24	17
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	20	25	17
Wilmington, Del.	22	25	17
Southeastern Territory			
Atlanta, Ga.	25	28	19
Augusta, Ga.	25	28	19
Birmingham, Ala.	22	25	18.5
Charlotte, N. C.	23.5	26.5	17
Charleston, S. C.	22	24.5	17
Columbia, S. C.	21	24.5	17
Danville, Va.	22	25	17
Hickory, N. C.	23.5	26.5	17
Jacksonville, Fla.	23	26	17
Macon, Ga.	25	28	19
Miami, Fla.	25	28	18.5
Mobile, Ala.	21	24	17
Montgomery, Ala.	23	26	19.5
Mt. Airy, N. C.	23.5	26.5	17
Norfolk, Va.	22	26.5	17
Pensacola, Fla.	23	26	17.5
Petersburg, Va.	22	26.5	17
Richmond, Va.	22	26.5	17
Roanoke, Va.	22	25	17
Salisbury, N. C.	23.5	26.5	17
Savannah, Ga.	23	25	17
Tampa, Fla.	23	26	17
Southern Territory			
Bowling Green, Ky.	24	27	17
Charleston, W. Va.	22.5	25.5	17
Chattanooga, Tenn.	23.5	26.5	17.5
Clarksdale, Miss.	23	26	16.5
Covington, Ky.	24	27	18
Jackson, Miss.	23	26	16.5
Keyser, W. Va.	22.5	25.5	17
Knoxville, Tenn.	18.5	21.5	17
Lexington, Ky.	25	28	18
Louisville, Ky.	24	27	17
Memphis, Tenn.	21.5	24.5	17
Nashville, Tenn.	22.5	25.5	18
Natchez, Miss.	22.5	25.5	16
Parkersburg, W. Va.	22.5	24.5	17
Vicksburg, Miss.	22.5	25.5	16
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.5	24.5	17
Williamsburg, W. Va.	22.5	25.5	17
Central Freight Assn. Territory			
Ann Arbor, Mich.	21.7	23.7	16.6
Battle Creek, Mich.	21.8	23.8	16.7
Bay City, Mich.	21.7	23.7	16.6
Chicago, Ill.	19	21	16.5
Cincinnati, O.	22	24	16
Cleveland, O.	22	24	16
Columbus, O.	22	24	16
Davenport, Iowa	21.5	23.5	17.4
Dayton, O.	22	24	16
Decatur, Ill.	19.2	21.2	17
Detroit, Mich.	21.8	23.8	17.7
East St. Louis, Ill.	18.1	20.35	19
Evansville, Ind.	22	24	17
Fort Wayne, Ind.	22.4	24.4	17.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	21.7	23.7	17.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	22.2	24.2	17.1
Joliet, Ill.	19.4	21.4	17.2
La Cross, Wis.	22.2	24.2	17.6
Madison, Wis.	21.3	23.3	17
Milwaukee, Wis.	21.1	23.1	16.8
Peoria, Ill.	19.2	21.2	17
Quincy, Ill.	19.2	21.2	16.8
Saginaw, Mich.	21.9	23.9	17.8
South Bend, Ind.	22.4	24.4	17.4
Toledo, O.	22	24	16
Inter-Mountain Territory			
Albuquerque, N. M.	28.5	28.5	20
Basin, Wyo.	22.5	24.5	16.5
Billings, Mont.	24	24	20.5
Boise, Idaho	27	29	21
Butte, Mont.	24	24	20.5
Casper, Wyo.	22.5	24.5	16.5
Cheyenne, Wyo.	23.5	25.5	18
Denver, Colo.	22	22	18
Grand Junction, Colo.	26	28	22
Helena, Mont.	26	28	20.5
Miles, Mont.	26	28	20.5
Ogden, Utah	26	28	19
Phoenix, Ariz.	25	28	21.5
Pueblo, Colo.	22	24	18
Reno, Nev.	23.5	27.5	19
Salt Lake City, Utah	26	28	19
Sheridan, Wyo.	23.5	25.5	19
Southwestern Territory			
Alexandria, La.	20	23	16
Baton Rouge, La.	19	22	14.5
Bartlesville, Okla.	20.8	22.8	16.3
Bristol, Tenn.	24	27	17.5
Beaumont, Tex.	19.5	21.5	16
Camden, Ark.	21	24	15.5
Dallas, Tex.	17	19	14
El Dorado, Kan.	20.3	22.3	13.8
El Paso, Tex.	19	22	15
Fort Smith, Ark.	21	24	15.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	17	19	13
Galveston, Tex.	21	23	14
Houston, Tex.	18	21	14
Jefferson City, Mo.	21.9	23.9	15.8
Joplin, Mo.	21	23	15.9
Kansas City, Mo.	21.9	23.9	15.8
Kansas City, Kan.	19.9	21.9	14.3
Lake Charles, La.	20.5	23.5	16
Little Rock, Ark.	21	24	15.5
Muskogee, Okla.	20	23	13
New Orleans, La.	20.5	23.5	15
Oklahoma City, Okla.	20	23	13
San Antonio, Tex.	16	19	14
Springfield, Mo.	21.8	23.8	16.7
St. Joseph, Mo.	21	23	16.4
St. Louis, Mo.	20.6	22.9	16.6
Shreveport, La.	19	22	15
Texarkana, Ark.	17	20	14
Topeka, Kan.	19.8	21.8	15.8
Tulsa, Okla.	20	23	13
Wichita, Kan.	19.8	21.8	15.8
Pacific Coast Territory			
Fresno, Cal.	18.5	22.5	17.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	16.5	20.5	15.5
Portland, Ore.	19	23	16.5
San Francisco, Cal.	18	22	15.5
Seattle, Wash.	18	22	16.5
Spokane, Wash.	22	26	20.5
Tacoma, Wash.	18	22	16.5
Western Trunk Line Territory			
Aberdeen, S. D.	23.5	25.5	18.6
Bismarck, N. D.	23.9	25.9	20.1
Davenport, Ia.	21.5	23.5	17.4
Des Moines, Ia.	21.5	23.5	17.4
Duluth, Minn.	22.5	24.5	18.1
Fargo, N. D.	23.9	25.9	20.1
Grand Forks, N. D.	23.9	25.9	20.1
Huron, S. D.	23.5	25.5	18.6
Keokuk, Ia.	21.5	23.5	17.1
McCook, Neb.	22.75	24.75	16.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	22.2	24.2	18.1
Minot, N. D.	23.9	25.9	20.1
Norfolk, Neb.	21.75	23.75	15.5
North Platte, Neb.	22.75	24.75	16.25
Omaha, Neb.	21.25	23.25	15.5
St. Paul, Minn.	22.2	24.2	18.1
Scott's Bluff, Neb.	22.25	24.25	15.75
Sioux City, Ia.	21	23	17
Sioux Falls, S. D.	22	24	18.1

Tankwagon and service station prices of gasoline quoted above include state taxes of 5c. per gallon in South Carolina and Kentucky; 4½c. per gallon in Virginia; 4c. per gallon in North Carolina, Nevada, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas; 3½c. per gallon in Utah and Georgia; 3c. per gallon in Tennessee, Arizona, Indiana, California, South Dakota, Idaho, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Oregon; 2½c. per gallon in Wyoming; 2c. per gallon in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Michigan and Kansas; 1c. per gallon in Maine, North Dakota, Vermont, Texas and Rhode Island.

Georgia prices include ½c. a gallon inspection fees on both gasoline and kerosene; Alabama, 1c. on kerosene; Florida, 0.125c. on both gasoline and kerosene. Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., and New Orleans, La., price on gasoline includes a 1c. local tax. Montgomery, Ala., prices include local taxes of 1c. on gasoline and ½c. on kerosene.

At all Kansas points a discount of 1c. per gallon from posted tankwagon prices is allowed on all purchases of 50 gallons or over at a single delivery.

In the Standard Oil Company of Indiana territory the following system of monthly rebates is in effect:—Over 750 gallons, ¼c.; over 2,000 gallons, ⅜c.; over 3,000 gallons, 1c.; over 6,000 gallons, 1½c.; over 10,000 gallons, 2c. If quantity bought during the year is equal to 12 times the monthly agreed purchases the discount will be paid or credited on the entire quantity less monthly payments. Service station prices are subjected to discount of 1c. a gallon on purchases amounting to 200 gallons a month or 2,400 gallons a year, and 2c. a gallon on 600 gallons a month or 7,200 gallons a year.

Magnolia Petroleum Company in its sales in Oklahoma has adopted the following schedule of discounts on gasoline:—More than 750 gallons a month, ¼c. per gallon; over 2,000 gallons, ⅜c.; over 3,000 gallons, 1c.; over 4,500 gallons, 1¼c.; over 6,000 gallons, 1½c.; over 8,000 gallons, 1¾c.; over 10,000 gallons, 2c. If the quantity bought during the year is 12 times the monthly agreed purchases, the discount will be paid or credited on the entire quantity for the year less any monthly purchases. On service station deliveries the schedule is:—Over 200 gallons a month, 1c.; over 300 gallons a month, 1¼c.; over 400 gallons, 1½c.; over 500 gallons, 1¾c.; over 600 gallons, 2c. The same rule applies for annual purchases as in the tankwagon discounts.

Gossip of the Petroleum World

The Aguila Oil Company's well No. 40 near Tampico caught fire last week and is expected to be a total loss.

The August issue of "Lubrication," published by the Texas Company, contains an article on "Oil Filtration and Purification."

Dr. Richard Ellis, of the International Petroleum Company arrived in this city last week on the "Santa Teresa" from South America.

Andrew J. Day, assistant credit manager of the Denver branch of the Continental Oil Company, has been made credit manager at the Tulsa office.

J. W. Moore, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, who was captured by brigands at Changsha, China, August 13, has been released, and is quite well.

The Prairie Pipe Line Company in August shipped 4,005,484 barrels of crude oil against 4,234,294 in the previous month and 4,318,496 in August, 1925.

The California Petroleum Company of Utah has been organized by the California corporation of the same name, with $5,000,000 capital, to operate in Utah.

The Zenith Petroleum Company has acquired 2,100 acres of leases west of Bragdon and Pinon, about ten miles north of Pueblo, Colo. The leases were formerly held by H. W. Steffen and G. H. Watkins of Denver.

The Southern Carbon Company, subsidiary of the Columbian Carbon Company, has contracted with the Interstate Natural Gas Company for 40,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day for ten years. Gasoline will be extracted from the gas.

Gasoline tax revenues of Iowa in July were $526,402 as compared with $475, 216 in June and only a few thousand below the record high monthly collection made in August, 1925, when $531,409.64 was collected, according to Ray Johnson, treasurer.

The Province of Salta, Argentina, has imposed a sale tax of two centavos a liter on gasoline, the proceeds of which are destined to the conservation of roads and bridges, according to Assistant Commercial Attache, H. B. MacKenzie, Buenos Aires.

Public utility power plants in the United States used 699,917 barrels of fuel oil and 5,148,963,000 cubic feet of natural gas in July as fuel necessary for the production of electric power. Many of the plants also use large quantities of coal and water power.

Petroleum investigatory and leasing branches of the Geological Survey in Oklahoma and other Western States will be inspected shortly by George Otis Smith, director of the survey, while en route to Denver, where he will address the American Mining Congress.

A resolution asking that the city buses be run on charcoal gas was recently introduced in the Paris town council.

The Armould Oil Company, Quincy, Ill., has acquired the Chappell Oil Company, Bowling Green, Mo., including trade and good will in seven towns in the vicinity. The Quincy company also has opened a large storage and distributing plant at New Canton, Ill.

The California Petroleum Corporation has completed plans for a chain of 100 retail service stations, taking in the territory from San Diego to Vancouver. Half of the chain will be located in and about Los Angeles. An investment of about $5,000,000 is said to be involved.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Company, a subsidiary of the Atlantic Refining Company, has purchased from Roberts & Co., Breckenridge, Texas, 100 acres of land known as the E. Rogers tract in Young county, Texas, on which there are twelve wells making about 450 barrels of oil daily for $100,000.

Recent transfers of marketing properties in the middle west included the purchase of the bulk and service stations of the Moore and Wilson Oil Company, Rushville, Ill., by the Richardson Lubricating Company, which is extending its chain of stations across the State from Quincy to Decatur.

A royal order of the Spanish Ministry of Fomento, dated July 15, authorizes the Sociedad Petrolifera Espanol to construct a fuel oil depot at the head of the new Alfonso XIII Canal at Seville. The Sociedad Petrolifera Espanola is the Spanish sales organization of the Royal Dutch Shell and the Anglo-Persian companies.

The authorities of the Boryslaw district, Poland, have ordered a plant for extracting petrol from gas. The order was given the Carbo Union, which recently received a contract for a petrol plant in Roumania from the Phoenix Company. The Boryslaw plant will have a capacity of two tons of petrol per day and will be in operation by the end of this year.

Hungary imported 77,014 metric tons of mineral oils valued at $2,661,961 in 1925, as compared with 93,235 metric tons valued at $2,723,754 imported during 1924, according to the Hungarian Central Statistical Bureau, states a report from Consul Bowman, Budapest, made public by the Department of Commerce. Of the 19,152 metric tons of crude oil imported during 1925, Russia furnished 18,138 metric tons and Roumania the balance. These imports were valued at $454,432. High grade cylinder oils were imported from the United States, valued at $22,574, while the other lubricating oils imported were valued at $11,834.

The Vacuum Oil Company is extending the activities of its producing department from the Gulf coastal region into north and west Texas, having recently selected Eastland, Texas, as a point for a divisional office. William Sutton, formerly in the land department of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, is now in charge of land purchases in Texas for the Vacuum company.

The work of establishing the Pure Oil Company, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, in its new offices in the Jewelers' Building, Chicago, was completed over Labor Day, and the official address of the company henceforth is Chicago. Virtually all departments of the company, including engineering and laboratory, were moved in their entirety without the loss of more than two working days.

The Roxana Petroleum Company has purchased a half interest in 80 acres located in section 22-9-6 of the Seminole Pool, Oklahoma, from the Kingwood Oil Company for $100,000 cash and $50,000 in oil. The Kingwood company is to complete a well it has started on the tract. Recently twenty-eight new locations were made in this district bringing total drilling operations under way in the pool to considerably more than 100.

Complaints of the Chestnut & Smith Corporation, Phillips Petroleum Company and Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Company against the Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Company et al., concerning rates on natural or casinghead gasoline in carloads from Ranger, Breckenridge, South Bend, Carroll and Mine No. 11, Texas, to various destinations in official and southern territories should be dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to a report by Examiner Charles R. Seal, except as to rates to Brunswick, Ga.

Three gas absorption plants will be built at Huntington Beach, Calif., at once, at a total cost of $140,000. The largest will be that of the Pacific Gasoline Company of Los Angeles, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. The Pacific plant will be erected at a cost of $110,000. The Wilshire Oil Company will erect a plant at a cost of $15,000, and will do business under that name instead of that of the Fellows Gasoline Company as formerly. The third plant will be erected for the Pacific Natural Gas Company, at a cost of $15,000.

For the convenience and comfort of those attending the convention of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the operation of through special train from Chicago to Atlantic City, leaving the new Union Station, Chicago, at 1:00 p. m., central time, October 25, arriving Atlantic City, 10:00 a. m., eastern time, October 26. No extra fare will be charged on the special train. This will be the same equipment and will run as a special section of the Broadway Limited.

The Sinclair Refining Company has purchased six service stations from the Elliott Company, Decatur, Ill., which it has been operating under option for several months. The purchase by Sinclair recently of the station properties of the S. I. Collins Oil Company at Knoxville, Iowa, added about 200 stations in Iowa and Missouri to the company's chain.

Out of 378 applicants, Eleanor E. Ryland of 715 Seventeenth street, Golden, Colo., drew the lucky number which gave her the oil and gas prospecting rights on 800 acres of land near Walden, Colo. H. K. Morrison, 528 Elati street, Denver, won the award of 600 acres in the same district. The drawing was held at the office of Walter Spencer, register of the land office, Denver, August 28.

An American oil company has started development of the Talang Akar field in India. A six-inch pipeline is in course of construction from the field to the export settlement at Pladjoe, and operations in the field are being considerably extended. The Talang Akar field is situated south of Sekajoe, between the Moesi and the Lematang rivers. The Bataafsche (Shell) owned the field for some time, but it is only within recent years that its production has been considered important.

The Union Oil Company of California is starting construction of a new refinery at Barnett, British Columbia, to cost approximately $1,500,000. The company has decided that its production in Wyoming can be shipped by rail to the Pacific Coast and refined there more advantageously than in the interior. The company has some shut in production in Wyoming and, after the completion of this refinery, it is expected that this will be shipped by rail to the plant to be refined.

Press bulletin series No. 4, "Illinois Petroleum," has just been issued by the State Geological Survey, Urbana, Ill. The bulletin presents discussions on the possibility of further oil production in two areas from which oil is now being extracted. The first article suggests areas near the Martinsville pool, Clark county, which are worthy of test drilling. The second article is a preliminary report on oil investigations in the Centralia area. The papers are accompanied by structure maps of the areas under consideration.

Paul Culbertson, petroleum expert in the office of economic adviser of the State Department, has returned from several weeks in Europe, where he spent some time visiting his brother, W. S. Culbertson, United States Minister to Roumania, at Bucharest, besides sightseeing in Paris, Switzerland, Paris and Vienna. Mr. Culbertson returned by water direct from Constanza, a Roumanian port on the Black Sea, his vessel laying over for a day or two each at Constantinople, Smyrna, Athens, Messina, Palermo and Algiers.

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Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Sicilian Sumac Shipments Easier Following New Crop Forecast — Tanstuffs Moving in Better Volume—Chemicals Steady

The market for dyestuffs and tanning materials was characterized by a fair amount of activity last week. There was no unusual improvement in the demand, but additional orders for some of the more prominent tanning materials increased the aggregate of business in these commodities. More inquiries have developed for some of the dyestuffs following the reopening of a greater number of textile mills. Since the beginning of the month this industry has taken a spurt forward and the demand for raw materials, that is, colors and chemicals, has shown expansion generally.

Lower shipment prices were quoted on Sicilian sumac. The reason for the more attractive prices could be traced to the preliminary reports of the new crop which have come to hand during the week. There is also said to be a considerable carry-over in the Italian dealers' hands, while the demand from European countries and America for early fall consumption has hardly been more than half what is normally experienced. The reductions were not extensive, amounting to $2 per ton in ground, and $15 in leaf. The new crop is estimated at about 2,000 tons less than last year's, but the quality is said to be surpassingly good.

Conditions in South American markets for dyewoods did not appear to be particularly steady, as shipment prices during the past few weeks on woods have been less firm than in some time. It could not be said that better demand has followed lower shipment prices. The extracts were all in demand hereabouts, sales showing seasonal expansion.

Chemicals were along steady lines. Demand for the bichromates has been gaining and contract shipments have shown season increases since the beginning of the month. The prices ruled quite steady. Hyposulphite of soda continued to move on contract in sufficient volume to keep stocks light and prices on the firm side. Turkey red oils were also a stable item.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Divi divi, shpt, 50c. per ton.	Albumen, egg, 1c. per lb.
	Brazilwood, shpt, $1 per ton.
	Gambier, plantation, ¼c. per lb.
	Sumac, Sicilian, ground, shipt, $2 per ton.
	leaf, $15 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs and tanstuffs on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
180.9	181.8	181.8	194.5

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Chemicals

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

Aluminum Chloride.—Resumption of operations on a seasonal scale in more textile mills was reported during the week. This process has been going on more or less regularly during the past month and as a result the demand for textile chemicals has been gradually gaining. Sales of the chloride were still along rather light lines for the most part, but more animation was observed in regular contract shipments and the additional number of inquiries which have been received during the past week indicated that consumers were beginning to take a real interest in the situation. Quotations on the 33 to 35 percent grade have not changed in months. Leading sellers quoted car lots at works in drums at 3c. per pound.

Antimony Salt.—Imported 65 percent salt was not to be had in very large volume. The market was steady in tone, as demand has begun to show some expansion and the run of small lot business was better than it had been. Quotations were 28c. to 28½c. per pound, and it did not appear that any of the sellers were disposed to offer at anything less. The position of raw material and the fact that replacement costs remained at such altitudinous levels induced sellers to maintain values on a pretty steady basis, although it is only lately that any real increase in the consuming interest could be reported. However, the position of supplies had induced the importers to hold to quoted levels pretty consistently previously and there was no indication at the moment of any change in this attitude.

Potash, Bichromate.—Leading manufacturers were unchanged in selling views last week, continuing to quote former levels of 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, depending on the quantity. The demand has begun to show seasonal expansion, and larger sales were noted locally than had been the average before. Contract shipments were going forward steadily. These shipments have been well maintained throughout the summer and have been a feature of the market. Interest in contracts for next year was already being shown in some quarters, but manufacturers have done nothing definite on next year's contracts as yet, and it is hardly expected that there will be any definite prices before another month is out. Occasional export sales have been noted, but this phase of trading was only fair.

Soda, Bichromate.—Quotations were 6⅜c. to 6⅝c. per pound, edpending on the quantity. Demand was along fairly good lines for the time of year, there having been improvement in the buying during the past week. Factors had been of the opinion that demand would show improvement after the holiday and this opinion was borne out by the increased number of inquiries and orders which came to hand during the week. Most of the orders were for small or moderate quantities, but indicated that consumers were again in the market. Contract shipments went forward steadily. These have been unusually well maintained this summer. Talk of contracts for next year has already been heard, but manufacturers have done nothing as yet and it is not expected that there will be definite developments in this connection for another month or six weeks. Export shipments at the moment were rare.

Soda, Hyposulphite.—Supplies continued to move into consumption on contract. Stocks were not overly large and prices remained steady. Ordinary crystals were $2.40 to $2.75 per 100 pounds; pea crystals, $2.50 to $3, and granular, $2.75 to $3.25.

Turkey Red Oil.—Both grades were moving steadily at former prices. There was an absence of new developments. Quotations were 10c. to 12c. per pound for 50 percent oil, and 12c. to 14c. for 75 precent.

Dyestuffs

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

Annatto.—Both paste and seed were in limited demand last week. Stocks of both were restricted locally, but in view of the smallness of the demand and the paucity of inquiries they were proving more than ample. The price on the seed was more or less nominal at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, while paste was 34c. to 37c.

Archil.—More demand for the different grades has added a slight measure of firmness to the tone and sellers were maintaining the prices better than they had been. Stocks were in ample supply, recent importations having added to those already on hand. The concentrated was 15c. to 16c. per pound, and the double, 12c. to 13c.

Brazilwood.—Sticks have been offered at less for shipment. Prices as low as $29 to $30 per ton have been quoted, which is $1 less than formerly asked.

Cochineal.—The situation locally was just the same as it has been. The prices were high and importers were unable to offer at less because of the high import costs. Buying on the part of consumers has been affected by the high prices and consequently sales have been small and as infrequent as consumers could manage. Conditions in primary markets were such as to indicate continued scarcity of supplies and consequently prolonged high prices. The best on the Teneriffe silver and the gray black, the two grades offered locally, was 71c. per pound.

Cudbear.—With prices from 14c. to 18c. per pound for powdered, depending on qunatity, the market displayed a limited amount of activity. There has been better buying since these prices were established, but this could be attributed to the season as well as the prices.

Fustic.—None of the manufacturers

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have made any changes in the prices of the extracts. Demand has shown improvement since the beginning of the month and further expansion of operations in textile mills is expected to extend sales. Quotations on the crystals were 20c. to 22c. per pound; on solid, 14c. to 15c.; on liquid, 51 degree, 10c. to 12c.; and on liquid, 42 degree, 9c. to 10c. The wood was $28 to $30 per ton for shipment from primary markets, a price which has been quoted for some time.

Hematine Crystals.—Demand for crystals was not particularly heavy, but the recent routine of buying has held up well. Quotations depended on quantity and grade and were 13c. to 18c. per pound.

Hypernic.—Stocks were not large. Demand was limited to well defined lines, but adhered well to these and varied comparatively from week to week. The solid was 18c. to 20c. per pound, and the liquid, 51 degree, 10c. to 12c.

Logwood.—The extracts have been in rather more demand the past ten days because of further expansion of operations in textile mills and consequent heavier buying of dyes. The prices have been uniformly steady and there was little indication of any changes at this time. Lower shipment prices on wood had little effect on the tone. Quotations on crystals were 16c. to 20c. per pound; on solid, 11c. to 15c.; and on liquid, 51 degree, 8c. to 10c. The sticks were $27 to $29 per ton for shipment from primary markets.

Osage Orange.—More demand was noted for the liquid, 51 degree, which had been quiet for some time past. The price was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

Albumen.—Edible grades of egg albumen were quoted at 94c. to 99c. per pound last week, which was 1c. less than had been generally asked previously. The market did not display any particular activity. There was more inquiry than there had been, as was to be expected at this season; but actual transactions, especially where quantities involved were important, were still infrequent. Stocks were in liberal volume, there having been steady importation in recent months. The unsettled state of affairs in China, which had upset production during the spring and summer, was further intensified last week by fresh developments in Hankow and other market centers. Just how far these disturbances would affect further shipments was uncertain. At the moment not a great deal of albumen appeared available in the Chinese market and shipment prices were fairly high. Factors here have not found much incentive to bring in further supplies because of these high shipment prices and the comparatively slow conditions of the spot market in recent months. There were no changes in the prices of the blood grades. Stocks were in ample volume for current requirements. Recent shipments have been fairly large. Demand has been well maintained, however, and prices were steady at former levels of 45c. to 55c. per pound, depending on the quantity and the grade.

Dextrin.—No changes occurred in the prices of corn dextrins during the week, although the market was hardly as steady as it had been because of the position of raw material. Demand was extremely well maintained and shipments to consumers were going forward in heavy volume. Prices on ordinary corn dextrin were $4.12 to $4.39 per 100 pounds, and on British gum, $4.37 to $4.64. Imported potato dextrin was in demand at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound. Domestic was not offered locally. Little is produced because of high costs, which make it difficult, if not impossible, to compete hereabouts with imported.

Egg Yolk.—The soluble was in some demand. Buying was usually confined to relatively small quantities, but stocks were not overly large and prices were unchanged. The market has been rather firmer in tone the past few weeks. The range was 54c. to 56c. per pound.

Sago Flour.—Prices have not changed in months. The market was along well-defined routine lines. Stocks were adequate and prices 3½c. to 4c. per pound.

Starch.—No changes occurred in the prices of corn starches during the week. The market was along brisk lines as far as demand was concerned. Quotations were not particularly firm in tone, but were maintained under the continued good demand, although raw material was hardly in the position it was when they were established first. The pearl was $3.32 to $3.59 per 100 pounds, and the powdered, $3.42 to $3.69. More or less routine conditions prevailed in other starches. Imported potato was selling fairly well at 5½c. to 6c. per pound. Wheat was 6½c. to 6¾c., and rice, 9c. to 9½c.

Tanning Materials

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

Chestnut.—Demand for this tanning extract was along better lines during the week. The market has shown steady expansion during the past few weeks, since operations in tanneries were resumed on a more seasonal scale. Stocks of the extract were in good volume, but manufacturing costs remained pretty steady. Quotations have not changed in some time past, and 25 percent tannin was 1¾c. to 2¾c. per pound in tanks, and 1c. per pound more in barrels.

Cutch. — The position of both the Rangoon and Borneo grades was pretty firm. There was not much of either variety to be had in the local market. The prices in both instances were stoutly maintained during the week under a limited demand. The Borneo was not to be had for shipment here from primary points in sufficient volume to count before the middle of October, according to information available here. The Borneo was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and Rangoon, 18c. to 20c.

Divi Divi.—Shipments last week were not quoted at less than $39 to $40 per ton. The market fluctuates slightly almost weekly, but has hovered within a narrow margin during the past month. Conditions in the primary markets indicated a fairly firm position therein. Not a great deal has been imported recently, but occasional shipments have been noted. Consumers last week did not appear to be placing any orders to speak of. Some interest was shown in 25 percent extract, which was 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound.

Gambier.—Fairly active demand was noted during the week for some grades of gambier. Prices were usually maintained at steady levels. The common was 8c. to 8¼c. per pound; plantation, ¾c. less at 10¼c. to 10½c., and Singapore cubes unchanged at 16½c. to 17c.

Larch.—Crystals were available in a limited way, as there was only one manufacturer. Consuming interest was small. The price was 7½c. to 8c. per pound.

Mangrove Bark.—The primary markets were in a firm position and shipment prices were well maintained. Not a great deal of buying has been done from this end. Shipments were $40 to $41 per ton.

Myrobalans. — Shipments have not been so frequent the past two weeks. Buying has lagged and importers reported only a moderate interest at most. Shipment prices have been steady enough, as demand in the primary markets has been maintained, although it was not for export. The J 1 grade was $39 to $40 per ton; the J 2, $31 to $32; and the R 2, $29 to $30. Powdered extract was quoted at 5c. to 5½c. per pound hereabouts, depending on quantity.

Nutgalls. — The new crop Chinese have not come to market yet, and shipment prices on this grade were more or less nominal at 12½c. per pound c.i.f. It is expected that by the end of the month these goods will appear in the market. Blue Aleppo were in scanty supply and trading just about nil. A price of 25½c. per pound was quoted.

Quebracho. — Considerable buying of the solid has occurred during the week. There have been no changes in the prices recently, and former firm values were maintained. From 5¾c. to 6c. per pound was quoted on this grade. The liquid, which was not in as much demand as solid, was 3¼c. to 3½c. Ample stocks of both grades were available, there having been large shipments received during the past few weeks.

Sumac.—Lower shipment prices were quoted for both the leaf and the ground last week, following reports on the new crop. Ground for shipment from Italy was quoted at $98 to $100 per ton, $2 per ton less, while leaf was $110 to $125. A dispatch from Palermo was to the effect that:—The present outlook for the new sumac crop is promising, namely, for a fairly large yield though smaller than that of last year, perhaps from 15,000 to 17,000 tons. However, the quality is said to be excellent. There is stated to be about 10,000 tons still available for export from last year's crop, but this is perhaps an over-estimate. Prices, while somewhat lower than last year, probably due to the decline in exchange value of the lira, are still unnaturally high because of the unwillingness of the growers to sell at lower prices.

Fertilizer Materials

(Continued from page 47)

ings prices were maintained at former levels. Quotations follow:—Basis 16 percent (run of pile), 60c. per unit; milled and screened, guaranteed 16 percent, in bags, $13.25 to $14.40 per ton; in bulk, per unit, 62½c., all prices f.o.b. Baltimore.

Bone Materials.—South American bone meal was easier owing to a lack of demand of importance. Other products were quiet and steady, as follows:—Rough, hard, f.o.b. Chicago, $20 per ton; soft steamed, unground, f.o.b. Chicago, $25 to $28 per ton; ground steamed, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, $30 to $32.50 per ton; raw ground, 4 percent ammonia and 50 percent phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, $30 per ton; bone meal, 3 percent ammonia and 50 percent phosphate, spot, $35 per ton; bone meal, 3 percent ammonia and 50 percent phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, $30 to $50 per ton; South American bone meal, $32 per ton.

Phosphate Rock. — Conditions prevailing in the market for prosphate rock did not change materially. There was a steady movement on contracts. Quotations were as follows:—Florida land pebble, 68 percent minimum, $3.15 to $3.25 per ton; 70 percent minimum, $3.50 to $3.65 per ton; 72 percent minimum, $4 to $4.15 per ton; basis 75 percent, 74 percent minimum, $5.25 per ton; 75 percent minimum, $5.75 per ton; basis, 77 percent, 76 percent minimum, $6.25 per ton; high-grade hard rock, 77 percent, $6.50 per ton, all f.o.b. mines; Tennessee rock, f.o.b. mines, 75 percent, $5.50 per ton; 72 percent, $5 per ton.

Potashes

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

There was a lack of new developments of striking interest in the market for potashes. There was a fair demand for delivery during the current month and a broadening of the movement was expected by some in the not distant future.

Prices and discounts in the local and other Atlantic seaboard markets for the 1926-27 season are as follows:—Kainit, 14 to 16 percent, bags, $11.75; bulk, $8.75; kainit, 12.4 percent, bags, $11.25; bulk, $8.85; manure salts, 20 percent, bags, $14.85; bulk, $11.85; manure salts, 30 percent, bags, $21; bulk, $18; potash, magnesia, sulphate (double manure salts), 48 percent, bags, $26.35; bulk, $25.10; muriate, 80 to 85 percent, bags, $34.90; bulk, $33.65; sulphate, 90 to 95 percent, basis 90 percent, bags, $45.85; bulk, $44.60; all of the foregoing prices per ton, c.i.f. Atlantic and Gulf ports, with discount of 5 percent on purchases of 50 tons or over, 6 percent for 100 tons or over, 7 percent for 300 tons or over, and 10 percent for 500 tons or over. Additional discounts are allowed on orders for early-season shipments. Quantity discounts are based on tons of actual potash (K_2O) content; guaranteed against sellers' decline until April 30, 1927.

Sulphur and Pyrites

(Detailed prices current—page 12)

The market for sulphur had a steady tone and former quotations remained in effect. Business was quiet so far as the volume of new orders was concerned, but there was a steady movement into consuming channels on contracts. Quotations were $18 to $19 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. mines, and $22 to $23 per ton, bulk, ex-vessel Atlantic ports.

Pyrites remained steady at 12c. to 13c. per unit in bulk, according to grade, with the market quiet.

Atlanta

ATLANTA, Sept. 8, 1926.

There have been inquiries for ammoniates, but little trading has characterized the market this week. Buyers are interested by offerings of nitrate of soda at $2.36 per 100 pounds at ports for September delivery. Organic ammoniates, on the other hand, are stronger, and higher quotations are being made.

The trade is waiting for the potash prices that are expected to become effective with October 1, and no trading in that commodity is expected before the prices are put out.

The fertilizer trade is contending vigorously for fall business in the small grain section of the South at prices lower than the farmers have seen for some time. The price concession is especially centered in Tennessee.

Much interest in the fertilizer trade is taken in the outlook for the cotton crop. In the fertilizer consuming end of the cotton belt the outlook is considered fairly good, but not the equal of last year. The greater depreciation of the crop in the western part of the cotton belt is figured to favor prices to the advantage of the eastern section.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

ACID PHOSPHATE—74c. per unit, per ton, Atlanta basis.

NITRATE OF SODA—$2.36 per 100 pounds at ports, September delivery.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—$50 to $52 per ton, Southeastern deliveries.

TANKAGE—South American, $4.25 to $4.50 per unit of ammonia per ton, and 10c. B. P. L.

BLOOD—$4.20 to $4.25 per unit of ammonia per ton at ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL—7 percent meal, $26.50 to $27.50 per ton.

FISH—Whale guano, $4 to $4.25 per unit of ammonia per ton, and 10c. B. P. L.

BONE—Meal, 4 and 50, at $33.50 per ton, ports.

POTASH—Kainit, 14 to 16 percent, bulk, $8.75 per ton; 12.4 per cent at $8.25; manure salts, 20 percent, at $11.65 ton; 30 percent, at $18 ton; muriate, $33.65 ton; sulphate, $44.60 ton.

Chicago

BLOOD.—Buyer interest in ammoniates of this class failed to pick up to any appreciable extent and the market was dull throughout the week. The usual routine buying of feeder grades was the only redeeming feature, and even this activity was not large. Ruling prices per unit of ammonia were:—High-grade ground and unground, $3.75 to $4; crushed and unground, $3.50 to $3.75; high-grade unground suitable for feeding, $3.85 to $4.30.

TANKAGE MATERIAL.—Absolute inactivity was the outstanding characteristic of the tankage fertilizer market here, with no inquiry reported from any source. High-grade ground and unground material was scarce, owing to the amount that went into the manufacture of digester, and the prices quoted were largely nominal. Ruling prices per unit of ammonia were:—High-grade ground, $3.25, nominal; lower grade ground, $2.75 to $2.90, nominal; high-grade unground, $2.75 to $2.85; low to medium grade unground, $2.50 to $2.65; hoof meal, $3.25 to $3.50; liquid stick, $3.25 to $3.50; unground bone tankage, $14 to $17 per ton.

BONE MATERIAL.—Beyond some inquiry from poultry food mixers for bone meal, there was little activity in the market here. Buyer interest in cracklings, both hard and soft pressed, was negligible and waste material was a drag on the market at any price. Ruling prices per ton were:—Ground steamed bone, $28 to $31; unground steamed bone, $24 to $26; raw bone meal, $32 to $48; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $35 to $36; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn material, $30 to $38; rejected manufacturing bones, $41 to $43; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $27 to $29; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $85; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $55; hard pressed cracklings, $1.10 to $1.15 per unit of protein; calf and kip stock, $30 to $35.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Most of the material at the city disposal plant, the only source of garbage tankage in the Chicago market, was being diverted to city use. There was, however, no outside interest to speak of and prices held at $5 to $6 per ton.

For Other Fertilizer Markets Consult Index

Phosphate Data, July

From the July monthly report on production of acid phosphate, issued by the National Fertilizer Association, the following comparable and aggregate data have been collated; the quantities are expressed in unit-tons of 16 percent of phosphoric acid:—

United States

	July		From July 1 to June 30	
	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Production...	229,910	247,092	3,974,478	3,475,784
Consumption.	84,015	26,568	3,628,973	3,435,681
Stocks, end of month	1,135,976	937,662	.....	.....
Northern Area				
Production...	87,588	102,054	1,478,390	1,292,893
Consumption.	49,382	32,633	1,413,432	1,343,059
Stocks, end of month	354,831	360,866	.....	.....
Southern Area				
Production...	142,322	145,038	2,496,088	2,182,891
Consumption.	34,633	.....	2,215,541	2,092,622
Stocks, end of month	781,145	576,796	.....	.....

Ikolit Duty Ruling

Washington, Sept. 7, 1926

Ikolit gas is dutiable under paragraph 214 of the tariff law, according to an opinion rendered by the Treasury Department to the United States Appraiser at Chicago. Though the appraiser at New York has been classifying such importations under paragraph 214 as "composed mainly of sulphur with a little coloring matter, probably carbon," the Chicago appraiser expressed the opinion that the gas was dutiable under paragraph 5.

The department declares that either of the paragraphs mentioned is applicable but "is inclined to the view that paragraph 214 is more specific," especially as that provides the higher duty. The Chicago appraiser is accordingly instructed to so classify ikolit gas, "that there may be a uniformity of practice in the classification of this merchandise, leaving the importers, if dissatisfied, to their remedy by protest."

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American Cyanamid Company
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

(Continued from page 50)

but little buying resulted because of the price asked. Most of the inquiry was for less than car lot quantities. Ruling prices per pound were:—Dynamite, drums included, 26c. to 26½c.; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 17c., loose; chemically pure, car lots, drums excluded, 29c. to 30c.; chemically pure, less than car lots, returnable drums, 31c., asked; saponification, 88 percent basis, 18¾c., nominal.

Glycerophosphates.—Inquiry showed improvement. There was a better call and the betterment was noted in volume as well as in quantities asked for on individual orders. Prices seemed to be very steady and free from much competition. Quotations per pound were:—Calcium, $1.40 to $1.55; manganese, $2.90 to $3.10; potash solution, $1.35 to $1.50; soda crystals, $1.40 to $1.55; soda solution, $1.05 to $1.20 per pound.

Guaiacol Carbonate. — Inquiry for this article showed steady expansion and purchases reached an excellent total by the close of the past week. With the season for largest consumption drawing nearer, the tendency to pick up all cheap material is quite pronounced. Prices were $2.25 to $2.30 per pound.

Haarlem Oil.—While competition remained quite keen, prices were shaded no further, and in the main there was a better feeling in the market for both imported and domestic merchandise. Quotations on imported were $3.45 to $3.50 per gross; domestic, $3 to $3.10 per gross. They prevailed according to quantity in demand.

Hexamethylenetetramine. — Competition between imported and domestic products continued keen enough to keep back a natural advance in prices, considering the higher production costs now ruling in this country. Demand was fair last week, but importers got a lot of the business at 56c. to 57c. per pound. Domestic was quoted 60c. to 62c. per pound.

Iodides. — Though there was some improvement in the spot market, the improvement came mainly in the number of small orders placed during the past week. Buyers in the more limited quantities were more active and put sales volume up considerably. Quotations per pound were as follows:—Potash, $3.75 to $3.80 per pound in barrels; soda, $4.25 to $4.30 per pound in jars; ammonium, $5.20 per pound in jars; mercury, green and yellow, kegs, $4.13 to $4.18; red, kegs, $4.25 to $4.30; thymol, $6.75 to $7 per pound.

Menthol. — Undertones locally were easier and prices were 5c. lower. The tendency to compete for business was much more prominent, and hence prices were softer and subject to shading from time to time. Japanese advices failed to show material revision in shipment prices, but the situation seemed to be slightly easier. Quotations were $4.65 to $4.70 per pound for natural, according to seller; synthetic, $3.50 to $3.75 per pound.

Mercurials. — Undertones were very steady. Demand for both hard and soft mercurials was larger and much more active. Quantities under request were bigger and there were more orders than had been usual of late. Quotations per pound were:—Calomel, $1.51; corrosive sublimate, $1.21 to $1.36; bisulphate, $1.19; oxide, black, $2.75 to $2.80; yellow, $2; red precipitate, $1.62; white precipitate, $1.72 to $1.77; blue mass, 74c.; mercurv and chalk, 74c.; ointment, 33⅓ percent, 77c.; 50 percent, 99c.; 30 percent, 74c.; citrine ointment, 52c. per pound.

Methanol.—Undertones were strong. Stocks of denaturing grade were low, and it was difficult to obtain prompt shipment of the article. Other forms of methanol were not abundantly available, and the position of prices was one of strength with continued tendency toward advances. Prices per gallon were:—95 percent, drums, 70c. to 72c.; barrels, 76c. to 78c.; tanks, 65c.; 97 percent, drums, 72c. to 74c.; barrels, 78c. to 80c.; tanks, 67c.; purified drums, 80c. to 82c.; barrels, 86c. to 88c.; tanks, 75c. to 80c. per gallon; denaturing grade, 70c. per gallon.

Methyl Acetone.—Stocks were light and sellers reported an excellent and even expansive demand for the article both contracts and on spot delivery account. Prices were:—Tanks, 75c.; drums, 78c. to 80c. per gallon, according to quantity.

Methyl Salicylate.—Less is now heard about price cutting, but it was patent that shading was still present from time to time when attractive orders were in the balance. Quotations were noted at 35c. to 38c. per pound in drums; tins, 37c. to 40c. per pound.

Paraldehyde. — Undertones were steady. Producers of U.S.P. goods found the market fairly active and the movement into consumption well maintained and larger since the recent reduction in prices. Quotations were noted at 65c. to 67c. per pound.

Paraformaldehyde.—Due to strength in raw material this article was strong at the recent rise to 45c. to 50c. per pound. The market was clear from competitive influences and, if anything, showed an upward tendency under the very steady demand current locally at the present time.

Podophyllin.—Competition was said to be keeping back a warranted advance in this article. Demand has been slow enough to offset the smaller collection of raw material this year despite the fact that raw material has a strong upward tendency due to the light holdings in the primary market. Podophyllin was still quoted at $4.10 to $4.20 per pound last week and sold lightly thereat.

Quicksilver.—London was a very firm market at a further advance. Advices from Italy indicated a rather stronger replacement position coupled with advancing exchange on that country. Spot prices for metal were firm at $90 to $91 per flask, but demand failed to show substantial improvement.

Quinine.—Substantial trading was reported. However, there was less stability to prices under competition than has been supposed. When competition is not present to any marked degree and when quantities under request are not especially attractive, 40c. per ounce seems to be the price for sulphate and bisulphate. But when quantities of 10,000 ounces upward are in demand under competitive circumstances, special discounting of 40c. per ounce has been resumed on a rather large scale, according to one quinine factor on spot. A manufacturing consumer was reported to have been quoted a discount as high as 14 percent as against 10 percent usually allowed and admitted between competitors as being the basis for transactions. It was said that 14 percent had been allowed on American sulphate, a contract being placed at that rate by a prominent manufacturing chemical company.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule since the last report prevailed at the following prices, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more; comparisons between New York and London prices for bullion are also provided.

	Per ounce	Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	42⅝	61¼	28⅝
Monday*	..	..	..
Tuesday	42⅝	61½	28⅞
Wednesday	42⅝	61½	28⅞
Thursday	42½	61¾	28⅞
Friday	42½	61¾	28¼

*Holiday.

Soda Cacodylate.—Prices were lowest at $4.75. One factor, who reported steady sales at $5.25, states that an advance in raw material will soon force a higher level of prices here. It was further said that material selling at $4.75 per pound is priced below the cost of replacement.

Strychnine. — Undertones were steady. Demand was of fair size and orders were at least numerous and individual quantities in request were not large. Quotations were noted at 56c. per ounce for alkaloid crystals; powder, 46c.; sulphate, 38c. per ounce.

Tartar Emetic.—Business was somewhat quiet. Buyers were not disposed to extend their purchases very far against the more remote manufacturing needs. Prices were firm at 29c. to 31½c. for technical; U.S.P., 34c. to 36½c. per pound.

Terpinhydrate.—Demand was strictly conventional. Sales were for prompt requirements and rarely exceeded jobbing size. Prices seemed to be fairly steady at 45c. to 48c. per pound, but owing to the smallness of orders there was little opportunity to test the market for the effects of competition.

Thymol.—Trading was moderate. Buyers were disposed to purchase with fair liberality, there being a feeling that present values are safe and not likely to be much more favorable in the nearby future. Quotations were $3.40 to $3.50 per pound.

Vanillin.—There has been a steady shrinkage in available stocks in resale quarters. Sales against the surplus holdings have been going on for some time and at the moment there seems to be a firmer undertone in the resale market. Prices were well maintained at the recent rise to $6.50 to $6.60 per pound. Makers continued to quote $7.20 to $7.50 per pound. Raw material has been somewhat steadier of late, but remains still in somewhat uncertain position.

Venice Turpentine.—Prices were rather firmer owing to advancing exchange on the primary market and the maintenance of replacement costs quoted in Italian lire. Spot quotations were noted at 27c. to 28c. per pound, which was close to import cost.

Witch Hazel Extract.—Though there were reports of transactions at $1 per gallon for standard quality and strength extract, open confirmation was not obtainable in reliable quarters. Quotations were $1.05 to $1.10 per gallon in such directions and fair bookings were reported thereat.

Japan Ammonia Sulphate Output and Imports Gain

The Japanese production and importation of sulphate of ammonia, which in 1914 aggregated approximately 120,000 long tons, reached 332,000 tons in 1925. The following table will show the production and importation during 1914 and 1918-1925, according to the United States Department of Commerce:—

	Tons	
	Production.	Imports.
1914	15,778	103,942
1918	51,970	1,071
1919	77,734	116,145
1921	93,238	11,998
1922	91,814	91,535
1923	103,500	144,574
1924	127,000	165,174
1925	130,000	201,928

One of the important Japanese producers of ammonium sulphate is the Japan Artificial Nitrogenous Manure Co. (Ltd.) (Nippon Chisso Kabushiki Kaisha). This company is operating the Casale process and its production costs are reported to be low enough to compete with the imported sulphate and make a very handsome margin of profit. The capacity of its plant at Nobeoka increased from 20,000 to 50,000 tons, while the plant at Minamata has been expanded to permit an increase from 30,000 to 50,000 tons. The company has also contemplated erection of a new plant at Chosen with an estimated annual capacity of 100,000 tons. Within a comparatively short space of time the consumption of ammonium sulphate in Chosen has increased from 10,000 to more than 30,000 tons annually. The company formerly produced calcium cyanamide but is gradually decreasing their production, as will be noted from the following table, which shows the diminishing quantity of calcium carbide produced each year and the increasing trend in the output of ammonium sulphate and ammonia liquor.

The quantity of chief products by the Japan Artificial Nitrogenous Manure Company, Ltd., follows:—

	Carbide. Pounds.	Ammonia sulphate. Tons.	Ammonia liquor. Tons.
1921	3,151,000	60,382	....
1922	1,156,000	59,328	....
1923	712,000	44,462	....
1924	315,000	59,737	176
1925	234,000	68,632	295

Chemical Equipment Firms Elect Marshall President

At the annual business meeting, September 9 to 11, at the Chemists' Club, this city, officers of the Association of Chemical Equipment Manufacturers, who had been elected by mail balloting, were installed as follows:—President, A. E. Marshall, Corning Glass Works, Baltimore; vice-presidents, Percy C. Kingsbury, General Ceramics Company, New York; F. B. Sadtler, Svenson Evaporators Company, Chicago, and L. S. Thurston, General Electric Company, Schenectady; directors, C. O. Carter, Linde Air Products Company, N. Y., and J. E. Lehman, Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company, Bethlehem, Pa. Roberts Everett, 1328 Broadway, this city, was reappointed secretary.

The sessions were presided over by C. O. Carter, Linde Air Products Company, retiring president. Papers on technical subjects dealing with chemistry and industry will be read later before classes at Yale, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia, Brown, Case School of Applied Science, at Cleveland; New York University, Ohio State University, University of Michigan, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Guests of the association were Professor H. J. Masson, head of the department of chemical engineering at New York University, and A. H. White of the University of Michigan.

Reports made indicated that the United States is holding much of the prestige it gained from Germany in the chemical field, and is doing well in its competition with Great Britain in the manufacture of chemical equipment.

About forty representatives of concerns engaged in the manufacture of equipment used in the chemical phase of industry attended the sessions.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office of the bureau, and not to this office. When writing give the number of the item:—

Benzols, toluene, toluols and xylols:—Agency; Paris, France (22,050).

Borax, carbon black and copper sulphate:—Agency; Paris, France (22,042).

Chemicals, fine:—Agency; Toronto, Canada (22,043).

Chemicals, fine: — Agency; Iquique, Chile (22,041).

Drugs, crude, epsom salts, boric acid and saltpeter:—Agency; Toronto, Canada (22,043).

Drugs, prepared medicines and pharmaceutical preparations: — Agency; Iquique, Chile (22,041).

Drugs and disinfectants:—Agency; Pernambuco, Brazil (22,044).

Fertilizers:—Purchase; Genoa, Italy (22,004).

Linseed meal:—Purchase and agency; Liverpool, England (22,006).

Lard:—Purchase and agency; Vienna, Austria (22,081).

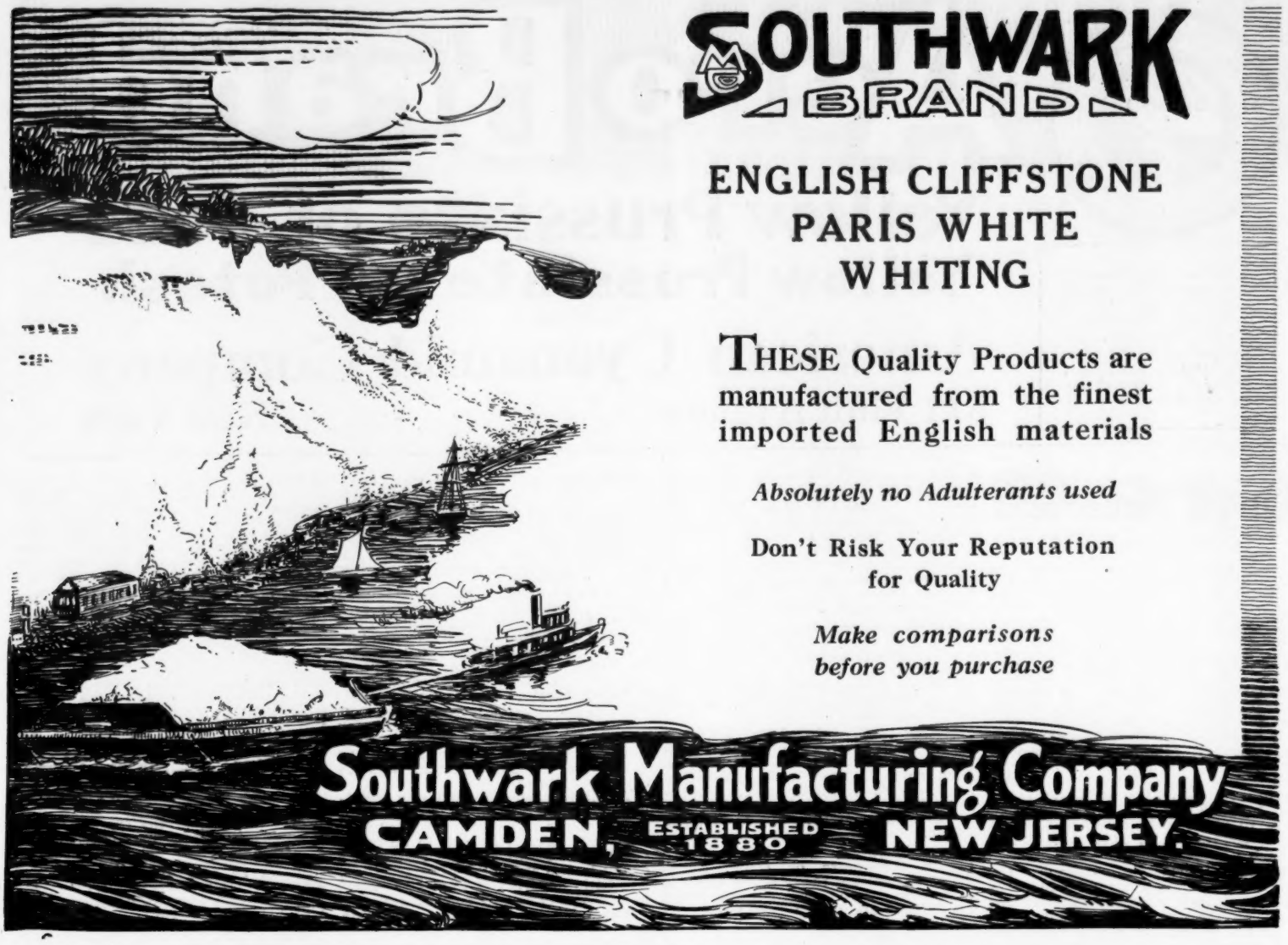
Lard:—Agency; Stockholm, Sweden (22,009).

Oilseed cakes:—Purchase; Genoa, Italy (22,004).

Oils, soyabean, crude corn, sesame, cottonseed, peanut and coconut:—Purchase; Genoa, Italy (22,004).

Oils, soyabean, lard and fats:—Purchase and agency; Antofagasta, Chile (22,007).

Oils, lubricating, for motor vehicles:—Purchase; Turin, Italy (22,051).



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IMPORTS ENTERED for CONSUMPTION
WEEK ENDED FRIDAY

Imports at New York

ACETYLGLYCOL ACIDETHYLESTER—3 dms, 2,754 lbs, H A Metz & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

ACID, ACETIC—131 dms, 66,310 lbs, R W Greef & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

CITRIC—10 kgs, 1,120 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuscania, London

CRESYLIC—33 dms, 26,400 lbs, West Disinfectant Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
43 dms, 34,400 lbs, Tar Acid Refg Corp, Cedric, Liverpool
10 dms, 8,000 lbs, H T Farleigh, Cedric, Liverpool
32 dms, 25,600 lbs, Tar Acid Refg Corp, Cedric, Liverpool

TARTARIC—40 cks, 4,800 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Braga, Palermo
410 cks, 49,200 lbs, Wm Neuberg, Braga, Palermo

AGAR AGAR—10 bls, 2,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Havana, Kobe
15 bls, 3,000 lbs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Havana, Kobe
13 bls, 2,600 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Havana, Kobe
10 bls, 2,000 lbs, Shima Trading Co, Havana, Osaka
15 bls, 3,000 lbs, Shima Trading Co, Bengal, Kobe

ALBUMEN, EGG—17 cs, 3,400 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Havana, Hankow
33 cs, 6,600 lbs, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp, Havana, Hankow
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Wood & Selick, Havana, Hankow
105 cs, 21,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Havana, Hankow
50 cs, 10,000 lbs, French Kreme Co, Havana, Hankow
87 cs, 17,400 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Havana, Hankow
84 cs, 16,800 lbs, Bradford Co, Havana, Hankow
204 cs, 40,800 lbs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Havana, Hankow
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Havana, Taku Bar
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Havana, Taku Bar
33 cs, 6,600 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Havana, Taku Bar
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, S W Bridges & Co, Havana, Taku Bar
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Havana, Taku Bar
62 cs, 12,400 lbs, Wood & Selick, Bengal, Hankow
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Bengal, Hankow
116 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Harrison, Shanghai
45 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Harrison, Shanghai
49 cs, Importers Com Co, President Harrison, Shanghai

ALCOHOL, ISOPROPYL—15 dms, 13,173 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

ALUMINUM SALT—25 cks, Interstate Chem Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

AMMONIA, CARBONATE—15 cks, 8,250 lbs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Cedric, Liverpool

NITRATE—376 cks, R W Greef & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo

PHOSPHATE—19 bbls, 11,893 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp

AMMONIAC, SAL—25 cks, C de P Field & Co, New York City, Bristol
100 cks, 63,140 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam
60 cks, 37,884 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

ANILIN COLORS—2 kgs, American Exchange Pacific Natl Bank, Corinthia, Liverpool
7 bbls, National City Bank, Pennland, Antwerp
2 bbls, Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co, Pennland, Antwerp
11 bbls, American Exchange Pacific Natl Bank, Duilio, Genoa
23 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Suffren, Havre
27 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Paris, Havre
64 cks, Ciba Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
6 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
22 cks, American Exchange Pacific Natl Bank, Independence Hall, Havre
14 pkgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam

ANTIMONY, CRUDE—250 cs, 56,000 lbs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Havana, Hankow
250 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Harrison, Hankow

OXIDE—250 bgs, 56,903 lbs, Canadian Bank of Com, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 bgs, 56,903 lbs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Harrison, Hankow

REGULUS—250 cs, 58,256 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Waukegan, Havre
500 cs, 112,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Havana, Shanghai
80 bbls, Federated Metal Corp, West Arrow, Antwerp
250 cs, 58,256 lbs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Bengal, Shanghai
500 cs, 112,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co, President Harrison, Shanghai
250 cs, 58,256 lbs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Harrison, Hankow

SULPHURET—60 cks, C W Leavitt & Co, Suffren, Havre

ASBESTOS—251 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Corvus, Capetown
334 bgs, W D Crumpton & Co, Corvus, Beira
394 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Dundrum Castle, Capetown

BARK, MEDICINAL—11 bls, 2,200 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
59 bls, 10,505 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

WATTLE—1,508 bgs, 303,230 lbs, The Tannin Corpn, Corvus, East London
2,208 bgs, 462,240 lbs, Baring Bros, Corvus, Durban
3,865 bgs, 618,145 lbs, The Tannin Corpn, Corvus, Durban

BARYTES—50 bbls, 13,970 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1,000,000 kilos, 2,200,000 lbs, Ore & Chem Corpn, Wytheville, Rotterdam

BEANS, CASTOR—56 bgs, 196 bu, W & A Leaman, Medea, Port de Paix
12,293 bgs, 43,025 bu, Volkart Bros, Nile, Cocanada
26,481 bgs, 92,683 bu, Ralli Bros, Nile, Cocanada
2,716 bgs, 9,506 bu, Ralli Bros, Nile, Bombay
1,426 bgs, 4,991 bu, Volkart Bros, Nile, Bombay

COCOA—130 bgs, W & A Leaman, Medea, Port de Paix
33 bgs, Wm Schall & Co, Medea, Jeremie

BEANS, COCOA—2,000 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Castillian Prince, Bahia
1,750 bgs, Bank of America, Castillian Prince, Bahia
172 bgs, Hawes & Co, Castillian Prince, Bahia
1,000 bgs, various consignees, Castillian Prince, Bahia
865 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Astrea, Maracaibo

VANILLA—11 cs, 1,925 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Mexico, Vera Cruz
4 cs, 700 lbs, H Triest & Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
39 cs, 6,825 lbs, J N Limbert & Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Chicago, Havre
9 cs, Menhinick & Thompson, Corson, Marseilles

BENZALDEHYDE—9 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

BENZYL PEROXIDE—2 cs, J P Meyer & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

BLANC FIXE—264 bbls, 239,461 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

BRISTLES—43 cs, 5,719 lbs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Mauretania, Southampton
5 bbls, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Mauretania, Southampton
50 cs, 6,650 lbs, Block Bros, Havana, Hankow
100 cs, 13,300 lbs, Anderson, Mayer & Co, Havana, Hankow
100 cs, 13,300 lbs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Havana, Hankow
50 cs, 6,650 lbs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Havana, Hankow
132 cs, 17,556 lbs, Huesmann & Co, Havana, Taku Bar
251 cs, 83,383 lbs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Havana, Taku Bar
66 cs, 8,778 lbs, Chase National Bank, Havana, Taku Bar
50 cs, 6,650 lbs, Bingham & Co, Havana, Taku Bar
40 cs, 5,320 lbs, F W Von Stade, Havana, Taku Bar
25 cs, 3,325 lbs, Bradford Co, Havana, Taku Bar
13 cs, 1,729 lbs, A J Bracher & Co, Minnewaska, London
3 cs, 399 lbs, Polack Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, 399 lbs, M Broverman, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
75 cs, 9,975 lbs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Bengal, Hankow
50 cs, 6,650 lbs, Warner G Smith & Co, Bengal, Hankow
15 cs, 1,995 lbs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Bengal, Taku Bar
53 cs, 7,315 lbs, F W Von Stade, Bengal, Kobe
36 cs, 4,788 lbs, Caldbeck-Macgregor Export Co, Dacre Castle, Shanghai
66 cs, 8,778 lbs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Harrison, Monkden
55 cs, 7,315 lbs, F W Von Stade, President Harrison, Monkden
65 cs, Lida Co, President Harrison, Monkden

BRONZE POWDER—22 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
6 cs, Ludwig Ehrman, Pennland, Antwerp
9 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
7 cs, Proenix Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—40 cs, 4,000 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Dacre Castle, Shanghai
100 cs, Chas Pfizer & Co, President Harrison, Shanghai

CARBORAFFIN—332 dms, American Lurgi Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

CASEIN—234 bgs, 44,088 lbs, Kalbfleisch Corpn, Castillian Prince, Buenos Aires
188 bgs, Atterbury Bros, Suffren, Havre
137 bgs, 12,493 lbs, D C Andrew & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
134 bgs, T M Duche & Son, Chicago, Havre
266 bgs, L Dejonge & Co, Alaska, Havre

CASSIA—500 bls, 40,000 lbs, C E Armstrong, Havana, Kobe

FISTULA—5 baskets, 587 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—500 pkgs, H J Baker & Bro, New York City, Bristol

CHEMICALS—100 bbls, Hummel & Robinson, Stuttgart, Bremen
72 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
70 bbls, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
2 cs, F Behrend, Frederick VIII, Copenhagen
16 kegs, F Behrend, Frederick VIII, Copenhagen
40 cks, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 cs, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 bbls, Elmer & Amend, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
13 cs, Elmer & Amend, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
15 cks, Palu Uhlich & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
100 bbls, Wm Scholl & Co, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
10 cs, Merck & Co, American Banker, London
280 bgs, E M Sargeant & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow

COMPOUND—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

CHROME ORE—1,000 tons, Standard Bank of South America, Corvus, Beira
1,600 tons, Rhodesian Vanadium Corp, Corvus, Beira
1,400 tons, Standard Bank of South America, Corvus, Beira

OXIDE, GREEN—12 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Wytheville, Rotterdam

CINCHONA ALKALOIDS—17 cs, R W Greef & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

CLAY, CHINA—100 cks, Central Union Trust Co, New York City, Bristol

CLOVES—500 bls, G W Sheldon & Co, Roseric, Colombo
200 bls, Wm Tappenback, Roseric, Colombo

COAL TAR DISTILLATES—90 bbls, 48,263 lbs, Inertol Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

COAL TAR INTERMEDIATES—2 cs, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

COAL TAR PRODUCTS—1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

COCONUT—414 bgs, 41,400 lbs, Buck Kiner & Co, St Mary, Santiago
651 bgs, 65,100 lbs, A A Lindo & Co, Yoro, Kingston
664 bgs, 66,400 lbs, Di Giorgio Fruit Corp, Yoro, Kingston
1,600 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Sixaola, Kingston
350 bgs, A A Lindo & Co, Ormes, Port Antonio

DESIC—700 cs, 91,000 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, City of Benares, Colombo

COCONUT, DESIC—600 cs, 78,000 lbs, T M Duche & Son, Dacre Castle, Colombo
1,000 cs, 130,000 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Dacre Castle, Colombo
832 cs, W H Anderson & Co, President Harrison, Manila
400 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Harrison, Colombo

COLOCYNTH PULP—40 bgs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Braga, Alexandria

COLORS—3 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Paris, Havre
40 cks, Houbigant, Inc, Suffern, Havre

EARTH—46 cks, Fezandie & Sperrie, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
10 cks, Scott L Libby Corp, Republic, Bremen
35 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Republic, Bremen

TUSCAN RED—5 cks, J A McNulty, Cedric, Liverpool

COPRA—1,392 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Sixaola, Kingston

CORK SHAVINGS—708 bls, 70,800 lbs, L Mundet & Sons, Carenco, Djidjelli
224 bls, 22,400 lbs, J Samuels & Son, Carenco, Algiers
1,692 bls, 169,200 lbs, Brown Bros & Co, Carenco, Algiers
373 bls, 37,300 lbs, Girard National Bank, Frederick VIII, Copenhagen

WASTE—925 bls, 82,500 lbs, L Mundet & Sons, Carenco, Djidjelli

WOOD—250 bls, 25,000 lbs, J Samuels & Sons, Carenco, Algiers
40 bls, 4,000 lbs, Pennsylvania Trading Co, Carenco, Algiers

CUTTLEFISH BONES—12 cks, G T German, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
4 cs, G T German, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
21 bgs, G T German, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux

DEXTRIN—50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Frederick VIII, Copenhagen

DUTCH METAL—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen

EARTH, FULLERS—300 bgs, 600,000 lbs, L A Salamon & Bro, Minnewaska, London

EGG YOLK—56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Havana, Taku Bar
19 cs, 3,800 lbs, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp, Havana, Taku Bar
134 cs, 26,800 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Havana, Taku Bar
168 cs, 33,600 lbs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Havana, Taku Bar
112 cs, 22,400 lbs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Havana, Taku Bar
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Pacific Natl Bank, Havana, Taku Bar
112 cs, 22,400 lbs, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp, Bengal, Hankow
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, MacAndrew & Forbes Co, Bengal, Taku Bar
650 cs, H J Keith Co, President Harrison, Shanghai

EPSOM SALT—238 cks, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
500 bgs, 111,100 lbs, Monmouth Chem Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
500 bgs, 111,100 lbs, Traders Service Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

ERGOT—11 bgs, 1,390 lbs, N Solow, Estonia, Danzig
9 bgs, 1,210 lbs, N Solow, Estonia, Danzig

FERRO CHROME—112 cks, Charles Hardy, Inc, Gripsholm, Gothenburg

FLAXSEED—16,520 bgs, 36,344 bus, L Dreyfus & Co, Castillian Prince, Buenos Aires

FLOWERS, LAVENDER—2 bls, Pike-Kimber Co, Minnewaska, London

MEDICINAL—1 cs, 81 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

SAFFRON—10 bls, Gomez & Sloan, Mexico, Vera Cruz

GAMBIER—261 cs, 52,200 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Dacre Castle, Singapore
233 bgs, 34,950 lbs, E Boustead & Co, Dacre Castle, Singapore
1,700 cs, 340,000 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Dacre Castle, Singapore
425 cs, 85,000 lbs, E E Androvette, Dacre Castle, Singapore

GELATIN—10 cs, Cox Gelatin Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
25 cs, W E Biller, Suffren, Havre

GLASS, FLINT—14 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Cedric, Liverpool

OPAL—70 cs, Schrenk & Co, Pennland, Antwerp

PLATE—18 cs, National Mirror Works, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
55 cs, Ford Motor Co, Corinthia, Liverpool
1 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Pennland, Antwerp
1 cs, Rawle & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
26 cs, French-American Banking Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
51 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
28 cs, Schrenk & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
69 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
57 cs, L Solomon & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
29 cs, M Marx Glass Co, Pennland, Antwerp
67 cs, Ford Motor Co, Pennland, Antwerp
1 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
16 cs, Lazard Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
34 cs, Lazard Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

SHEET—60 cs, Royal Glass Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 cs, J H Werbelowsky & Son, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
106 cs, Schrenk & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

WINDOW—44 cs, Morris Glass Co, Corinthia, Liverpool
470 cs, L Solomon & Son, Pennland, Antwerp
2,000 cs, L Cohen, Pennland, Antwerp
50 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Pennland, Antwerp
230 cs, Benj Griffen Glass Co, Pennland, Antwerp
545 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
170 cs, Schrenk & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
7 cs, L Popper & Son, Minnewaska, London
2 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
3 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Cedric, Liverpool

GLUE—120 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Pennland, Antwerp
1 pkg, T M Duche & Sons, Pennland, Antwerp
187 bbls, W E Miller, Pennland, Antwerp
40 bgs, W E Miller, West Arrow, Antwerp

GLUE—150 bgs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

GLYCERIN—30 dms, Armour Soap Works, West Arrow, Antwerp
20 dms, Armour Soap Works, Pennland, Antwerp
178 dms, Procter & Gamble, Pennland, Antwerp
37 dms, Procter & Gamble, Independence Hall, Havre

GRAPHITE—179 bbls, 107,400 lbs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, City of Benares, Colombo
120 bgs, 24,000 lbs, J T Starkey & Co, Dacre Castle, Colombo

GREASE—1 bbl, National Oil Prod Co, Corinthia, Liverpool

GUM, ALOES—160 cs, R Desvernine, Flora, Curaçao

ARABIC—313 bgs, 68,860 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Dacre Castle, Port Suran
150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, J Munro & Co, Dacre Castle, Port Sudan

BENZOIN—46 cs, F B Ross & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
10 cs, National Bank of Com, President Harrison, Bangkok

BURNT—30 cks, Red Hand Composition Co, Minnewaska, London

CHICLE—633 bls, 126,600 lbs, Chicle Development Co, Mexico, Progreso

COPAL—14 bgs, 1,680 lbs, G W S Patterson & Co, Napierian, London
84 bgs, 10,080 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co, Napierian, London
41 bgs, 4,920 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
100 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Strook & Wittenberg, Pennland, Antwerp
252 bgs, 30,240 lbs, G W S Patterson & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
14 bgs, 168 lbs, G W S Patterson & Co, Minnewaska, London
100 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Innes & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
300 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Strook & Wittenberg, West Arrow, Antwerp
2 bgs, 240 lbs, Interocean Forwarding Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
600 bgs, 72,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
355 baskets, 51,475 lbs, Gravenhorst & Co, Dacre Castle, Macassar
215 baskets, 31,175 lbs, Innes & Co, Dacre Castle, Macassar
141 baskets, 20,445 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Dacre Castle, Macassar
181 baskets, 26,245 lbs, W H Scheel, Dacre Castle, Macassar
681 baskets, 98,745 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Dacre Castle, Macassar
148 bgs, 17,760 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Dacre Castle, Macassar
600 baskets, 88,305 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Dacre Castle, Macassar
25 cs, 5,600 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Dacre Castle, Singapore
140 bgs, 16,800 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Dacre Castle, Singapore
42 bgs, 5,040 lbs, J D Lewis, Dacre Castle, Singapore
70 bgs, Far East Importing Co, Dacre Castle, Singapore
50 cs, African & Eastern Trading Corp, President Harrison, Singapore
64 bgs, African & Eastern Trading Corp, President Harrison, Singapore

DAMMAR—100 cs, 22,400 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Dacre Castle, Batavia
200 cs, 44,800 lbs, Chase Natl Bank, Dacre Castle, Batavia
200 cs, 44,800 lbs, Chase Natl Bank, Dacre Castle, Batavia
211 baskets, 30,595 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Dacre Castle, Macassar
50 cs, 11,200 lbs, J D Lewis, Dacre Castle, Singapore
192 bgs, 23,040 lbs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Dacre Castle, Singapore
200 cs, 44,800 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Dacre Castle, Singapore

ELEMI—78 cs, H Dubler, President Harrison, Manila

KARAYA—134 bgs, Natl Bank of Com, Nile, Bombay
134 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Nile, Bombay
132 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Nile, Bombay
200 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Nile Bombay
100 bgs, Soc Francaise Import & Export Co, Roseric, Colombo
197 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Roseric, Colombo
25 bgs, Amerman & Patterson, Roseric, Colombo
82 bgs, Wm Mohrman, Roseric, Colombo
30 bgs, T D Downing & Co, Roseric, Colombo
106 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Roseric, Colombo

KAURI—201 cs, 45,225 lbs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Canadian Challenger, Auckland
60 cs, 13,500 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co, Canadian Challenger, Auckland
50 bgs, 11,250 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co, Canadian Challenger, Auckland
144 cs, 32,400 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Canadian Challenger, Auckland
50 cs, 11,250 lbs, G W S Patterson & Co, Canadian Challenger, Auckland
30 cs, 6,570 lbs, L C Gillespie & Son, Canadian Challenger, Auckland
117 bgs, 26,325 lbs, L C Gillespie & Son, Canadian Challenger, Auckland
6 cs, 1,350 lbs, J D Lewis, Canadian Challenger, Auckland

OLIBANUM—20 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Nile, Bombay
25 cs, Seabury & Johnson, Roseric, Colombo
15 cs, R Hilliers Son & Co, Roseric, Colombo
36 cs, S B Penick & Co, Roseric, Colombo

SANDARAC—22 bbls, W H Scheel, Providence, Marseilles

TRAGACANTH—41 bgs, 6,050 lbs, Orbis Products Trading Co, American Banker, London
1 cs, A D Isbetcherian, Braga, Constantinople
(Correction)—In previous issue T M Duche & Son was credited with 197 bgs, S S Roseric, Colombo. Should have read Gum Karaya

HAIR, HORSE—7 cs, Block Bros, Minnewaska, London
100 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Bengal, Dairen
30 bales, J T Perkins & Co, President Harrison, Shanghai

HUMAN—15 bales, Brown Bros & Co, Havana, Taku Bar

IRISH MOSS—50 bales, F Aufrichtig & Co, Suffern, Havre
11 bales, J Powell & Co, Suffern, Havre

IRON ORE—20,000 tons, Bethlehem Chile Iron Mines Co, Chilore, Cruz Grande

OXIDE—16 cks, 9,600 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Corinthia, Liverpool

IRON OXIDE—160 bgs, 32,000 lbs, G Z Collins & Co, New York City, Bristol
72 cks, 43,200 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, New York City, Bristol
16 cks, 9,600 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Cedric, Liverpool
17 cks, 10,200 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Cedric, Liverpool
82 cks, 49,200 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Cedric, Liverpool

POWDER—60 cs, 7,590 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

KAMALA—3 cs, 616 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, 237 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

LANOLIN—3 cs, E Fougera & Co, Cedric, Liverpool

LEAVES, BUCHU—4 pkgs, 1,170 lbs, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Corvics, Capetown

HENBANE—6 bales, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuscania, London

HENNA—107 bales, J L Hopkins & Co, Braga, Alexandria

LAUREL—47 bales, C E Armstrong, Providence, Marseilles

MEDICINAL—50 bales, Wm Benkert & Co, Providence, Marseilles
26 bales, Interocean Forwarding Co, Providence, Marseilles
4 bales, Peek & Velsor, Providence, Marseilles

PATCHOULI—29 bales, F B Ross & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
60 bales, Brown Bros & Co, President Harrison, Penang

SENNA—52 bgs, Orbit & Co, Roseric, Colombo

LITHOPONE—20 cks, 11,000 lbs, E M & F Waldo, Pennland, Antwerp
40 cks, 22,000 lbs, E M & F Waldo, Pennland, Antwerp

LYCOPODIUM—11 cs, 1,430 lbs, N Solow, Estonia, Danzig

MACE—23 cs, Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co, Dacre Castle, Macassar

MAGNESIA CHLORIDE—368 dms, 118,201 lbs, Speiden-Whitfield Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

MANGANESE ORE—1,898 bgs, Brown & Roese, St Mary, Santiago

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—11 cs, E Fougera & Co, Napierian, London
6 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Banker, London
7 cs, E Fougera & Co, Suffren, Havre

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—15 cs, 900 lbs, S W Bridges & Co, Havana, Kobe
5 cs, 300 lbs, Von Berg & Son, Havana, Kobe
15 cs, 900 lbs, S W Bridges & Co, Bengal, Hankow

MONOGLYCOLBUTYL ETHER—1 dm, 1,003 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—1,300 pockets, Hammond & Carpenter, City of Benares, Calcutta
1,524 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Nile, Bombay
3,200 bgs, National City Bank, Nile, Bombay

NUT GALLS—214 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Havana, Hankow
500 bgs, Determan & Co, Havana, Hankow

OIL, BERGAMOT—50 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Braga, Messina
20 cs, Leghorn Trading Co, Braga, Messina
8 cs, Wangler, Budd Co, Braga, Messina
30 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Corson, Messina

CAMPHOR—4 dms, 6,091 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 dms, Equitable Trust Co, Bengal, Hankow

CAMPHOR WHITE—180 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Havana, Kobe

CASSIA—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, President Harrison, Hongkong
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, President Harrison, Hongkong

CHINA WOOD—150 cks, 7,500 gls, W R Grace & Co, Havana, Hankow
300 cks, 15,000 gls, Determan & Co, Havana, Hankow

CITRONELLA—3 dms, 3,000 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Dacre Castle, Surabaya
4 dms, 4,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Dacre Castle, Surabaya

COD—100 cks, 5,000 gls, T T Pergament & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
60 cks, 3,000 gls, National Oil Prod Co, Rosalind, Halifax
150 cks, 7,500 gls, National Oil Prod Co, Rosalind, St Johns
50 cks, 2,500 gls, Robt Badcock & Co, Rosalind, St Johns
163 cks, 8,150 gls, Cook, Swan & Young, Nerissa, Halifax
146 cks, 7,300 gls, Robt Badcock & Co, Nerissa, St Johns
175 cks, 8,750 gls, Bowring & Co, Nerissa, St Johns
100 cks, 5,000 gls, National Oil Prod Co, Nerissa, St Johns
50 cks, 2,500 gls, Robt Badcock & Co, Nerissa, St Johns
1 pkg, W J Clifford & Co, Nerissa, St Johns

CODLIVER—50 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
75 bbls, 2,250 gls, Fischer, Hollinshed Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
1 cs, Wm Benkert & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, E R Squibb & Sons, Rosalind, St Johns
121 bbls, 3,630 gls, Mead, Johnson & Co, Rosalind, St Johns
200 bbls, 6,000 gls, E R Squibb & Sons, Nerissa, St Johns
154 bbls, 4,620 gls, Mead, Johnson & Co, Nerissa, St Johns

ESSENTIAL—5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Mauretania, Southampton
1 cs, Jay Thorpe, Inc, Mauretania, Southampton
1 cs, R Deuel, Suffren, Havre
3 cs, F M Prindle & Co, Suffren, Havre
11 cs, Aug F Stauff Co, Suffren, Havre
103 cs, A Bourjois & Co, Suffren, Havre
13 cs, Guerlain, Inc, Suffren, Havre
13 cs, Maurice Levy, Suffren, Havre
2 cs, American Express Co, Suffren, Havre
1 cs, Mildred Hat Shop, Paris, Havre
3 cs, D B Tyson, Paris, Havre
3 cs, I W Rice Co, Paris, Havre
4 cs, Park & Tilford, Paris, Havre
8 cs, C W Sellers, Paris, Havre
49 cs, Omega Chem Co, Paris, Havre
19 cs, State Forwarding & Shipping Co, Paris, Havre
2 cs, Pinard & Co, Paris, Havre
4 cs, Menton Perf Co, Paris, Havre
4 cs, B French, Inc, Paris, Havre
16 cs, A Bourjois & Co, Paris, Havre
2 cs, E H Coupey Fils, Paris, Havre
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co, Paris, Havre
10 cs, American Shipping Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Maurice Levy, Paris, Havre
1 cs, American Express Co, Paris, Havre
8 cs, Bank of United States, Paris, Havre
55 pkgs, L T Piver, Paris, Havre
2 cs, P R Dreyer, Paris, Havre
17 cs, Guerlain, Inc, Paris, Havre
4 cs, T D Downing & Co, Paris, Havre
2 cs, Chandon Co, Paris, Havre
19 cs, J Dupon, Paris, Havre
60 cs, A H Smith & Co, Paris, Havre
1 ck, Lo Curto & Funk, Paris, Havre
10 cs, Ungerer & Co, Paris, Havre
8 cs, Everett Gould, Inc, Olympic, Southampton

OIL, ESSENTIAL—23 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

GERANIUM—10 dms, Roure Bertrand & Fils, Carenco, Algiers
2 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Carenco, Algiers
11 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Carenco, Algiers

LEMON—100 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Braga, Messina
50 cs, A G Caillet, Braga, Messina

LIME—8 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Olympic, Southampton

LINALOE—22 cs, D Inda, Mexico, Tampico

LUBRICATING—15 dms, C C Wakefield & Co, Carinthia, Liverpool
50 dms, Kuhne, Libby & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
20 cs, New Jersey Lubricating Co, Cameronia, Glasgow

MANDARIN—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Braga, Messina

OLIVE—100 cs, 1,000 gls, Paquala Parlato, San Francisco, Genoa
110 cs, 11,000 gls, Maratta Celia, San Francisco, Genoa
50 cs, 500 gls, Antois D Auria, San Francisco, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Gindi Import Co, San Francisco, Genoa
1,335 cs, 13,350 gls, various consignees, San Francisco, Genoa
225 cs, 2,250 gls, Scarmelli & Co, Inc, San Francisco, Genoa
2,845 cs, 28,450 gls, various consignees, San Francisco, Genoa
450 cs, 4,500 gls, Livuello, Perera & Co, Duilio, Genoa
115 cs, 1,150 gls, Brewer & Co, Carenco, Algiers
100 bbls, 5,000 gls, J B Dewsnap & Co, Braga, Piraeus
1,000 cs, 10,000 gls, F Romeo & Co, Corson, Leghorn
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Monakos & Co, Corson, Leghorn
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Lekas & Dewas, Corson, Leghorn
175 cs, 1,750 gls, Ettore Penna, President Harrison, Genoa
140 cs, 1,400 gls, J Petrocelli & Co, President Harrison, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Cosmo Daniele, President Harrison, Genoa
55 cs, 550 gls, J Garneau & Co, President Harrison, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Satz Wholesale Grocery Co, President Harrison, Genoa
300 cs, 3,000 gls, Cellas, Inc, President Harrison, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Alfonso Germano & Son, President Harrison, Genoa
500 cs, 5,000 gls, S Esposito & Bros, President Harrison, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Bowery & East River Bank, President Harison, Genoa
30 cs, 300 gls, S Rossano, President Harrison, Genoa
300 cs, 3,000 gls, Moschalades Bros, President Harrison, Genoa
50 cs, 500 gls, V Quartararo, President Harrison, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Bergman Bros, President Harrison, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Italian Importing Co, President Harrison, Genoa
100 cs, 1,000 gls, G Montagnino, President Harrison, Genoa

ORANGE—13 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Olympic, Southampton
50 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Corson, Messina

PALM—261 cks, 13,059 gals, Guaranty Trust Co, Corinthia, Liverpool
98 cks, 4,900 gals, The Niger Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
405 cks, Guaranty Trust Co, Cedric, Liverpool
265 cks, 13,250 gals, African & Eastern Trading Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

PEPPERMINT—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Napierian, London

RAPESEED—100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Havana, Kobe
100 bbls, 5,000 gals, Pierce Co, Bengal, Moji
100 dms, Pierce Co, Bengal, Moji
100 dms, W R Grace & Co, Bengal, Kobe
100 dms, Fienley & Co, Bengal, Kobe
100 dms, Balfour, Williamson & Co, Bengal, Kobe
100 bbls, 5,000 gals, Mitsui & Co, Bengal, Kobe
1,000 dms, Mitsui & Co, Bengal, Kobe

SOD—50 bbls, Robt Badcock & Co, Cedric, Liverpool

SOYA BEAN—675 tons, Suzuki & Co, Havana, Kobe

SULPHUR—150 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Corson, Naples

VARNISH—40 bbls, Ferodo & Asbestos, Inc, Corinthia, Liverpool

PAINT—52 dms, E McConnell & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow

ENAMEL—56 cs, Soponika Dist Co, West Arrow, Antwerp

PAPAIN—6 cs, A Joensson & Co, Inc, President Harrison, Colombo

PAW PAW JUICE—11 cs, Chase Natl Bank, Aquitania, Southampton

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—78,000 bbls, 3,276,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Mevania, Cartagena
72,000 bbls, 3,024,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Malacca, Tampico
76,239 bbls, 3,202,038 gals, Gulf Refg Co, Agwimoon, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, 3,150,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Malabar, Tampico
63,743 bbls, 2,687,203 gals, Barber Asphalt Co, Pennsylvania, Curacao
61,000 bbls, 2,562,000 gals, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfstate, Tampico
78,021 bbls, 3,276,882 gals, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfpoint, Las Piedras
70,000 bbls, 2,940,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Durango, Cartagena
25,000 bbls, 1,050,000 gals, The Texas Co, Georgio, Tampico

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—241 bbls, 36,579 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp

PIMENTO—50 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Sixaola, Kingston
50 bgs, Barclay Bank, Sixaola, Kingston
127 bgs, Colonial Bank, Sixaola, Kingston

PLASTER—3,300 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Felix, Windsor
3,300 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Karmoy, Windsor

PLASTOL—6 cks, 2,382 lbs, H A Metz & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

POTASH, CHLORATE—1,206 cks, 161,541 lbs, Monmouth Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

METABISULPHITE—1 cs, A Guamer, Inc, American Banker, London

MURIATE—200 bgs, 40,189 lbs, Potash Importing Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

NITRATE—1,016 bgs, 226,872 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

QUEBRACHO WOOD—17,893 pcs, The Tannin Corp, Bibbco, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Poilion & Poirer, Mexico, Vera Cruz
20 flasks, Haas Bros, Mexico, Vera Cruz
102 flasks, H W Peabody & Co, Braga Smyrna

ROOT, ALTHEA—7 bls, 1,100 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Corson, Leghorn

ARROW—15 cs, J P Smith & Co, Minnewaska, London

ROOT, IPECAC—5 bls, Ultramarine Corp, Baracoa, Cartagena
1 bl, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuscania, London

MEDICINAL—14 bls, S B Penick & Co, Santa Teresa, Coquimbo
17 bls, J H A Fink, Santa Teresa, Coquimbo
1 bl, 107 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
30 bls, Peek & Velsor, Providence, Marseilles

ORRIS—118 bgs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, San Francisco, Leghorn
67 bgs, 12,135 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Corson, Leghorn

RHUBARB—12 cs, Peek & Velsor, President Harrison, Shanghai
12 cs, S B Penick & Co, President Harrison, Shanghai

SARSAPARILLA—25 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz

ROSIN—500 cs, Gay Hansill Co, Mexico, Tampico

SAGO FLOUR—370 bgs, E Bonstead & Co, Dacre Castle, Singapore

SANDALWOOD—32 pkgs, Peek & Velsor, Roseric, Colombo

SEED, ANNATTO—2 bgs, Colonial Bank, Sixaola, Kingston

CANARY—387 bgs, 55,000 lbs, C E Armstrong, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
391 bgs, 55,066 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
232 bgs, W K Emery, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
387 bgs, 55,000 lbs, W Jacot, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
77 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Crawford, Hammond & Co, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
310 bgs, 44,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
253 bgs, J Ohana, Chicago, Havre
315 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Suffern, Havre
200 bgs, Leonard W Moritz, Rochambeau, Bordeaux
313 bgs, A G Dunn, Rochambeau, Bordeaux

CARAWAY—88 bgs, Archibald & Lewis, Providence, Marseilles
87 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Providence, Marseilles

CARDAMOM—16 pkgs, F R Henderson, City of Benares, Colombo

CELERY—52 bgs, D P Crulkshank, Providence, Marseilles
54 bgs, Interocean Forwarding Co, Providence, Marseilles

CORIANDER—125 bgs, J Ohana, Chicago, Havre
1,125 bgs, J J Toledano, Chicago, Havre
1,256 bgs, Archibald & Lewis Co, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux

CUMIN—102 bgs, 11,220 lbs, C E Armstrong, Carenco, Casablanca
216 bgs, J Ohana, Chicago, Havre
432 bgs, J Ohana, Chicago, Havre
300 bgs, J J Toledano, Chicago, Havre

FENNEL—44 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Providence, Marseilles

FENUGREEK—44 bgs, J J Toledano, Chicago, Havre

RAPE—188 bgs, A G Dunn, Havana, Otaru
188 bgs, I L Radwaner Seed Co, Havana, Otaru
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Frederick VIII, Copenhagen

SHELLAC—450 bgs, 73,800 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Benares, Calcutta
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Mitsui & Co, City of Benares, Calcutta
200 bgs, 32,800 lbs, Mac Lac Co, City of Benares, Calcutta
817 bgs, 133,988 lbs, Ralli Bros, City of Benares, Calcutta
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Chase National Bank, City of Benares, Calcutta
200 bgs, 32,800 lbs, British Overseas Bank, City of Benares, Calcutta
500 bgs, 82,000 lbs, E D Sassoon & Co, City of Benares, Calcutta
400 bgs, 65,600 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co, City of Benares, Calcutta

BUTTON LAC—50 bgs, 8,200 lbs, Ralli Bros, City of Benares, Calcutta

SEED LAC—200 bgs, 32,800 lbs, E D Sassoon & Co, City of Benares, Calcutta
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, British Overseas Bank, City of Benares, Calcutta
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, American Exchange Pacific National Bank, City of Benares, Calcutta

SOAP—500 cs, 20,143 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Corson, Leghorn
500 cs, 20,781 lbs, C L Huisking, Inc, Corson, Leghorn
400 cs, 16,819 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Corson, Leghorn

SODA, BISULPHITE—36 cks, 23,377 lbs, Jungmann & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
50 dms, 23,650 lbs, F Rudloff, Wytheville, Rotterdam

CYANIDE—560 cans, Charles Hardy, Inc, Suffren, Havre

HYDROSULPHITE—20 kegs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Cedric, Liverpool

NITRATE—13,066 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Antofagasta
11,732 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Iquique
513 bgs, R W Greef & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
203 bgs, 44,994 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

NITRITE—20 cks, R W Greef & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo

PHOSPHATE—270 cks, 186,568 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam
38 bbls, 24,081 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp

PHOSPHATE DIBASIC—88 cks, Rhodia Chem Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

PRUSSIATE YELLOW—36 cks, 24,378 lbs, Rhodia Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
14 cs, E Dietgen Co, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

SILICO FLUORIDE—101 cks, H Sundheimer, Inc, Breedijk, Rotterdam
84 cks, Superfos Co, Frederik VIII, Copenhagen

SULPHIDE—50 dms, 6,232 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam
29 dms, 12,163 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

SULPHITE—50 dms, R F Downing & Co, New York City, Bristol

URANATE—55 bbls, 6,776 lbs, African Metal Co, West Arrow, Antwerp

SPONGES—202 bls, 20,200 lbs, Lasker & Bernstein, Siboney, Havana
24 bls, 2,400 lbs, J Block, Inc, Siboney, Havana
28 bls, 2,800 lbs, Greek-American Sponge Co, Siboney, Havana

STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, 57,500 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Frederik VIII, Copenhagen
250 bgs, Massce & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

STEARIN—80 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Cedric, Liverpool

SUMAC—350 bgs, 55,825 lbs, Mediterranean & General Traders, Inc, Corson, Palermo
18 bales, 12,535 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Corson, Palermo

TANNING EXTRACT—20 cs, 7,317 lbs, American Dyewood Co, Waukegan, Havre

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,044 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Dacre Castle, Sourabaya

THEOBROMINE—4 cs, Merck & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

WAX, BEES—7 bgs, T J Owen & Co, St Mary, Santiago
18 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Valparaiso
72 bales, Arkell & Douglas, Minnewaska, London
8 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Coamo, San Juan
39 bgs, N Solow, Estonia, Danzig

CANDELILLA—24 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Mexico, Tampico

VEGETABLE—50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Havana, Kobe

WHITING—267 bgs, 29,370 lbs, C B Chrystal Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
903 bgs, 99,330 lbs, National City Bank, Pennland, Antwerp
100 bbls, National City Bank, Pennland, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, 132,000 lbs, E L Bullock & Son, Waukegan, Havre
1,500 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Scott L Libby Corp, Waukegan, Havre
700 bgs, 77,000 lbs, Coupey Fils, Waukegan, Havre
250 bgs, 275,000 lbs, Wishnick, Tumpeer Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, 176,000 lbs, Chatham & Phoenix Natl Bank, West Arrow, Antwerp
474 bgs, 78,232 lbs, Chaplain & Bibbo, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2,200 bgs, Coupey Fils, Independence Hall, Havre
2,000 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Independence Hall, Havre
600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Independence Hall, Havre

WOOD FLOUR—2,250 bgs, B L Soberski, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
500 bgs, 55,825 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

WOOL GREASE—100 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
28 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
25 cks, Plaftz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
25 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
10 bbls, National City Bank, Stuttgart, Bremen

TAR—5 bbls, The Linen Thread Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam

ZINC OXIDE—25 bbls, Philipp Bros, Pennland, Antwerp

RESINATE—10 cks, Red Hand Composition Co, Minnewaska, London

Imports at New York in Transit

ACID, CITRIC—20 cks, 2,400 lbs, Braga, Palermo, Montreal
20 cks, 2,400 lbs, Braga, Palermo, Toronto

TARTARIC—40 cks, 4,800 lbs, Braga, Palermo, Montreal
240 cks, 28,800 lbs, Braga, Palermo, Toronto

BEANS, COCOA—55 bgs, Roseric, Colombo, Vera Cruz
80 bgs, City of Benares, Colombo, Vera Cruz

BRONZE POWDER—12 cs, J H Hampton, Jr, & Co, Sierra Ventana, Bremen, St Louis
1 cs, O Hommel Co, Sierra Ventana, Bremen, Pittsburgh

CINNAMON QUILLS—65 bls, 6,500 lbs, Roseric, Colombo, Vera Cruz
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Volkert Bros, City of Benares, Colombo, Vera Cruz

CLOVES—500 bls, Roseric, Colombo, St Louis

COCONUT—361 bgs, Sixaola, Kingston, London
DESIC—400 cs, 5,200 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Dacre Castle, Colombo, Chicago

GELATIN—100 cs, Canadian Scottish, Sydney, Montreal

GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp, Endicott
WINDOW—4,639 cs, American Express Co, Pennland, Antwerp, Rochester

GUM, KAURI—268 bgs, W Williamson & Son, Canadian Challenger, Auckland, Kirkcaldy
28 cs, Canadian Challenger, Auckland, Bremen
91 cs, Canadian Challenger, Auckland, London
52 cs, Canadian Challenger, Auckland, London
130 bgs, Canadian Challenger, Auckland, London
145 bgs, Canadian Challenger, Auckland, Genoa

OIL, CITRONELLA—9 dms, 9,000 lbs, Peet Bros, Dacre Castle, Saurobaya, Kansas City
16 dms, 16,000 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Sourabaya, Cincinnati

EUCALYPTUS—20 cs, Canadian Scottish, Sydney, Montreal

LINSEED—190 dms, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Buffalo

PAWPAW JUICE—35 pkgs, Carter, Cummings & Co, Roseric, Colombo, Buffalo
10 pkgs, Carter, Cummings & Co, City of Benares, Colombo, Buffalo

PIMENTO—100 bgs, Sixaola, Kingston, Cincinnati

ROOT, GINGER—100 bgs, Sixaola, Kingston, Cincinnati

JALAP—18 bls, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Hamburg

Imports at Boston

ACID, FORMIC—96 balloons, 16,138 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Westerner, Rotterdam
OXALIC—32 cks, 24,147 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Westerner, Rotterdam

ALBUMEN, EGG—333 cans, 9,990 lbs, Henningston Bros, President Harrison, Shanghai

AMMONIAC, SAL—40 cks, 25,300 lbs, Kuttroff & Co, Westerner, Rotterdam

ANTIMONY REGULUS—250 cs, W R Grace & Co, Asiatic Prince, Shanghai

BRISTLES—60 cs, J C Pushee & Sons, Napierian, London

CASEIN—1,334 bgs, 176,456 lbs, First Nat Bank of Boston, West Keene, Buenos Aires

CHALK—500 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Wishnick-Tumpeer Chem Co, Westerner, Antwerp
463 bgs, 50,706 lbs, L G Whitemore, Inc, Westerner, Antwerp
300 bgs, 33,069 lbs, E L Bullock & Sons, Westerner, Antwerp
500 bgs, 55,115 lbs, J H Nicholas Co, Westerner, Antwerp
300 tons, Napierian, London

COCONUTS—400 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Cadmus, Kingston

COLOR, ANILIN—22 cks, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Rhode Island, Liverpool

DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Florida, Copenhagen

EARTH, FULLERS—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Napierian, London

EMERY—100 kgs, American Glue Co, Napierian, London
ORE—600 tons, Old Colony Trust Co, River Tigris, Volo

FERTILIZER—52 bgs, Joseph Breck & Sons, Napierian, London

LEATHER SCRAP—6 bls, Baring Bros & Co, Daytonian, Liverpool
50 bls, Baring Bros & Co, Rhode Island, Liverpool

GELATIN—5 bls, Stone & Downer, Napierian, London

GLASS, PLATE—6 cs, 15,095 lbs, L Solomon & Son, Westerner, Antwerp
13 cs, 31,969 lbs, Wheeler Meserve Glass Co, Westerner, Antwerp
9 cs, 17,890 lbs, American Express Co, Westerner, Antwerp

GLASS, WINDOW—1,930 cs, 139,022 lbs, Wheeler Meserve Glass Co, Westerner, Antwerp
47 cs, 12,500 lbs, Kidder Peabody & Co, Westerner, Antwerp
360 cs, 24,290 lbs, Semon Bache & Co, Westerner, Antwerp
GLUE—1 bg, Atkinson Haserick Co, Daytonian, Liverpool
MARINE—38 dms, L W Ferdinand & Co, Napierian, London
27 crts, L W Ferdinand & Co, Napierian, London
104 cs, L W Ferdinand & Co, Napierian, London
GLUESTOCK, FISH HEADS—9 bbls, Dench & Hardy, Prince George, Yarmouth
7 bbls, J Nagle, Prince George, Yarmouth
FISH SCRAP—1 bbl, Dench & Hardy, Prince George, Yarmouth
2 bbls, J R Poodle Co, Northland, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—2 bbls, E A Malone, Northland, Yarmouth
FISH SOUNDS—17 bgs, Cape Ann Isinglass Co, Northland, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—156 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Daytonian, Liverpool
88 bgs, Train Smith & Co, Daytonian, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—10 cks, 12,710 lbs, Irving M Sobin & Co, Westerner, Rotterdam
GREASE—80 bbls, J S Bent & Co, Napierian, London
WOOL—60 bbls, National Shawmut Bank, Daytonian, Liverpool
HYPOPHOSPHITE—31 cs, Angier Chemical Co, Napierian, London
IRON ORE—10,112 tons, Mystic Iron Works, Suderoy, Wabana, N F
OXIDE—31 cks, Wishnick-Tumpeer Chem Co, Daytonian, Liverpool
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—280 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Rhode Island, Glasgow
MEDICINAL PLANTS—1 ck, Otis, Clapp & Son, Napierian, London
PREPARATIONS—2 cs, Wah Chong Lung, President Harrison, Shanghai
1 pkg, K Y Tang, President Harrison, Hongkong
8 cs, Wah Lung, President Harrison, Hongkong
3 bskts, Wah Lung, President Harrison, Hongkong
MICA—10 cs, Huse Liberty Mica Co, Napierian, London
MINERAL SPECIMENS—2 pkgs, E W Dawson, Scythia, Liverpool
MYROBALANS—130 bgs, Standard Dyewood Co, Rhode Island, Liverpool
OIL, COD—32 bbls, Marden Wild Corpn, Prince George, Yarmouth
CORN—87 bbls, Napierian, London
PARAFFIN—10 dms, E F Mahady Co, Napierian, London
VARNISH—8 dms, Stone & Downer, Napierian, London
POTASH—15 cks, 17,486 lbs, Irving M Sobin & Co, Westerner, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—75 cs, Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co, City of Dunedin, Calcutta
13 bgs, Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co, City of Dunedin, Calcutta
BUTTONLAC—49 cs, Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co, City of Dunedin, Calcutta
GARNETLAC—25 bgs, City of Dunedin, Calcutta
STICKLAC—271 bgs, Napierian, London
SOADINE—12 cks, J P Marston Co, Daytonian, Liverpool
SOAP—7 cs, 1,978 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Westerner, Antwerp
1 cs, Kidder Peabody & Co, Napierian, London
TOILET—2 cs, American Express Co, Scythia, Liverpool
SODA PHOSPHATE—3 cks, 2,542 lbs, Stone & Downer, Westerner, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—50 dms, 23,810 lbs, A Klipstein Co, Westerner, Rotterdam
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, Grace Nat Bank, Florida, Copenhagen
TANNING MATERIAL—12 bgs, Helburn Thompson Co, President Harrison, Marseilles
TRAGASOL—10 pkgs, J P Marston Co, Scythia, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—75 bbls, 20,007 lbs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Westerner, Antwerp

Imports at Boston in Transit

GREASE, WOOL—5 pkgs, Stone & Downer, Scythia, Liverpool, for Lawrence, Mass
OIL, MEDICINAL—1 dm, G H Hutchinson, Napierian, London, for Jericho, Vt
PEPPER, BLACK—110 bgs, Dominion Bank, Asiatic Prince, Singapore, for Toronto
WHITE—105 bgs, Dominion Bank, Asiatic Prince, Singapore, for Toronto
SODA PHOSPHATE—110 cks, 49,259 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada, Westerner, Rotterdam, for Toronto

Imports at Baltimore

ACID, CRESYLIC—63 cks, Breedijk, Rotterdam.
BARIUM CARBONATE, ARTIF—250 bgs, F H Shallus Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—35 cks, H. Kohnstam & Co, Inc, Rexmore, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—1,015 bgs, to order, Breedijk, Rotterdam
1,120 bgs, F H Shallus Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
713 bgs, Wm H Masson, Breedijk, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Wm H Masson, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—19 cks, International Acceptance Corp, New York, Breedijk, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CLAY—120 cks, Roessler & Hasslcaher Chemical Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
VOLLENDAM—60 cks, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CORK—100 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Breedijk, Rotterddam
MOLASSES—1,600,000 gls, Cuban Distilling Co, Vaba, Matanzas.
ORE, IRON—11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp, Feitore, Cruz Grande.
MANGANESE—2,000 tons, Carnegie Steel Co, Roseric, Calcutta
7,000 tons, United States Steel Products Co, Mistiey Hall, Rio de Janeiro
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,000 bbls, Mexican Atlas Petroleum Co, William Isom, Tampico
POTASH, KAINIT—12.4 %, 33,660 lbs, French Potash Syndicate, Baron Elibank, Antwerp
MANURE SALT—20%, 2,868,800 lbs, F H Shallus Co, Baron Elibank, Antwerp
30%, 1,991,660 lbs, French Potash Syndicate, Baron Elibank, Antwerp
MURIATE—50%, 1,384,460 lbs, French Potash Syndicate, Baron Elibank, Antwerp
1,097,712 lbs, F H Shallus Co, Baron Elibank, Antwerp
SULPHATE—99,792 lbs, French Potash Syndicate, Baron Elibank, Antwerp
199,584 lbs, F H Shallus Co, Baron Elibank, Antwerp
SOAP, SADDLE—6 cs, Wm H Masson, Chickasaw, London
SEED, CARAWAY—100 bgs, to order, Breedijk, Rotterdam
RAPE—30 bgs, Wm H Masson, Breedijk, Rotterdam
SODA NITRATE—39,401 bgs, 3,000 tons, W R Grace & Co, New York, Jacksonville, Iquique
STARCH, POTATO—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam

Imports at Gloucester

OIL, COD—52 bbls, Gorton Pew Fisheries Co, Radio II, Tiverton, N S
OILCAKE, COD—14 bbls, Frank C Pearce Co, Radio I, Tiverton, N S

Imports at Los Angeles

ACID, OXALIC—60 pkgs, Noorderdyk, Hamburg
AGAR AGAR—5 cs, Ibukisan Maru, Yokohama
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—180 bgs, Noorderdyk, Frankfort
ARSENIC SULPHATE—60 dms, Kermit, Hamburg
BEANS, SOYA — 156 pkgs, Ibukisan Maru, Kobe
COCONUT, DESIC—300 pkgs, Ester Dollar, Zamboanga
COPRA—560 tons, Esther Dollar, Zamboanga
362,051 lbs, Commercial Traveler, Manila
2,355,880 lbs, Commercial Traveler, Cebu
FLAXSEED—1,715 bgs, Leikanger, Rosario
FULLER'S EARTH—550 sks, Noorderdyk, London
GLASS, PLATE—36 cs, Noorderdyk, Birmingham
16 cs, Indiana, Cologne
27 cs, Indiana, Brussels
WINDOW—3,130 cs, Indiana, Brussels
1,005 cs, Kermit, Brussels
90 cs, London, Liverpool
OIL, CHINA WOOD—100 bbls, Rakuyo Maru, Hankow
ESSENTIAL—4 lbs, President Garfield, Marseilles
OLIVE—500 pkgs, President Garfield, Imperia
50 pkgs, President Garfield, Leghorn
100 pkgs, Lochmonar, Genoa
PEANUT—30 cs, West Prospect, Hongkong
SEED, SESAME—98 bbls, Rakuyo Maru, Hankow
SODA BISULPHATE—15 dms, Kermit, Hamburg
NITRATE—1,174 bgs, Orcus, Chile

Imports at New Orleans

ALUM—66 bbls, Median, Liverpool
BONE ASH—3,180 bgs, Lorraine Cross, Buenos Aires
BONE, CALCINED—3,997 bgs, Lorraine Cross, Buenos Aires
BENZIN—7,845 tons, New Orleans Refining Co, Scalaria, Curacao
CHALK—110 cks, H G Baker & Son, Median, Liverpool
COPRA—3,770 tons, Procter & Gamble Trading Co, Ferncliff, Manila
CORK—10,795 cartons, Armstrong Cork & Insulating Co, Jomar, Algeciras
1,148 bgs, 1,000 cartons, Spanish Cork & Insulating Co, Jomar, Algeciras
FERROMANGANESE—35 tons, C Tennant & Sons, Median, Liverpool
GLASS, WINDOW—1 cs, George Borgfeldt, Spaarndam, Antwerp
10 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Spaarndam, Antwerp
GUM, CHICLE—593 bls, Chicle Development Co, Gansfjord, Belize
IRON OXIDE—24 cks, I C R R, Median, Liverpool
LIME—50 cs, Median, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—34,823 bgs, Harrison Walker Refractories, Laconia, Trieste
ORE, BAUXITE—2,266 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Christian Krogh, Georgetown
2,227 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Elisbotten, Georgetown
PEPPER—577 bgs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,000 bbls, Gene Crawley, Tampico
31,000 bbls, W L Connelly, Tampico
STEARIN—38 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Median, Liverpool

New Orleans Coastwise Shipments

ACID, CRESYLIC—25 dms, Port Reyes, San Francisco
ALCOHOL—525 bbls, El Lago, New York
1,000 bbls, Comus, New York
HELIUM—623 dms, El Lago, New York
600 cylinders, Comus, New York
MOLASSES—2,633 cs, El Lago, New York
15 tons, Port Reyes, San Diego
OIL—167 bbls, El Lago, New York
COTTONSEED—60 bbls, Comus, New York
PITCH—114 bbls, El Lago, New York
ROSIN—100 bbls, Comus, New York

Imports at Norfolk

AMMONIA SULPHATE-NITRATE — 45 tons, 454 bgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Inc, Sachsenwald, Hamburg
EPSOM SALT—20 tons, 200 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Sachsenwald, Hamburg
POTASH KAINIT—536 tons, Potash Importing Corp of America, Inhambane, Nordenham
MANURE SALT—3,676 tons, Potash Importing Corp of America, Inhambane, Nordenham
MURIATE—234 tons, 1,600 bgs, Potash Importing Corp of America, Inhambane, Nordenham
SULPHATE—45 tons, 500 bgs, Potash Importing Corp of America, Inhambane, Nordenham

Imports at Philadelphia

ACID, FORMIC—76 carboys, Kali Manufacturing Co, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
AMMONIAC, SAL—20 cks, Ambridge, Rotterdam
34 cks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Rexmore, Liverpool
30 bbls, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
BAUXITE—1,406 tons, Franklin Fourth Street National Bank, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—290 dms, Ambridge, Rotterdam
80 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Ambridge, Rotterdam
300 cks, International Acceptance Bank, Sommelsdijk, Rotterdam
895 cks, Sommelsdijk, Antwerp
GLASS, PLATE — 43 cs, French-American Banking Corp, Sommelsdijk, Antwerp
35 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Sommelsdijk, Antwerp
WINDOW—23 cs, Sommelsdijk, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—21 cks, Vincent, Havre
10 cs, Vincent, Havre
99 cks, Liberty Land, Marseilles
100 dms, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
18 bbls, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
60 dms, Ambridge, Rotterdam
16 cks, Ambridge, Rotterdam
79 dms, Sangamon, Genoa
70 cks, Sangamon, Marseilles
25 dms, Sangamon, Marseilles
96 dms, Sommelsdijk, Rotterdam
DYNAMITE—100 bbls, Hercules Powder Co, Sommelsdijk, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE, CALCINED CAUSTIC—52 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Sommelsdijk, Rotterdam
275 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Sommelsdijk, Rotterdam
METHANOL—85 dms, Ambridge, Rotterdam
OIL, CORN—60 dms, Sommelsdijk, Rotterdam
OIL, OLIVE, SULPHUR—500 bbls, Liberty Land, Milazzo
PALM—38 cks, Franklin Fourth Street National Bank, Daytonian, Liverpool
SOYA BEAN—40 bbls, Irving R Boody & Co, Ambridge, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE—650 cs, Baltimore Trust Co, Sangamon, Marseilles
ORE, IRON—5,750 tons, Philadelphia Girard National Bank, Lerici, Bizerta
5,600 tons, Wm H Muller & Co, Bosanka, Bougie
PYRITES—4,275 tons, Pyrites Co, Mar Rojo, Huelva
POTASH, CAUSTIC—45 dms, Superfos Co, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
MURIATE—8,250 bgs, Potash Importing Corp, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
NITRATE—205 cks, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
SULPHITE — 1,500 bgs, Potash Importing Corp, Jufuku Maru, Hamburg
SODA URANATE—27 cs, Sommelsdijk, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—25 bbls, Philipp Bros, Sommelsdijk, Antwerp

Imports at San Francisco

ACID, ARSENIC—234 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Akagisan Maru, Kobe
CRESYLIC—20 dms, London Shipper, Manchester
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—177 dms, Meyer, Wilson & Co, Defender, Liverpool
CAMPHOR, REFINED—80 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan Maru, Kobe
COPRA—8,400 piculs, Bank of California, N A, Savoia, Singapore
8,400 piculs, El Dorado Oil Works, Savoia, Singapore
8,400 piculs, Pacific National Bank, Savoia, Singapore
8,400 piculs, El Dorado Oil Works, Savoia, Singapore
FERTILIZER, BONE FLOUR—100 bgs, London Shipper, Manchester
GLASS, WINDOW—48 cs, Defender, Liverpool
5 cs, London Shipper, Manchester
GRAPHITE, AMORPHOUS—375 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan Maru, Kobe
LIME—1,500 bbls, Horton Lime Co, E D Kingsley, Blubber Bay
830 bgs, Horton Lime Co, E D Kingsley, Blubber Bay
ROSIN—1,000 cs, W P Fuller & Co, Ecuador, Manzanillo
SEED, RAPE—23 bgs, London Shipper, Manchester
SHEEP DIP, LIQUID—100 cs, R Kennedy, London Shipper, Manchester.

Imports at Seattle

AGAR AGAR—5 lbs, T M Duche, Tyndarius, Kobe
8 lbs, Shima Trading Co, Tyndarius, Kobe
CAMPHOR—350 cs, Girard & Co, Tyndarius, Kobe
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Indiana, Antwerp
12 cs, Moerdyke, Antwerp
MINERAL WATER—15 cs, J Griffiths & Sons, London Maru, Kobe
MENTHOL—30 cs, A G Gallier, President Jackson, Kobe
OIL—20 bbls, E H Yairks & Sons, Noorderdyk, Rotterdam
10 bbls, Larsen Pharmacy, Noorderdyk, Rotterdam
20 cs, Lee Kung Lun, President Jackson, Hong Kong
LINSEED—1,060 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Norfolk Maru, Kobe
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, E S Reach, London Maru, Kobe

Containers Returned

BARRELS—1,909, West India Oil Co, Fritzoe, Nassau
78, West India Oil Co, Fort St George, Hamilton
62, West India Oil Co, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
CASKS—588, Tidewater Oil Co, San Francisco, Genoa
CYLINDERS—33, Morris & Co, American Banker, London
18, G E Nolan, Inc, Castilian Prince, Montevideo
21, Armour & Co, Corvus, East London
15, Morris & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
30, Liquid Carbonic Co, Baracoa, Pt Colombia
17, I Brandon & Bro, San Jose, Cristobal
10, Morris & Co, Anacortes, Manchester
15, Guggenheim Bros, Coamo, San Juan
10, Linde Air Products Co, Coamo, San Juan
8, Armour Ammonia Works, Coamo, San Juan
9, Cuban Dominican Sales Corp, Choluteca, Antilla
40, Liquid Carbonic Co, Sixaola, Cristobal
8, Young & Hyde, Sixaola, Cristobal
DRUMS—10, The Texas Co, Medea, Aux Cayes
21, West India Oil Co, Medea, Jacinel
70, Funch, Edye & Co, Medea, Jacinel
30, Tidewater Oil Co, Canadian Challenger, Lyttelton
89, The Texas Co, Baracoa, Cape Haitien
71 West India Oil Co, Siboney, Havana
9, The Texas Co, Siboney, Havana
4, Young & Hyde, Coamo, San Juan
TANKS—17, Prest-o-Lite Co, Coamo, San Juan

Boston

BARRELS, STEEL—2, Tirrell Gas Company, Prince George, Yarmouth

New Orleans

CARBOYS—50, J Watts Kearny & Sons, Spaarndam, Tampico
DRUMS—8, U S Aluminum Co, Christian Krogh, Georgetown
100, United Fruit Company, Saramacca, Puerto Barrios
9, United Fruit Company, Saramacca, Belize
138, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Leif, Paramaribo
100, Texas Oil Company, Favorita, Cristobal
10, General Carbonic Co, Bibueras, Puerto Cortez
4, Newman Sanders Co, Dictator, Bluefields

Recent Charters

FLAXSEED——— tons, S S ——, River Plate, to New York, September
—— tons, S S ——, River Plate to North of Hatteras, October
OIL CAKE—5,547 tons, S S Amberg, Gulf to Denmark, with option, November-December
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—5,156 tons, S S Athelprince, Abadan to United Kingdom and Continent, 34s 6d, September
—— tons (vacuum), California to North of Hatteras, 80c, fuel oil, September
4,245 tons, S S W W Mills, San Pedro to North of Hatteras, 75c (clean), September
3,655 tons, S S Mirita, Gulf to United Kingdom and Continent, 24s 6d, September
4,044 tons, S S Atlantic Sun, California to North of Hatteras, 80c (clean)
SULPHUR—3,198 tons, S S Ansaldo Primo, Gulf to Marseilles or Cette, $5 and $5.25, September-October
1,985 tons, S S Sally Maersk, Gulf to Rotterdam, $5.50, September

Baltimore Fertilizer Market

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10, 1926.

Part of the fertilizer list continues to exhibit marked strength, while in the other items there is a draggy trend that emphasizes the small volume of business and causes a marked measure of quiet.

FISH SCRAP.—The fishing companies on the lower Chesapeake Bay are reported as doing a little better than they have done at intervals during the current menhaden season. Last week and the week before the catch amounted to about 10,000,000 fish. Further sales of scrap have been made at $4 and 10 at factory.

TANKAGE.—The market for domestic unground and crushed tankage is reported as quite firm at $4.10 and 10 to $4.25 and 10 per unit, depending upon the grade. Finely ground domestic tankage in bags rules at an advance of 25 cents per unit, with potential buyers manifesting close interest in market developments and with the demand on the increase.

BLOOD.—South American blood is available at a price under that of South American tankage.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—Producers continue to quote $9.60 per ton on 16 percent supplies, but reports about transactions on a decidedly lower basis continue to circulate, and are not being flatly denied.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Importers adhere to their price of $2.34 per 100 pounds for September and succeeding months, but the buyers have no important requirements to fill just now and orders are placed in limited number only.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—The market for low analysis ammoniates has shown some activity during the past week, but the movement continues to be in moderate volume. Current quotations remain around $3.25 10 and 70 per unit.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—There is little movement outside of the deliveries being made by producers under contract, with the figure generally mentioned still at $49 per ton. Transactions at resale are cutting a small figure.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL. — Foreign stocks are getting more or less attention, and receipts from distant ports are coming in on a broader scale. The market seems to be set at approximately $3.25 for September-October shipment, with the offerings not so free as to exert real pressure.

POTASH.—Some stocks are always moving, but the volume of business is not large.

BONE.—Some show of strength is being made by especially by raw bone, quotations on which run as high as $38 per ton for 4½ and 50 stocks. Steamed 3 and 50 bone is in more liberal supply, but the tendency is toward somewhat higher prices, with available supplies none not at all excessive, and with the market around $32 per ton.

Butyl Propionate Drawback

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1926.

The customs division of the Treasury Department has extended the drawback privilege of the Kessler Chemical Company, Orange, N. J., on exported products made with imported materials to butyl propionate lacquer solvent manufactured with the use of imported butyl alcohol and, or propionic acid and exported on or after February 23, 1926.

Paint Superintendents Of Philadelphia Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1926.

The first fall meeting of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Superintendents' Club was held as a joint dinner meeting with the section of paint and varnish chemistry of the American Chemical Society. There were 154 present. After dinner, President Bonney opened a short business meeting with a word of welcome to the members of the American Chemical Society.

It was decided to hold the October meeting on the first Thursday on account of the second Thursday falling within the week of the national paint conventions.

Mr. Bonney appointed the following delegation to the national convention:— Messrs. Fauser, Morhard, Baruch, Binswanger, Wertz, Whiteway, Werthan, Matlack, Bonney, and the two members of the plant managers' committee previously appointed, Messrs. Sullender and Yarnall.

Owing to the resignation of J. W. Gardiner as secretary, the nominating committee presented the name of B. F. Twining. There being no further nominations, Mr. Twining was elected.

John R. MacGregor, of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, said a few words, giving credit to Dr. Pearce for the work which he has done in assembling papers and in many ways fostering the interests of the paint and varnish industry in the American Chemical Society. Dr. W. T. Pearce then spoke briefly. Mr. Morling, who succeeded Dr. Pearce as secretary of the American Chemical Society, division of paint and varnish chemistry, also spoke.

Dr. Allan D. Rogers, of Pratt Institute, chairman of Section D 1 of the A. S. T. M., after making a number of appreciated witty remarks told briefly of the work that Pratt Institute is doing. The other speakers included:— Dr. H. A. Gardner, Geo. B. Heckel, W. P. Werner, E. J. Cole, and L. G. Ingalls.

Louisville Paint Club To Meet September 23

The Louisville Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, September 23, will hold its first meeting for some months, having suspended over the hot weather period. At the meeting, the question of holding the usual one day golf tournament in the club will be taken up. For some years the club arranged a fall meeting and golf tournament, inviting golfers from neighboring cities to come as representatives of the paint and varnish industries in those places, quite a number coming from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

The St. Louis Paint Club recently invited the Louisville club to make up a team of ten golfers and send them over to play the St. Louis boys. However, it is a little late to get up a team in time for play at St. Louis, as the matter can't be taken up until the September meeting.

World Petroleum Production in 1925

Total of 1,067,566,000 Barrels Showed an Increase of 5 Percent Over 1924

World production of petroleum in 1925 and 1924 is reported as follows by the Department of Commerce:—

	1925 Barrels.	1925 Percent of total.	1924 Barrels.	1924 Percent of total.
United States	763,743,000	71.5	713,940,000	70.4
Mexico	115,515,000	10.8	139,678,000	13.8
Russia	52,448,000	4.9	45,355,000	4.5
Persia	35,038,000	3.3	32,373,000	3.2
Dutch East Indies	21,422,000	2.0	20,473,000	2.0
Venezuela	19,687,000	1.8	9,042,000	.9
Rumania	16,646,000	1.6	13,360,000	1.3
Peru	9,164,000	.9	7,812,000	.8
India	8,000,000	.8	8,416,000	.8
Poland	5,960,000	.6	5,657,000	.6
Argentina	5,818,000	.5	4,079,000	.4
Trinidad	4,654,000	.4	4,057,000	.4
British Borneo (Sarawak)	4,257,000	.4	4,163,000	.4
Japan and Taiwan	2,000,000	.2	1,814,000	.2
Egypt	1,226,000	.1	1,122,000	.1
Colombia	581,000		445,000	
France	459,000		426,000	
Germany	411,000		406,000	
Canada	318,000		161,000	
Czechoslovakia	50,000		76,000	
Italy	45,000	.2	45,000	.2
Algeria	12,000		11,000	
Barbados	9,000		10,000	
Cuba	4,000		4,000	
England	2,000		2,000	
Other countries	97,000		97,000	
Totals	1,067,566,000	100.0	1,013,623,000	100.0

Flaxseed Crop Estimate Is Higher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1926.

The condition of the flaxseed crop September 1 was 62.8 percent of normal, indicating a crop of 19,255,000 bushels, according to a report issued today by the United States Department of Agriculture. Last year's crop was 22,000,000 bushels. Today's estimate is slightly better than indications at August 1. Most of this year's crop is expected from Minnesota and the Dakotas, Montana promising less than a million bushels, and Kansas being calculated as good for something over 100,000 bushels, according to present indications. The chief cause of the general lower condition of the crop this year is said by the department to be rains in North Dakota, causing too much weed growth. Flaxseed acreage this year is 2,842,000, or slightly less than 6 percent below the 1925 acreage.

The situation in the various producing States is shown in today's report as follows:—

	Condition September 1. 1926.	10-year av'age. Percentage.	Production, bushels—Indicated by condition. Sept. 1, 1926.	Aug. 1, 1926.	Harvested. 1925.	Five-year average, 1921-1925.
Minnesota	80	83	7,892,000	7,725,000	7,600,000	5,414,000
North Dakota	54	69	7,273,000	7,504,000	8,768,000	8,083,000
South Dakota	53	80	2,511,000	2,235,000	3,801,000	2,897,000
Kansas	82	76	268,000	268,000	306,000	222,000
Montana	52	56	939,000	992,000	1,200,000	1,083,000
United States totals	62.8	69	19,255,000	19,090,000	22,018,000	17,839,000

Publicker Succeeds Walker As Miner-Edgar President

Philip Publicker, president of the David Berg Industrial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, has been made president of the Miner-Edgar Company, this city. He had been a member of the Miner-Edgar board of directors, and becomes actively associated with the company's affairs September 13.

Mr. Publicker succeeds in office Dr. Henry V. Walker, who has resigned as president and a director of the Miner-Edgar Company, but has not disclosed his intentions with respect to activities in the future.

Other officers of the Miner-Edgar Company are now the following:—Chairman of the board, Henry M. Miner; vice-presidents, W. R. Melville and H. T. Edgar; treasurer (acting), Harry M. Miner; assistant treasurer, Zealey Gerber; secretary, C. M. Mason; assistant secretary, Ross Miner. In addition to Mr. Miner, Mr. Publicker, Mr. Melville, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Gerber, and Mr. Mason, the directors of the company are David Berg, H. C. McKenzie, D. R. Edgar, Frank Clauson, and Walter Williams.

French Dye Firm Issues 100,000 Shares of Stock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1926.

The Etablissements Kuhlman, the largest manufacturer of dyes and one of the largest chemical companies in France, at a meeting held September 8 voted the issuance of 100,000 new shares of 100 francs par value, each carrying ten votes. All purchases of this issue are subject to the approval of the board of directors, and failing approval, the board will designate shareholders of its own choice.

According to D. J. Reagan, trade commissioner at Paris, this method of issuance is designed to ascertain the influence which foreign purchasers can exert through the number of shares bought on the exchange and to maintain majority control in the hands of French owners. Although the increase in capital is only about 5 percent (the company is at present capitalized at 180 million francs) the new shares will carry the balance of voting power, since they carry plural voting rights of ten to one. The present ordinary shares have a par value of 250 francs.

Hankow Wood Oil Data

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1926.

Exports of wood oil from Hankow during August totaled 8,843,100 pounds, of which 7,106,500 pounds were shipped to the United States, practically all of the balance going to Europe, according to a report from Consul-General Lockhart in a cable to the chemical division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Wood oil prices in Hankow continued their July increase to a high point of 32 taels per picul August 4, falling shortly afterward to 29 taels and declining slowly, due to a decrease in foreign demand, to 25 taels per picul (13½ cents per pound) at the end of the month, with stocks on hand of 100 tons.

Harold F. Ritchie & Co., 171 Madison avenue, this city, has opened offices at 1418 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Late Market News

(Continued from page 2)

Naval Stores Quiet

Local naval stores quotations were generally steady Saturday. Business was rather quiet with buyers disposed to await fresh developments at Savannah. There was no increase in offerings, however, so far as the local market was concerned.

Peppermint Oil Weaker in West

Marked weakness prevailed in the peppermint oil market Saturday morning. While buyers' bids of $6 per pound for prompt shipments from the country were accepted, it was reported that close to that figure was possible, and the tendency toward competition seemed to be expanding. Spot prices were inside at $8.25 per pound for natural and $8.75 per pound for redistilled.

Narcotic Prescription Penalties to Continue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1926.

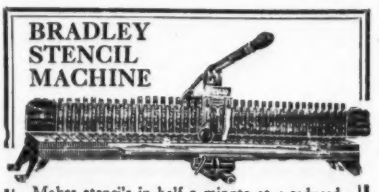
Narcotic officials of the prohibition bureau are determined to continue assessment of penalties for the writing and filling of narcotic prescriptions, despite the fact that a Federal circuit court of appeals in the Middle West recently decided that there is nothing in the narcotic law prohibiting prescriptions, even though they may be for addicts. This decision, in the case of a Dr. Manning, followed the circuit court's ruling against the government in the Eckert case, involving a St. Louis druggist charged with having filled narcotic prescriptions for addicts.

These decisions were called to the attention of J. J. Britt, chief counsel of the Prohibition Bureau, L. C. Nutt, Chief of the Narcotic Division, and his assistants and legal advisers, at a conference today by E. C. Brokmeyer, attorney for the National Association of Retail Druggists, who desired a statement of the future policy of the bureau, in the light of the court decisions. He got it as above indicated, the officials indicating they would stand pat until the U. S. Supreme Court passes upon the Manning case, although officials were reminded that that court in other cases has in effect sustained the same proposition as the circuit court of appeals did recently.

Mr. Brokmeyer made it clear that druggists do not desire to furnish narcotic drugs to addicts, but pointing out that the law does not forbid them to do so, he wanted to know whether they were to continue to be penalized under regulations not authorized by law, if by mistake they should fill prescriptions for addicts, believing them to have been written in good faith by physicians for legitimate medical purposes. He pointed out that it is impracticable for a druggist to attempt to check up on a physician's prescription unless it is obviously in error.

It was agreed among the conferees that if druggists are to be held responsible for narcotic prescriptions, amendment of the Harrison law may be necessary. Mr. Brokmeyer indicated that the subject would be laid before the National Retail Druggists' Association convention in Philadelphia with a view to obtaining an expression from them.

BRADLEY STENCIL MACHINE



Makes stencils in half a minute at a reduced cost of ½ cent each. In universal use by thousands of manufacturers and shippers.

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Machinery For Sale
1—No. 250 Kelly Filter.
2—6x6-ft. 1—6x4, 1—12x12 Oliver Filters.
3—2000 gallon nitrating kettles.
3—1200 gallon reducing kettles.
1—Swenson crystallizer.
1—150 gallon heavy duty dough mixer.
1—3x20-ft., 2—4x30-ft., 2—5½x40-ft., 2—6x50-ft. rotary dryers.
1—7x100-ft., 1—6x120-ft., 2—6x60-ft., 1—4x40-ft. rotary kilns.
3, 4½, 6 and 8-ft. Hardinge mills, Raymond mills—Ball and Tube mills.
Crushers, Pulverizer and Hammer mills.
18-24-30- & 36-in. Filter Presses.
1—4x3½-ft. Buffalo Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
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Industrial Engineers
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FOR SALE
COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF STAMFORD DYEWOOD PLANT
1—8 ft. Copper Vacuum Pan.
1—Triple Effect Copper Evaporator, each Effect 7x11 feet.
2—No. 27 Devine Vac. Shelf Dryers.
1—24 in. Sperry Filter Press.
11—6x10 ft. Vertical Extractors.
1—38 in. Gauge Gasoline Engine.
40—38 in. Gauge Flat Cars.
10—Copper Lined Wood Tanks.
10—Steam Engines, 5 to 60 H. P.
2—G. & G. Dry Vacuum Pumps.
10—Steam Pumps.
2—Pipe cutting Machines.
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15 Park Row New York, N. Y.

FILTER PRESS
1—18 x 24 Johnson with 26 Frames.
PEBBLE MILLS
1—7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. Patterson Foundry Co.
KETTLES
3—25 Gallon Jacketed, Porcelain Lined. Open Type.
DRYER
1—No. 34 Divine with Compressor and Pump. 90% New.
F. WILLIAM STOCKER
Hob. 2274 HOBOKEN, N. J.

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Centrally located Brooklyn, N. Y., facing railroad to all parts. Easy access and trucking to all parts of Greater New York and environs.
Land, building and newly-purchased equipment, ready for production of all types of Paints and Varnishes.
Bargain to quick purchaser.
Address Box 107, care of this paper.

FOR SALE
AUTOCLAVES
5—Experimental Autoclaves, 1 to 3 gals.
2—40 gal. Steel Autoclaves.
1—80 gal. Steel Autoclave.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Steel Autoclave.
MIXERS AND KETTLES
12—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 40 gals.
1—175 gal. J. H. Day Mixer.
2—900 gal. Horizontal Steel Mixers.
2—20 gal. Experimental Kettles.
1—50 gal. Experimental Mixer Kettle.
1—100 gal. Jacketed Mixer Kettle.
2—150 gal. Jacketed Vallelron Mixers.
1—200 gal. Jacketed Pfaudler Mixer.
3—Houchins Aiken Crutcher Mixers.
1—500 gal. C. I. Jacketed Sulphonator.
5—1500 gal. C. I. Reduction Kettles.
7—1600 gal. Jacketed Nitrators.
200—"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Jacketed Kettles, 40, 60 and 80 gals. capacity.
3—15 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettles.
14—60 and 80 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettles.
2—120 gal. Copper Kettles.
2—40 gal. Enamelled Jacketed Pans.
6—Enamelled Kettles, 40 to 150 gals.
FILTERS
1—30 in. Shriver-Atkins C. I. Press.
18—30 in. sq. Wooden Filter Presses.
5—24 in. sq. Wooden Filter Presses.
2—24 in. sq. Cast Iron Filter Presses.
2—18 in. sq. Cast Iron Filter Presses.
3—18 in. sq. Wooden Filter Presses.
1—30 in. dia. Steel Pressure Filter.
1—10 in. sq. Sperry C. I. Filter.
20—30 in. Filter Press Skeletons.
STILLS
2—75 gal. Jacketed Copper Stills.
1—100 gal. C. I. Mixing Still.
4—115 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Stills.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Enamelled Still.
4—Steel Stills, 150 to 2,000 gals.
3—150 gal. Jacketed Copper Stills.
3000 lb. Glycerine Unit.
EVAPORATORS AND PANS
1—Devine Vacuum Evaporator.
4—Jacketed Evaporating Pans, 7 ft. x 30 in.
2—Evaporating Pans, 8 x 3 ft.
VACUUM PUMPS
20—Beach Russ Rotary Vacuum.
2—Devine, 4 x 6 in.
1—Stokes, 2-stage, 6 x 3 in.
1—Devine, 5 x 10 x 8.
1—Blaisdell, 14 x 10 in.; belted.
1—Alberger 8 x 16 x 10.
MILLS AND CRUSHERS
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3—Devine Nos. 11, 23, 28, Vacuum Shelf
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EVAPORATORS & PANS
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1—Oats Quadruple Effect 12,000 sq. ft.
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6—Iron, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 & 42 in.
4—Wood, 18, 24 & 30 in.
8—Kelly Nos. 250, 450 & 900
4—Sweetland Nos. 2, 8, 10 & 12
GRINDERS & PULVERIZERS
4—Raymond Nos. 00, 000, 0000
6—Shutz-O'Neill 16, 20, 22 & 28 in.
2—Hardinge 3 ft. x 8 in. & 10 ft. x 30 in.
KETTLES
24—Jack. open & closed; copper, aluminum, iron and enamelled
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
PAINT & INK MILLS
4—Ross & Kent 12 x 30 & 16 x 28
2—6 & 7 ft. Chasers
MIXERS
4—Werner & Pfleiderer 50, 100, 200 gals.
8—1, 2 & 4 bbl. Dough Mixers
3—Pony Mixers 15 to 40 gals.
TANKS
20—500 to 20,000 gals. Steel Storage
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BUFFALO REDUCERS, 1,600 gals; Buffalo sulphonator-nitrators, 1,600 gals.; filter presses, 18-inch to 56-inch square; centrifugals, 20-inch to 40-inch; steam pumps, assorted sizes. Copper and aluminum jacketed kettles and stills. Machinery & Equipment Co., 225 Sherman Avenue, Newark, N. J.

MILLS: Two J. H. Day 16 in. x 40 in. 3 steel roller mills. Two 9 in. x 34 in. Day 3 steel roller mills. Three 9 in. x 24 in. Fuchs & Lang 3 steel roller mills. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church Street, New York City.

MILLS AND MIXERS: One 30 in. Day paint mill. Five 20 in. Kaestner-Hecht paint mills, with attached mixers. Five pair of 50-gal. paste mixers. Two-gang 18 in. iron mill, three in a gang. One Crawley AAA mill. Two 36 in. Kent paint mills. Three 80-gal. interchangeable mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church Street, New York City.

CENTRIFUGES: Two motor driven, four steam driven, Sharples No. 6 super centrifuges, used extensively for clarifying and separating of liquids, such as paint, varnish, lacquers, oils, gasoline, etc. The machines have never been in active service and are in good condition. Acme Oil Corporation, 189 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

COLTON TUBE CLOSER; one Colton tube clipper; two Rodgers tube closers; five Stokes Style D tables and machines; one Stokes style DD tablet machine; one Stokes N tablet machine; one Colton No. 2 tablet machine; one Colton No. 3 tablet machine; three Kiefer and International Monocell filters; one Kiefer gravity bottle filler; two Kiefer conveyor tables; four 16-in. and 20-in. Schutz-O'Neill Mills; three 18x18-in. filter presses; two D-8 and D-12 Day mixers. Address BOX 115, care of this paper.

ABBE PEBBLE MILLS—50-gallon; Werner & Pfleiderer 150-gallon mixers; deep well pump and tanks; fire pumps and water tower; Devine pumps and dryers; several steel buildings. Tell us what you need—we may have it in stock, and save you some time and money. We will buy your surplus equipment. Edw. W. Lawler, Durham Ave., & L. V. R. R., Metuchen, N. J. Phone Metuchen 245.

THREE ROLLER MILLS—Kent 9x24; Ross 16x40; Kent 12x30; laboratory 6x14; Day pony mixers; Revolvator. Want 40-gal. pony mixer. Storms-Harvey Co., 30 Church St., New York. Cortlandt 3550-6124.

MILLS: One gang 4 to 12 in. W. C. iron paint mills; 30 in. to 42 in. stone paint mills; steel and stone three roller mills; 8 to 30 gal. pony mixers; 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 bbl. mixers; chasers; stone dry mills; sifters, etc. P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Phila., Pa.

Equipment Wanted

COPPER STILLS and kettles, 25 to 400 gals.; cast-iron filter presses; storage tanks, 2,000 to 20,000 gals.; autoclaves, 1 to 10 gals. Address BOX 106, care of this paper.

CLOSED PRESS, 30-in. iron; 42-in. Sperry filter presses; 2-in. lead or lead lined centrifugal pumps; air compressors, steam or belt driven; large aluminum tanks; 50-ton hydraulic press; 10 to 20-ton ice and refrigeration unit. Address BOX 117, care of this paper.

Materials Offered

GOLD LEAF:—Succession de Bellefeuille, room 6, 80 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Canada, exclusive representatives for the United States and Canada of a European genuine gold leaf manufacturer, offers gold leaves used by decorators, of unequalled evenness, at C. I. F. price, New York.

BENTONITE, gray and snow white, ground 200 mesh for prompt shipment from Chicago. A valuable raw material for the manufacture of soap and cleaners. Also highly suitable in the manufacture of gear and cup greases, paint, spray whiting, foundry facings, and as a core binder. Acme Oil Corporation, 189 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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LINOLEATE - MANGANESE — True linoleate made from pure linseed oil only, completely dehydrated. "Every pound the same." Made and sold by the Pantasote Leather Co., Passaic, N. J.

Oil Leases Offered

TRIBAL OSAGE OIL LEASES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1926, BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. September 30, 1926, at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, about 35,580 acres will be offered for oil leases in quarter section tracts. Bids will be for bonus in addition to royalties, 25% payable on day of sale, balance in three annual instalments, with acceptable security. Within advertised area there are about 9,615 oil wells producing from one barrel to 1,000 barrels each, the total daily production for June, 1926, being about 70,000 barrels; also, there are about 135 wells drilling. All lands are now leased separately for gas. Blue print maps of area advertised, showing tracts producing oil or gas, can be had for fifty cents each, also logs of producing oil or gas wells for twenty-five cents each well. Write U. S. Superintendent, Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, for maps, logs or other information.

Partner Wanted

OLD ESTABLISHED importing concern has opportunity for man with about fifteen thousand dollars to organize a department and devote part or all his time to marketing specialties in form of raw materials. Address BOX 136, care of this paper.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN now calling on the wholesale drug and department store trade, to handle, as a side line, on a commission basis, our well-known line of hospital enameled ware. Year-round seller. Jones Metal Products, West Lafayette, Ohio.

PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED man for grinding oil paints and manufacturing asphalt paints. Location near New Orleans. Address BOX 995, care of this paper.

SUPERINTENDENT—Paint and varnish manufacturer having a medium-size plant wants a capable, experienced man of demonstrated ability with some chemical knowledge, as superintendent of our factory, making a general line of paints, enamels, undercoaters and varnishes for shelf goods and industrial trade. Applicants must be qualified to make meritorious goods in high-grade, medium-priced and lower-grade qualities. Address BOX 118, care of this paper.

VARNISH MAKER and kettle man; first class; must be experienced. Capable of taking entire charge. Position offers exceptional future for one with thorough knowledge and experience in making all kinds of varnishes. Jersey City location. Give experience, salary desired, in first letter. Address BOX 121, care of this paper.

PRICE CLERK—Thoroughly familiar wih drug jobbing line. Good position for right man. P. O. BOX 13, Station T., New York, N. Y.

MAN—25 to 35 years, graduate chemical or mechanical engineer or practical factory man to sell paint and chemical machinery. New York district. Chance to work into the business without investment. Confidential. Address BOX 126, care of this paper.

SALES DIRECTOR—Established New York house, well rated, of high ethical standing, pharmaceutical products and specialties of highest quality, selling to physicians and trade, offers an opportunity to man of proved training and experience in line. Must be well recommended, aggressive, willing and hard worker and competent to produce results. Write in confidence, full particulars and date available to BOX 130, care of this paper.

CHEMIST with some experience in the manufacture of esters and solvents for the lacquer trade. State experience and remuneration to start Address Box 140, care of this paper.

Positions Vacant

SUPERINTENDENT. Established and successful lacquer company requires the services of superintendent who has had thorough going technical training and experience in the manufacture of lacquer and lacquer-enamel. Applicant must have sufficient engineering knowledge to enable him to operate plant and lay out equipment. Company is not in need of financial assistance but prefer man who can acquire interest in the business. Address BOX 132, care of this paper.

SALESMAN. Chicago chemical and color house seeks salesman for middle-western territory. Must live in Chicago. State history, experience. Give all details possible, also salary expected. Address BOX 133, care of this paper.

VARNISH MAKER. Competent and practical kettle man, capable of taking charge of varnish plant making all kinds of varnishes. Give experience and salary desired in first letter. Address Marine Paint & Varnish Company, P. O. BOX 192, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SALESMAN to sell industrial paints and varnishes in metropolitan district. A producer will be given share in profits. Only experienced men need apply. Address BOX 138, care of this paper.

SALESMEN with following—Manufacturer of full line of lacquers for wood and metal has several territories open. Wood lacquers, fill good. Metal lacquers have semi or high gloss; all materials elastic. Something different. Will also consider a few side-line applicants. State territory desired. Give references. All communications treated strictly confidential. Address BOX 137, care of this paper.

SALESMAN. Experienced dry color salesman wanted as resident Chicago district representative. Excellent opportunity for right man. Must know dry colors and be well acquainted with the trade. In replying give experience and salary desired. All replies strictly confidential. Address BOX 131, care of this paper.

CHEMIST experienced in color lakes or dyestuffs for a dye plant in New England. State education, experience and salary desired. Address Box 139, care of this paper

Positions Wanted

CHEMICAL ENGINEER with wide experience in the manufacture of nitrocellulose products and solvents, in both laboratory and supervisory capacities, now employed, desires a position which offers a better opportunity than his present one. Address Box 113, care of this paper.

PRACTICAL AND TECHNICAL paint and varnish maker wants position as plant superintendent. Thorough knowledge of paint and varnish making, specialty lines and plant operation. Very good production man. Makes very good line of grinding liquids. Now employed as superintendent of plant. Address BOX 129, care of this paper.

FLAVORING EXTRACT CHEMIST, widely experienced along imitation flavors, true fruit concentrates, emulsions, syrups and allied products, for the bottling industry, bakery, ice cream, candy and household uses, is open for proposition from progressive firm. Address BOX 125, care of this paper.

YOUNG MAN, technical graduate, having several years' experience in the formulating and production of a full line of paints, enamels and flats for the shelf and industrial trades, desires position as chemist or assistant superintendent. Address BOX 124, care of this paper.

REGISTERED PHARMACEUTICAL chemist as laboratory director, experienced in pharmaceutical preparations and specialties, tablet making and coating, analytical control, handling of help and production. Age 36, married, best of references. Address BOX 134, care of this paper.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, nine years actual experience in the manufacture and testing of paints for household and industrial uses. Can formulate for paint specialties and supervise laboratory, also plant control, desires position located in the east. Address BOX 135, care of this paper.

SUPERINTENDENT of paint factory, at present employed, desires to change. Fully competent to formulate and supervise the manufacturing of baking, air-drying enamels and paint specialties from metal and wood furniture fixtures, etc. Will locate anywhere, providing opportunity for the future is right. Address BOX 127, care of this paper.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER—EXECUTIVE, sixteen years' manufacturing, selling, buying experience, well known to chemical manufacturers and makers of process machinery, is looking for a new connection. Well qualified for sales manager, sales engineer, purchasing engineer or general manager of smaller plant combining all of the above in one man. Efficient plant manager, successful salesman. Old enough to have had experience and to be well balanced, young enough to be up to date, alive and a hustler. Address BOX 123, care of this paper.

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1—3 x 25 ft. Devine Rotary Vacuum
1—4 x 9 ft. Double Drum Atmospheric Dryer
1—Proctor Tunnel Dryer

DISTILLING APPARATUS
1—52 in. Badger Copper Column
1—36 in. Lummus Copper Column
1—36 in. Lummus Iron Column
1—36 in. Badger Copper Column
1—24 in. Lummus Copper Column
3—6 x 6 ft. Steel Stills
1—450 Gal. Copper Still
1—350 Gal. Copper Still

REFRIGERATING MACHINES
10—Tonnage from 2 to 15

FILTER PRESSES
10—Sweetland Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9, 8 & 6
3—Kelley Nos. 450 & 250
2—42 x 42 in. Shriver
2—30 x 30 in. Shriver
2—24 x 24 in. Sperry
2—18 x 18 in. Shriver

CENTRIFUGALS
1—60 in. Tolhurst
1—54 in. Hercules
2—48 in. Tolhurst
2—48 in. Fletcher
2—42 in. Fletcher
2—40 in. Tolhurst
1—36 in. Fletcher
4—30 in. American & Poland
3—28 in. American & Poland
2—24 in. American & Poland

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6— 80 Gal. Aluminum
3— 200 Gal. Aluminum
12—Copper 50 to 200 Gals.
14— 50 Gal. Iron, Agitated
17— 100 Gal. Iron, Agitated
5— 150 Gal. Iron, Depp, Agitated
16— 125 Gal. Iron
7— 150 Gal. Iron, Agitated
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The Savoy has 750 rooms with baths, and is situated just six short blocks north of Grand Circus Park, on Woodward Avenue at Adelaide Street.

It was designed by Louis and Paul. L. Kamper (architects of the Detroit Book-Cadillac Hotel) and has as its managing director, A. B. Riley, formerly manager of the Bancroft Hotel, Saginaw, Mich. The Savoy's rates are $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, with suites and sample rooms ranging in price from $5.00 to $12.00.

The Cuisine of the Savoy is unsurpassed. Outstanding features of the Hotel are the Bohemian Room, the Coffee Shop and the Food Shop—the walled-in Garden Court—the international Suites (each decorated in the national style of some foreign country)—the 20-chair barber shop and the 18-booth beauty parlor—the Emergency Hospital, with a nurse in constant attendance—the Valet and Checking service—the Florist's Shop—the Humidor—and the Gift Shop.

The Savoy opens for business on September 15.

A. B. RILEY,
Managing Director

SAVOY *Hotel*
Detroit

Gums and Waxes

(Continued from page 55)

available for resale could command its own price within the grade. No. 3 chalky sold at a ½c. per ponnd decline, figuring in business booked at 37½c. to 38c. per pound. No. 3 North Country was also sold at 38c. to 39c. per pound, representing a 1c. rise and signaling the return of these two grades to the normal differential between them. Offerings of No. 3 North Country for September-October shipment were made by local importers at 36½c. per pound. No. 3 chalky in the same position was offered at 36c. per pound in the same position.

Japan.—While some importers of prominent position locally made the spot market inside at 19c. per pound, reporting sales thereat, it was indicated that spot merchandise was obtainable at 18½c. per pound, though some doubt as to the quantities to be had thereat existed in local circles. The shipment market was very firm at prices close to spot quotations.

Shellac

(Detailed prices current—page 4)

Important price developments were restricted to chaotic advances and declines at Calcutta and London. So severe were the fluctuations and so fast did they occur that importers, dealers, jobbers and manufacturers in this country were unable to follow the shifts in price quick enough to be able to quote a safe, sound and warranted price on either orange gum or on bone dry bleach. The result was that most factors here were withdrawn from the market for the greater part of the period and at no time offered buyers here at firm prices save for quick, prompt or immediate acceptance. The chaotic markets abroad also forced many importers here to withdraw from London and Calcutta; trading was too dangerous when prices in Calcutta could rise 13¼c. and then decline 10c. from the top point within a single day. Spot quotations were higher on superfine, T. N., and bone dry. Any price was nominal and subject to instant revision; nothing was offered firm. On a nominal basis, prices were noted as follows, per pound:—D. C., V. S. O., and Diamond I, 55c. to 57c.; superfine, 41c. to 43c.; fine, 40c. to 42c.; T. N., 38c. to 40c. Prices on bone dry were reinstituted, being quoted as follows:—150 to 225 barrels, 47c. to 49c.; 50 to 149 barrels, 48c. to 50c.; 10 to 49 barrels, 49c. to 51c.; 1 to 9 barrels, 50c. to 52c. per pound, prices prevailing according to seller.

Under such conditions it was natural that prominent importers should be beseiged by buyers desiring advice regarding buying and wanting information as to causes for the advance and enlightenment as to what the future trend of values would be at the sources of supply. Few ventured to give buyers the information wanted. However it was suggested that bleachers have covered requirements against sales now on the books to the end of the year. Further, it was pointed out that on the advance last week, virtually no orders were placed for shipment to the United States. Finally, it was proposed that the present market is of doubtful durability; that chances for reaction downward are brighter than for continued advance, and that until something like a normal market is established abroad buyers had best remain aloof from the market. Such was the position taken by a prominent importer in closest kind of touch with the primary market. Conditions on Friday afternoon—notably the severe drop in London, low prices from Calcutta, and resale pressure here—seemed to conform with the above views.

London

The day to day closing prices in London tell the complete story. They were as follows, per hundredweight:—

	October.	December.
September 4	146s	143s
September 6	*...	*...
September 7	160s	157s
September 8	180s	180s
September 9	172½s	167s
September 10 (opening)	170s	167½s

* No cables—Labor Day here.

As high as 182s. 6d. per hundredweight was reached for October.

One factor had a record of the price movements in London converted into cents, representing values in London, but not landed at New York. This factor made London low at 36.8c. and high at 39.6c. per pound for the October position. Also, spot deliveries in London were said to have been sold at 41¼c. per pound, being equal to 190s.

The following prices in shillings per hundredweight have been reduced to cents per pound; the result is the price for shellac in London, not landed at New York; landed prices would be approximately 2c. per pound higher.

	September 10—		September 3—	
	Shillings.	Cents.	Shillings.	Cents.
October	157½	33.7	146	31.6
December ..	157½	33.7	143	31

Calcutta

Here is the price record for a single day in Calcutta—being quotations named September 9. The market was high at 48¼c. per pound, and then declined successively to 45¾c., 43¼c., 41c. per pound, the latter price being discounted. The market then dropped to 39¾c., 38¾c., and finally reached 37¼c. per pound. The low for the week was apparently 35c. per pound and the high was 49c. per pound, basis of c & f New York and offered over the range by New York brokers.

Quotations late in the week were as follows, c & f New York:—

	September 9.	September 3.
September.....	36c	34c

Shellac Shipments

Shipments of shellac from Calcutta to the world during the week ended September 4 were 3,797 packages more than in the previous week. The gain to the United States was 3,815 packages; to the United Kingdom, 76 packages; to the Continent, 295 packages; all other ports, 389 packages less. The figures follow:—

	Packages					
	1926. Aug. 28-Sept. 4.	1925. Aug. 29-Sept. 5.	1926. Aug. 21-28.	1926. Sept. total.	1926. to date.	1925. to date.
U. S..	5,772	2,690	1,957	5,772	129,823	83,961
U. K..	262	412	186	262	26,054	30,319
Cont...	695	275	400	695	27,184	29,756
O. P..	125	824	514	125	16,323	12,174
Totals..	6,854	4,201	3,057	6,854	199,384	156,210

Shellac Ships

The following tabulation gives the names of shellac carriers and sailing dates from Calcutta; where last reported and the date, and the probable arrival date at New York:—

Roseric, in port.
City of Benares, in port.
City of Dunedin, July 24; Boston, September 8; September 15.
Tymeric, August 3; Port Said, September 3; October 4.
Mangalore, August 4; Port Said, August 26; September 25.
City of Athens, August 11; Colombo, August 20; October 5.
Tuscaloosa City, August 25; Colombo, August 31; October 16.
Jalapa, August 31; ——; October 22.
Elmbank, September 8; ——; October 30.

Arrivals of shellac at Calcutta during the week ended August 28 totaled 125 tons; previous week, 374 tons; last year, equivalent week, 821 tons. Total arrivals from January 1 to August 28 were 16,323 tons; last year, equivalent period, 12,174 tons.

Petroleum Gossip

H. M. Waybright, traffic manager for the Beacon Oil Company and affiliated companies, was one of the guests of the maritime branch of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in an inspection tour of Boston harbor facilities, September 9.

B. B. Hawk, driller, and A. C. Underwood, tool dresser, were found dead September 2, under the derrick floor at the Bayshore Petroleum Company's 90-million cubic foot gasser in the Amarillo field of Texas. Death was due to gas fumes.

The Parco Bearcats Baseball Team, an entrant in the Denver Post's elimination contest, won two games out of four starts. It lost one full game to the Woodmen, 2 to 1, but the heartbreaking loss was to the Phoenix M. and O. cigar team, 3 to 2, the game being stopped by a heavy rain in the sixth inning. The loss of two games eliminated the team from further contest.

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ITS UNIFORM fineness gives a maximum "slip", and allows perfect mixing where the homogeneity of the mix is essential. Outstanding Reliability—widely sold for 120 years, in bars or cakes, powdered, granulated or chipped.

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Alphabetical Index to Advertisements

Alexander, Jerome 64
Alsop Engineering Co..... —
Ambruster, Howard W..... 64
American Asphalt Association..... 28
American--British Chemical Supplies, Inc..... 65
American Camphor Refining Co... 55
American Can Co..... 17
American Car & Foundry Co..... 56
American Cyanamid Co.....47, 71
American Linseed Co..... 34
American Metal Cap Co..... —
American Potash & Chemical Corp'n. 16
American Solvents & Chemical Co. 1, 80
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. ..... —
American Tripoli Co..... 62
Anaconda Lead Products Co..... —
Apothecaries Hall Co..... 64
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc..... 56
Atlantic Coal Tar Distillates..... 66
Atlas Refinery 45

Bacon, Dr. R. F..... 64
Baird & McGuire, Inc..... 65
Baker & Bros., H. J..... —
Balbach Smelting & Refining Co... 56
Barber Asphalt Co..... —
Barrett Co., The.....11, 46, 65
Beggs Bros., Inc..... 16
Bemis Bro. Bag Co..... —
Benkert & Co., Inc., W..... —
Benzol Products Co..... —
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David.. 1
Bihn & Wolff Co..... 26
Binney & Smith Co..... 26
Blackmer Pump Co..... 41
Blagden & Co., Ltd., Victor..... 70
Bradley, A. J..... 76
Brewer & Co., Inc.....39, 55
Brode Corporation, F. W..... 36
Brown Co..... 56
Bull & Roberts..... 64
Bureau of Chemistry..... 64
Bush & Co., W. J..... 54

Cabot, Inc., Godfrey L..... 26
Cabot, Inc., Samuel..... 26
Calco Chemical Co..... —
Campbell, P. F..... —
Canadian Pacific Railway Co..... —
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation ..... —
Carus Chemical Co..... —
Century Stearic Acid Candle Works ..... —
Chadeloid Chemical Co..... 24
Chemical Research & Designing Corporation 64
Chemical Solvents, Inc..... 30
Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau..... 46
Church & Dwight Co. 62
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., The..... 1
Coignet Gelatines 16
Colgate & Co..... 50
Colton Co., Arthur..... 31
Commercial Solvents Corp'n..... 25
Consolidated Color & Chemical Co. 30
Consolidated Packing & Supply Co. 55
Consolidated Products Co., Inc....76, 77
Continental Can Co., Inc..... 28
Cooper & Co., T. G..... 30
Coopers Creek Chemical Co..... —
Cottle, Leslie D..... —
Cowing Laboratories..... 64
Cox, Aspden & Fletcher..... 54

Daugherty, W. H. & Son, Refining Co. 80
De, S. N..... —
DeLaval Separator Co..... 31
Delta Chemical & Iron Co..... 80
Devine Co., J. P..... 41
Dey & Co., William H..... —
Diamond Alkali Co..... 59
Dickinson & Co., J. Q..... 78
Doggett, Inc., Stanley..... 26
Dolid Laboratory, The..... 64
Dow Chemical Co..... 7
Draper Manufacturing Co., The.... 80
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I..... —
Dyer, Dr. D. C..... 64

Eagle-Picher Lead Co..... —
Eimer & Amend..... —
Ekroth Laboratories..... 64
Electro Bleaching Gas Co..... 58
Ellis-Foster Co..... 64
Emery Candle Co., Inc..... 45
Eureka Exporters & Importers, The. 78
Evans Lead Co..... 30

Fales Co., The W. H. ..... —
Federal Phosphorus Co..... 14
Federal Products Co..... 1
Fergusson, Alex C., Jr..... 62
Fergusson Bros. 56
Fetter Steel Barrel Corp'n..... —
Fezandie & Sperrle..... —
Fischer, Hollinshed Co., Inc..... 50
Fougera & Co., Inc., E..... —
Francesconi & Co., J. C..... 39
Franks Chemical Products Co., Inc. 28
French & Co., Samuel H..... 28
Fritzsche Bros., Inc..... 53

Gardner, Henry A..... —
Garrigue & Co., Inc., Wm..... 64
General American Tank Car Corp'n. —
General American Tank Storage & Terminal Co. ..... —
General Chemical Co..... 61
General Dyestuff Corp'n..... 69
General Naval Stores Co..... 31
Ginsberg, Ismar, B. Sc..... 64
Glaeser Laboratories 64
Globe Chemical Co., The..... —
Goldschmidt Corp'n, The..... 16
Goodrich-Eshbaugh Chem. Lab., Inc. 26
Goodrich, Wm. O., Co..... —
Grasselli Chemical Co., The..... 11
Gray Industrial Laboratories..... 64
Gray & Co., William S..... 1
Greeff & Co., Inc., R. W..... 18
Gross & Co., A..... 39

Halowax Corp'n. 55
Hardy, Inc., Chas..... 58
Harris, C. P. 64
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co..18, 50
Heekin Can Co..... 36
Heineken Engineering Corp'n..... 76
Heller & Merz Co., The..... 18
Henderson, R. R..... 64
Hercules Powder Co..... —
Heyden Chemical Corp'n..... 50
Hochstadter Laboratories 64
Hopkins & Co., J. L..... 51
Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.... —
Hosken & Co., Inc.....50, 72
Huber, Inc., J. M..... —
Huisking, Inc., Chas. L..... 66
Hurst & Co., Inc., Adolphe..... 28
Hutchinson & Co., Inc., D. W..... 53

Illinois Glass Co. ..... —
Imperial Color Works, Inc..... 27
Industrial Chemical Co..... 52
Industries Chimiques de Wilsele... —
Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc..... 72
International Pulp Co. 26
International Salt Co., Inc..... —
Irvington Smelting & Refining Co... 56

Jacoby, Henry E. 64
Javitz & Son, Inc., E. M..... —
J. H. R. Products Co..... 16
Jordon, Wm. E., & Brother..... —

Kalbfleisch Corp'n., The 56
Kellogg & Sons, Spencer..... 35
Kelloggs & Miller 35
Kentucky Alcohol Corp'n..... 52
Kentucky Color & Chem. Co., Inc.. 28
Kessler Chemical Co. ..... —
Keystone Paint & Filler Co..... 26
Kittredge Co., R. J. 26
Knight & Clarke 64
Knight, Maurice A. 55
Krebs Pigment & Chem. Co., The.. 25
Kuhne-Libby Co. 50
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc..... 46

Laning, E. M. 64
Lewis, John D..... 30
Lilly & Co., Eli ..... —
Livingston, Hobbins & Shea..... 64
Lockwood Brackett Co..... 78
Lowerator Mfg. Co. ..... —
Lowry & Co., Inc..... —
Lueders & Co., George..... 54

Maas, Arthur R. 64
Machinery & Equipment Co..... 76
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.... 53
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 78
Mantrose Corp'n 55
Marstin Adhesive Co..... 26
Martin & Co., The L..... 26
Marx & Rawolle, Inc..... 51
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc..... —
Maxwell Co., Earl C..... 80
McCormick & Co., Inc..... 51
Meade-King, Robinson & Co., Ltd. 39
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co..... —
Merck & Co..... —
Merrimac Chemical Co..... 60
Metasap Chemical Co..... —
Meurer Steel Barrel Co., The..... 80
Michigan Alkali Co..... 60
Miller's Sons Co., A. D..... 41
Miner-Edgar Co..... 80
Mixing Equipment Co., Inc..... —
Monmouth Chemical Corp'n..... 66
Monsanto Chemical Works..... 48
Morana, Inc..... 53
Morgenstern & Co..... —
Munn & Co..... —
Mutual Chemical Co. of America... 68

Nashville Industrial Corp'n..... —
National Industrial Alcohol Co., Inc. 52
National Lead Co..... 33
National Milk Sugar Co..... 16
National Oil Products Co..... 45
National Pigments & Chem. Co.... 76
National Rosin Oil & Size Co..... —
Naugatuck Chemical Co..... 62
New England Fuel & Trans. Co.... 46
New Jersey Zinc Co..... 13
Newport Chemical Works, Inc..... 69
New York Color & Chemical Co... —
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works.. 49
New York Testing Laboratories... 64
Niagara Alkali Co..... 58
Nichols Copper Co..... 63
Northwestern Chemical Co..... 54

Oat & Son, Joseph..... 37
Oil States Petroleum Co..... 43
Olean Sales Corp'n..... 57
Osborn Co., C. J..... 28

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Paramet Chemical Corp'n..... 30
Parke, Davis & Co..... —
Parsons & Petit..... —
Paterson, Boardman & Knapp..... 80
Patterson Foundry & Mach. Co... —
Pease Laboratories, Inc..... 64
Penick & Co., S. B..... 52
Penn-Keystone Co., The..... 26
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... 56
Perry & Webster, Inc..... 64
Petroleum Iron Works Co., The.... 44
Pfizer & Co., Inc., Chas..... 49
Phillip Bros., Inc..... 26
Philippeau, J. L..... —
Pittsburg Can Co..... —
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co..... 30
Pittsburgh Steel Drum Co..... 62
Potash Importing Corp. of America. —
Powers - Weightman - Rosengarten Co. 49
Presman & Co., B..... 78
Pressed Steel Tank Co..... 43
Procter & Gamble Co., Inc..37, 39, 50
Proctor & Schwartz, Inc..... 55
Product Sales Co., The..... 26
Pthalil Products Co..... 52
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co.. —
Puerto Rico Distilling Co., Inc... —
Purity Package Co., Inc..... 51

Ransom & Co., L. E..... 70
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co. 24
Reliable Leather Dressing Co..... 27
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., The..... 63
Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co..... 55
Rub-No-More Co..... 45
Ryland, H. C..... 54

Sadtler & Co., Inc., Samuel P..... 64
Save the Surface Campaign..... —
Savoy Hotel..... 78
Scheel, William H..... 30
Schieffelin & Co..... 51
Schwarz Laboratories..... 64
Seaboard Chemical Co., The..... 1
Seaver & Co..... 26
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 64
Selden & Co., The..... 11
Shaw & Co., John..... 69
Shippers' Car Line, Inc..... —
Shriver & Co., The T..... 31
Sieck & Drucker..... 64
Siemon & Elting..... 26
Sinclair Refining Co..... 40
Smith Chemical & Color Co..... 26
Smith, Geo. B., Chemical W'ks., Inc. 29
Smith & Dunne..... 76
Solvay Process Co..... 58
Sonneborn Sons, L..... —
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co..... 46
Southwark Mfg. Co..... 72
Speiden-Whitfield Co., Inc..... 56
Sperry & Co., D. R..... 37
Sta-Warm Electric Heater Corp'n.. —
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey... 52
Standard Oil Co. of New York..... 42
Standard Ultramarine Co., The.... 29
Stein-Brill Corp'n..... 76
Sterling Products Co..... —
Stillwell & Gladding..... 64
Stillwell Laboratories, The..... 64
Stocker, F. William..... 76
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 54
Sun Oil Co..... —

Taintor Co., The..... 28
Tamms Silica Co..... 30
Tar Acid Refining Corp'n..... —
Tartar Chemical Works..... —
Taylor & Co., George F..... 26
Technical Service Co..... 77
Thibaut & Walker Co., The..... 30
Thurston & Braidich..... 55
Todd Co., A. M..... —
Trageser Steam Copper Works, J.. —
Trilling & Co., H..... —
Turner & Co., Joseph..... 57
Tutein, E. Arthur, Inc..... 46

Ultramarine Co., The..... 28
United Color & Pigment Co..... 28
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co..... 5
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.. 5
U. S. Technical Products Co..... —

"Veemesta" Naamlooze Vennootschap 36
Victor Chemical Works..... 57
Virginia Smelting Co..... 57
Vorce, L. D..... 64

Waddell & Co., R. J..... 30
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co.... —
Waugh & Co., Walter..... 69
Waverly Oil Works Co..... —
Welch, Holme & Clarke Co..... 39
Wells, Raymond..... 64
Werk Co, The M..... —
Whiting, J. L.-J. J. Adams Co., Inc. 24
Wiarda & Co., Inc., John C..... 57
Wiedemann, H. E..... 64
Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co..... 26
Wiley & Co..... 64
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... 45
Williams & Co., C. K..... 29
Williams Sealing Corp'n..... 9
Wing & Evans, Inc..... 58
Winkler Bro. Co., The Isaac.....57, 62
Winterbourne & Co., B..... 80
Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Inc. ..... —
Wolf & Co., Jacques..... —
Wood Products Co..... 1
Wurster & Sanger, Inc..... 64

Buyers and Sellers Ready Reference Pages 15 and 16

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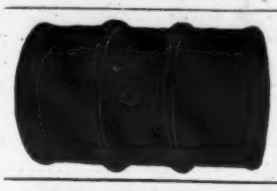

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